



Impact summary

18/6/2026



Supports



GOFOREST
1944
trees planted

GOFOREST
637
sqm of forest
planted

GOFOREST
721.85
tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Urasar afforestation area, Armenia

 400 trees planted

During 2023, new trees were planted on this beautiful site which hosts a total of new 120353 trees that fall. Trees contributed by Go Forest members during 2022, 2023 and 2024 are all dedicated to this site. Up to now, 11767 trees from 2022 and 2333 trees from 2023. The site has excellent climatic and soil conditions to grow a forest. During the summer monitoring round, the trees planted in the spring of 2023 were doing great. Because of this positive feedback, we continued planting in fall 2023. Area: 360 ha Elevation: 1700 – 2000 m Exposition: N Main tree species: walnut, oak, wild apple, maple, pines, and shrub Status: started spring 2023



Agroforestry in Loreto (Peru), to be planted in 2026

 200 trees planted

In the course of 2026, these agroforestry trees will be planted in Loreto, Peru. The project is carried out in close cooperation with Camino Verde, working hand in hand with the Amazonian communities to strengthen local stewardship and long-term forest resilience. The trees will be planted across five communities. To support community-led implementation, planting workshops will be organized in each community, focusing on agroforestry techniques and sustainable land management. Once the planting has taken place, this section will be updated with planting information, including the species planted, images, and the geolocations of all sites.



Truffle-favored plantation near Tórtoles de Esgueva, Spain

 285 trees planted

Tórtoles de Esgueva is a municipality in the province of Burgos, Castile and León, Spain, situated at 930 meters above sea level on the limestone moorland of the Castilian plateau. The soils are basophilic with calcium carbonate stones, and the native vegetation is dominated by *Quercus ilex* forest, with scattered *Juniperus thurifera* and shrub species including *Rosa canina*, *Prunus spinosa*, and *Rhamnus saxatilis*. The project site had been under dry-land cereal and legume cultivation for over 70 years, replacing a native *Quercus ilex* forest. This land use was ecologically unproductive and reliant on agrochemicals. The plantation aims to restore native forest cover through a sustainable truffle-producing agroforestry system, delivering benefits including soil restoration, carbon storage, elimination of agrochemical inputs, and long-term economic value through *Tuber melanosporum* production. Plantation updates: - Planting date: March–April 2025. - 1,600 trees planted, of which 984 trees sponsored by Go Forest clients: 100% *Quercus ilex*, mycorrhized with *Tuber melanosporum*, at 400 plants/ha over 4 hectares - Seedling quality: Two-year-old mycorrhized seedlings from Viveros Fuenteamarga (Valladolid), with a mean height of 36 cm, mean stem diameter of 6.8 mm, and an average mycorrhization rate of 29%. - Site preparation: Cross subsoiling and shallow tillage, with a 5 x 5 m planting spacing. Fencing and an irrigation system were installed to mitigate wildlife browsing risk during establishment. - Maintenance planned: A 5-year silvicultural plan includes soil tillage in 2025; irrigation and replacement of dead plants in 2026–2027; and pruning from 2028 onwards. - Future outlook: The plantation is managed under a 40-year continuous canopy forest plan, with natural regeneration expected after approximately 30 years. A truffle-growing school and guided visits are planned to support knowledge transfer and local engagement.

Pomino project, Italy (spring 2024)

 222 trees planted

In this project, on the smallest plot, 600 trees are planted on a 0,3 ha plot near Pomino, in the Rufina region in Italy. Rufina is a small Italian municipality located in the metropolitan city of Florence, Tuscany, in central Italy. We plant 80% Douglas firs and 20% *Pinus nigra* in a 2 x 2,5 plantation organisation. The planting holes were manually created and subsequently, the trees were manually planted. This forest is located in a medium mountain forest region (at a height of 775m) strongly dominated by the presence of softwoods. This project is a semi-conversion of a monospecific Douglas forest into a more diversified forest, bringing better resilience to climate change. By replanting, and leaving place to natural regeneration, we create a forest more and more considered as a mosaic forest. Moreover, thanks to the revision of the management method in the coniferous trees, which favors less clearing, a better biodiversity is reinstalled. As an additional ecological service of this project, the new forest also contributes to stabilized wolf presence. With this project comes the creation of work opportunities for a gender-equal team: the team working in the clearance is composed mainly of men; the team responsible for the planting operations, is composed mainly of women.

Agroforestry restoration in QOP (Argentina), 2024-2026

 51 trees planted

This planting takes place in the Quebracho & Oka Puckie community (QOP), 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, agrottoxics or flooding This is an ongoing project, with planting carried out in multiple rounds since early 2023: - March-April 2024: 500 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Ceiba Chodati*, *Anadenanthera colubrina*, *Handroanthus impetiginosus*, *Calycophyllum multiflorum*) - October-November 2024: 270 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Ceiba Chodati*) - January 2025: 242 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Ceiba Chodati*, *Caesalpinia paraguariensis*, *Anadenanthera colubrina*) - March 2025: 356 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Anadenanthera colubrina*, *Lithraea Molleoides*) - January 2026: 606 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Ceiba Chodati*, *Leucaena leucocephala*)

Agroforestry in Argentina, to be planted in 2026

 200 trees planted

In the course of 2026, these trees will be planted in the Yunga and Chaco regions of northern Argentina. Our approach rests on two complementary pillars, co-designed with local communities based on what is most needed in each territory. Pillar 1 – Agroforestry restoration We reforest large, now-protected community forests damaged by logging, focusing on native trees of high ecological, cultural and food value – such as carob, mistol and chañar. Following the indigenous logic of native forest enrichment, we restore degraded patches and recover the forest's capacity to feed and sustain the communities who have always lived from it, allowing families to gather fruits and other resources as they have always done traditionally. 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. Pillar 2 – Intensive agroforestry Since 2025, we have added a second, complementary approach. On defined plots, we develop multi-strata agroforestry systems that replicate forest structures at higher productive intensity, combining native and non-native species – mango, banana, avocado, citrus and moringa – alongside vegetables, legumes, aromatic plants and medicinal species. This pillar directly addresses the malnutrition and health issues caused by forest loss. As neighbouring communities come to learn and establish their own systems, the approach generates a powerful multiplier effect across the region. Once planting has taken place, this section will be updated with the confirmed species, geolocations, pictures and approach (agroforestry restoration or intensive agroforestry)

Agroforestry restoration in TOW (Argentina), 2023-2026

 235 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*)

Direct sowing in Paraíba state

 637 sqm of forest planted

We will proceed with the plantation once one hectare of reforestation is secured. The exact location will follow. We use the direct seeding or muvuca method, in cooperation with our field partner CEPAN. The muvuca method is a method in which a lot of seeds are directly sown on a plot. The process consists of multiple stages: an extensive research period to identify the most adequate tree species, seed collection, seed storage, soil preparation, and the actual sowing using tractors to increase efficiency. Short-lived shrubs that quickly cover the soil are sowed with native trees, the competition among saplings leads to fast soil cover and a high density of trees. With this project, a seed orchard with native seeds is created. The indigenous communities can use these seeds themselves or sell them to others for their restoration initiatives.



Mangrove plantation in Majunga, December 2024

 351 trees planted

On two sites (1.18 ha & 2.59 ha), in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Maromiandra (Boanamary municipality, Boeny), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In December 2024, 19720 mangrove trees of one species was planted here: *Ceriops tagal*. 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

