



Impact summary

25/6/2026



Supports



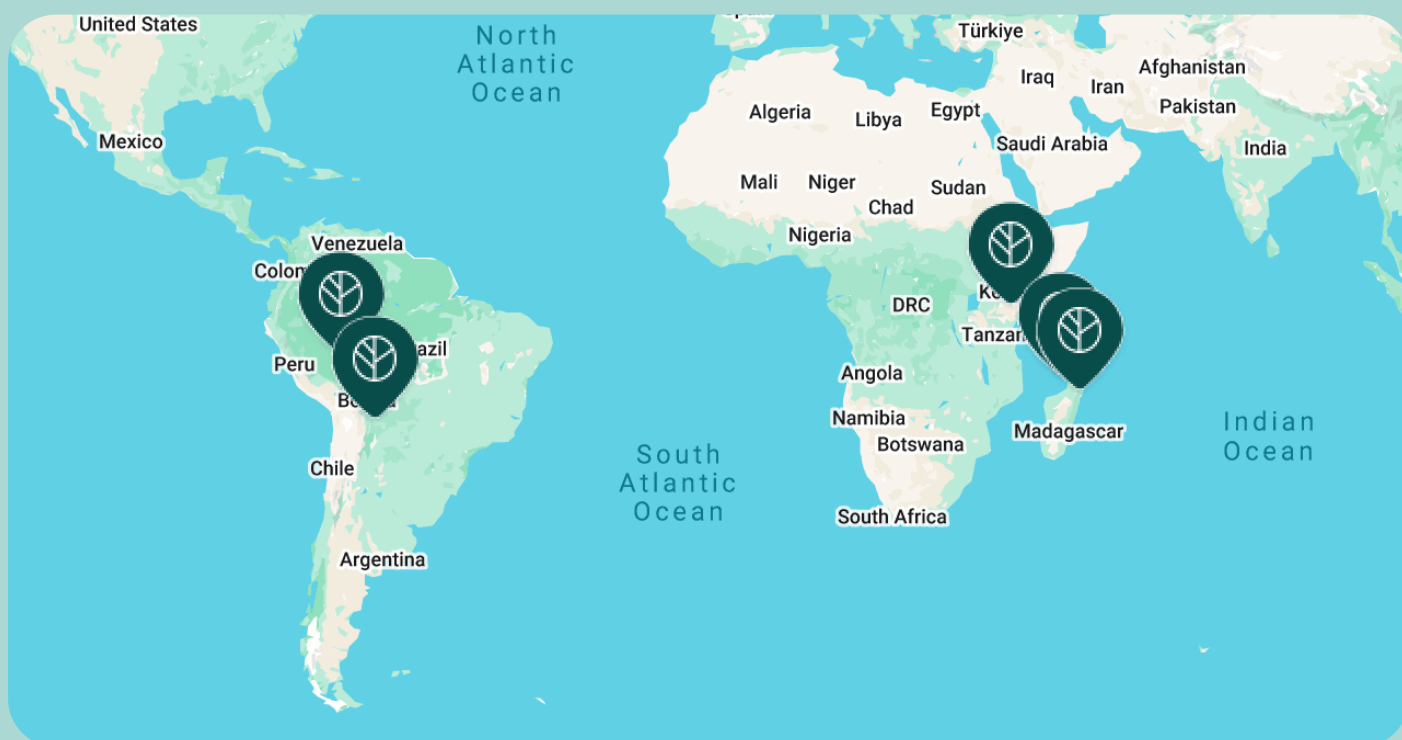
2161

trees planted



1219.15

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Reforestation in the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve - plot I

 200 trees planted

The Magamba Nature Forest Reserve has suffered several wildfires which were caused by human economic activities, such as local honey harvesting practices and the search for fuel wood. The reserve is important for biodiversity conservation, enhancing eco-tourism, and the water supply of many villages. This project is going to be conducted at Nkundei Village which is among the 21 villages surrounding the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve. At this site, the people from Nkundei village planted 2035 trees in November 2023 and 3375 trees in April/May 2024. The Belgian team of Go Forest was also at the field during the second planting activities in April. In total, we planted 5410 trees with the aim to restore the loss of biodiversity and regain the nature of the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve. We are planting more than 11 different indigenous tree species to introduce as much diversity as possible. The trees will be maintained and monitored for 5 years and every tree that dies within this period, will be replaced by a new one. The most important maintenance activity is the clearing of ferns!



La Joya reforestation sites, Peru

 500 trees planted

On the La Joya reforestation site in Peru, we sometimes reforest from the ground up, as you might imagine: a bare, completely deforested parcel is planted with seedlings that then fill in the bare area on the map with the greenery of tree canopies. In our case, this style of planting is carried out on some of our managed parcels that are bare due to the activities of the past owners – mainly, slash-and-burn agriculture. Many of the areas where planting occurs, however, already possess some kind of tree cover at the time of planting. In other words, we're not starting with a bare patch on the map. In this case, we're mainly talking about enrichment planting in a secondary forest (a forest where only a few tree species grow as a survival technique). With enrichment planting, we are speeding up the introduction of species of trees that are useful for human needs, including endangered species. When trees are planted in a secondary forest, a broader range of biodiversity is introduced back into the landscape sooner. In practical terms, straight trails are created through the secondary forest and trees are planted all along those trails. Because of the shade provided by the pioneer trees' canopy, these enrichment strips only need to be weeded once or twice a year, savings in work compared to planting trees on a bare plot, where weed growth can require monthly maintenance clearing. How do we work? Seeds are first collected in the nearby forests. When the seeds have grown into little plants, the plants are stored safely. Then, they go through a process of hardening, so that they have a higher survival rate. Finally, when the time is right during the rainy season, the seedlings are planted in nature.

Agroforestry restoration in TOW (Argentina), 2023-2026

 200 trees planted

This planting takes place in the Territorios Originarios Wichi (TOW), a now-protected community forest in northern Argentina. We restore degraded patches of native forest using species of high ecological, cultural and food value, enriching and recovering the forest's capacity to feed and sustain the communities who have always lived from it. Following the indigenous logic of native forest enrichment, families can continue to gather fruits and other resources in the way they have always done traditionally. Traditional knowledge is incorporated into planting techniques. The planting model prioritises an irregular native forest structure: multiple tree and shrub species of different ages, a complex vertical structure across various strata, and a spatial distribution that emulates the natural patterns of the local ecosystem. Species planted: - *Neltuma alba* (White Algarrobo / carob) - key food source for people and wildlife, nitrogen fixer, soil protection - *Anadenanthera colubrina* (Cebil) - deep cultural value for the Wichi community, attracts pollinators, medicinal properties - *Ceiba chodati* - native species contributing to vertical forest structure and biodiversity - *Handroanthus impetiginosus* - native species contributing to vertical forest structure and biodiversity - *Calycophyllum multiflorum* - native species contributing to vertical forest structure and biodiversity - *Caesalpinia paraguariensis* - native species contributing to vertical forest structure and biodiversity - *Lithraea molleoides* (Molle) - high drought resistance, wildlife refuge, medicinal properties - *Leucaena leucocephala* (White Aromo) - fast-growing and drought-resistant, fixes nitrogen and restores degraded soils; particularly effective in recovering land affected by wildfires, agrotoxics or flooding This is an ongoing project, with planting carried out in multiple rounds since early 2023: - January–February 2023: 555 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Anadenanthera colubrina*) - November–December 2023: 302 trees (*Ceiba chodati*, *Handroanthus impetiginosus*, *Neltuma Alba*) - December 2024: 170 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Ceiba chodati*) - January 2025: 235 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Ceiba Chodati*, *Caesalpinia paraguariensis*, *Anadenanthera colubrina*)

Agroforestry in Madagascar, to be planted in 2026

 11 trees planted

In the course of 2026, these agroforestry trees will be planted in Akamasoa or Tamatave. Once the planting has taken place, this section will be updated with the correct geolocation. The trees introduced in this project are selected to generate benefits for the soil, biodiversity, and the local economy: - The chosen species act as natural soil conservation agents, helping prevent erosion and improving soil structure. - They support local biodiversity by offering habitat for wildlife and contributing to ecological balance. - Many of the planted species have commercial value, creating new economic opportunities for farmers and surrounding communities. This project combines cash crops, forest species, and fruit trees. The selection of tree species is guided by two key criteria: 1) Regional environment: Each intervention zone has its own characteristics. We choose species that can thrive in the local soil and climate while contributing to the restoration of the forest landscape. 2) Farmer needs: We work closely with partner farmers to identify species that support income-generating activities through the sale of their products.



Mangroves in Majunga, 2023

 950 trees planted

Mangroves are an important piece of the ecosystem that offers much more than we can imagine. Besides being a great habitat for wildlife species and being great protection for coasts, it also is one of the greatest sources of carbon sequestration. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, supporting the local economy (45% of the seafood sold in Majunga, a city of 240,000 inhabitants located near the mangrove area, comes from these local communities). The mangrove forests in this area (Bombetoka Bay in the North-West of Madagascar), however, suffered a 34% loss between 1990 and 2000 (source: Report on the state of mangroves in Madagascar - WWF Madagascar) and this loss represents a significant threat to biological biodiversity and the living conditions of local communities. Today, the mangrove can no longer play its economic and social role, which justifies the search for initiatives and alternatives to revitalize this natural ecosystem. This revitalization should respond to the concern for the preservation and ecological balance of this environment that is so vital for the local populations. Mangrove species are planted according to the natural distribution, to ensure great adaptation and survival. We plant 50% *Ceriops Tagal* (*Ceriops*), also known as "Yellow mangrove" or "Spurred mangrove.". *Ceriops* is considered the female mangrove by the locals in Madagascar, due to its smaller propagules and less intricate roots. Depending on the area, this species is more or less spread, yet play a crucial role in the ecosystem. And we plant 50% *Rhizophora Mucronata* (*Rhizo*). *Rhizophora Mucronata* is a species of mangrove, commonly known as the "Red mangrove" or "Loop-root mangrove." One distinctive feature of *Rhizo* is its prop roots, which extend from the trunk and branches down into the mud or water. It is important to restore the mangrove forest.....for the soil: Mangroves act as a buffer zone between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, ensuring the stability of both environments, preserving and restoring them is essential to protect coasts against waves and cyclones; prevent erosion; and regenerate soils....for biodiversity: Mangrove restoration promotes ecological balance by preserving natural habitats and ensuring the survival of plant and animal species specific to the ecosystem. Moreover, they serve as crucial areas for the reproduction and activity of various species such as crabs, shrimp, and fish, contributing to the sustainability of these populations.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, May 2026

 300 trees planted

In the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Nosy Kabija (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we've planted new mangrove trees on a site of 0.2 ha to restore the mangrove forest. In May 2026, 1284 mangrove trees of two species were planted here: *Ceriops tagal* and *Rhizophora mucronata*. The overall objective is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, which helps to boost the economy of the community.

Care for communities

