



Impact summary

17/9/2026



Supports



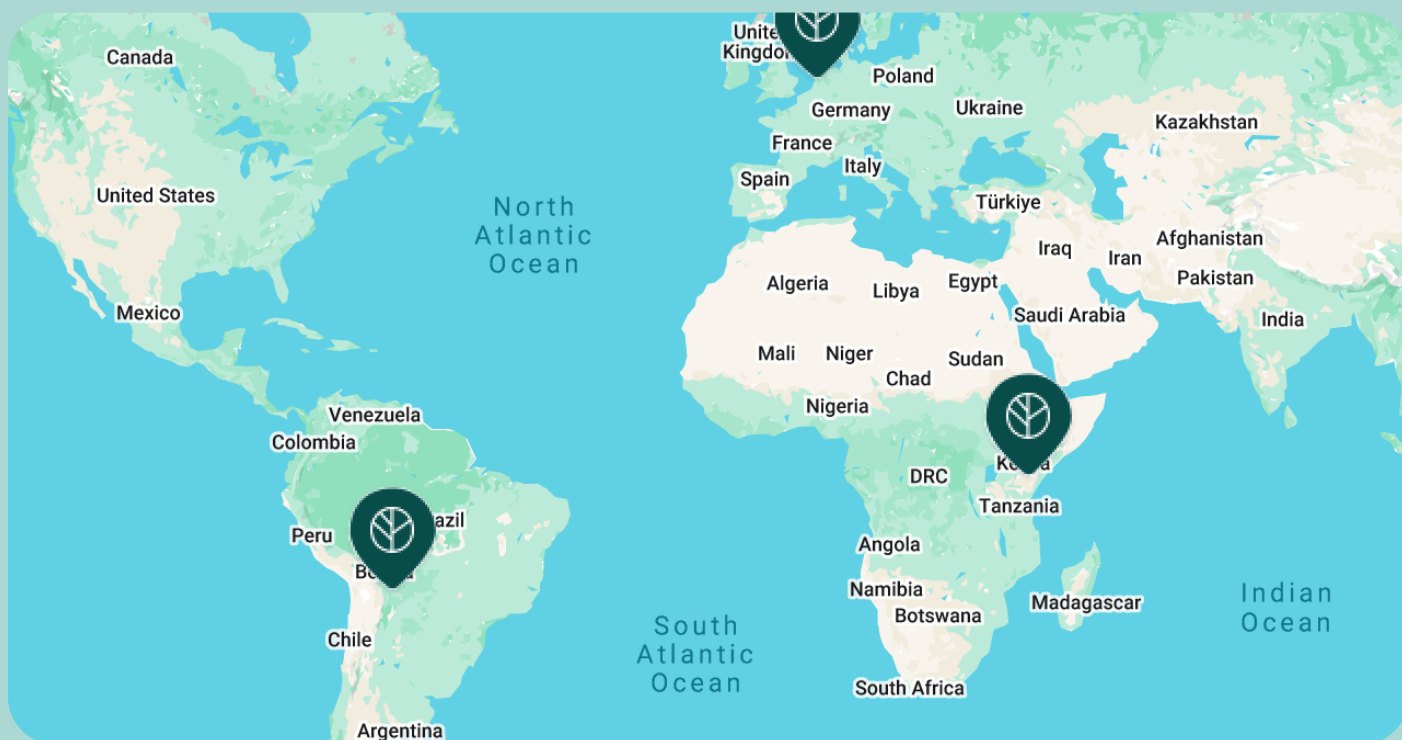
135

trees planted



43.88

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Bij Pitt geloven we in genieten van een heerlijke barbecue én zorg dragen voor onze planeet.

Daarom planten we voor elke verkochte barbecue een boom, zodat we onze impact op het milieu verkleinen en bijdragen aan een groenere toekomst.

Op deze manier compenseren we de CO₂-uitstoot en helpen we samen met onze klanten de natuur een handje.

Dus met elke barbecue die je bij ons koopt, draag je bij aan een duurzamere wereld!

Projects we support



Agroforestry in the local villages, Western Usambara Mountains, Tanzania

 23 trees planted

As part of our ongoing efforts to maximize the impact of our initiatives, we have decided to allocate 50% of the funds for Tanzania to reforestation efforts with native tree species, while the remaining 50% is allocated to supporting agroforestry tree planting within the local communities' farms. Agroforestry integrates trees and shrubs into agricultural landscapes, promoting sustainable farming practices that increase crop yields, improve soil health, and provide additional income sources for local farmers. By supporting both reforestation and agroforestry, we ensure a comprehensive approach that addresses environmental sustainability, food security, and economic development within the community. In the rainy season of November 2024, our local team and the local people of Nkondei village planted 2,258 fruit trees in the individual-owned farms in the Nkondei community.



Okegem project, Belgium 2024-2025

 5 trees planted

In this project in Okegem, we undertake an afforestation of a former agricultural plot of 3.22 hectares. We will plant at least 5000 trees during the season of 2024-2025. The tree species that will be used in the plantation include Sycamore maple, black alder, European hornbeam, Cornelian cherry, common dogwood, hazel, hawthorn, spindle, European beech, European ash, wild cherry, pedunculate oak, white willow, small-leaved lime, and large-leaved lime. This new forest will enhance the water cycle, soil protection, biodiversity protection and conservation, and carbon sequestration. In the case of afforestation of agricultural land, the reduction in inputs and the absence of heavy tillage can also be noted. In the coming years, the project can be extended.

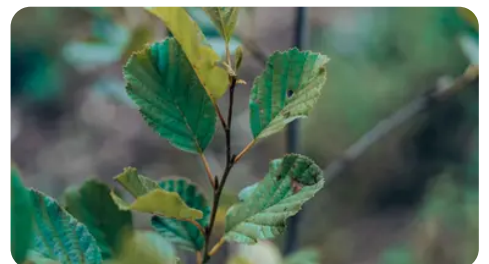


Durnal (2575 trees), Belgium 2024-2025

 40 trees planted

This project is located in Durnal, Belgium (postal code 5530), and involves the replanting of a forest following a bark beetle infestation that severely affected the spruce trees. This reforestation effort aims to increase the resilience of the forest by diversifying tree species, enhancing ecosystem services such as climate change mitigation, biodiversity protection, and water cycle contribution. Specifically, the project will involve the planting of 2575 trees over an area of 1.6 hectares at an altitude of 260 meters on loamy, gravelly soils with natural drainage, favorable for forest growth. Species distribution will include Atlas cedars, Scots pines and alders, with a planting arrangement alternating two lines of cedars and two lines of Scots pines, while six lines of alders will be planted along the watercourse. We aim to maintain 10% birch regeneration in the final tree composition. The planting with plants provided by Pepinières Pirothon is executed during the 2024-2025 season and will also include protective measures against wildlife. Plantation updates:

- Planting period: The trees were planted between December 2024 and January 2025 - 2575 trees planted: 1050 Atlas cedars (40.78%), 1050 Scots pines (40.78%) and 475 alders (18.44%)
- Monitoring summary: The site covers part of a 3.5-hectare area previously cleared of spruce affected by bark beetles. Planting was done in mixed lines, with terrain prepared by mulching and protected using repellent. Weather conditions were humid.
- Maintenance: Clearing is planned to support tree growth.



Intensive agroforestry in TOW (Argentina), 2025-2026

 40 trees planted

This approach complements the large-scale native forest restoration work being carried out in the Territorios Originarios Wichi (TOW), a now-protected community forest in northern Argentina. On a defined plot within this territory, we develop multi-strata agroforestry systems that replicate natural forest structures at higher productive intensity. While the restoration work enriches and recovers the broader forest ecosystem, these intensive agroforestry systems directly target food sovereignty: combining native and non-native species to create diverse, productive systems that address the malnutrition and health issues caused by forest loss. As neighbouring communities come to learn and establish their own systems, the approach has a powerful multiplier effect across the region. Species planted: - Mango, banana, avocado, citrus - fruit trees providing direct food production and nutritional diversity - Moringa - fast-growing, highly nutritious, medicinal properties - Vegetables and legumes - short-cycle food crops contributing to food sovereignty and soil nitrogen fixation - Aromatic and medicinal plants - supporting community health and traditional knowledge This is an ongoing project, with planting carried out in multiple rounds since 2025: - October 2025: 99 trees (Mango, Banana, Papaya, Neltuma Alba, Avocado, Citrus) - April 2026: 39 trees (Avocado, Urucú, Papaya, Banana, Citrus, Mango)



Intensive agroforestry in QOP (Argentina), 2025-2026

 5 trees planted

This approach complements the large-scale native forest restoration work being carried out in the Quebracho & Oka Puckie community (QOP), a now-protected community forest in northern Argentina. On a defined plot within this territory, we develop multi-strata agroforestry systems that replicate natural forest structures at higher productive intensity. While the restoration work enriches and recovers the broader forest ecosystem, these intensive agroforestry systems directly target food sovereignty: combining native and non-native species to create diverse, productive systems that address the malnutrition and health issues caused by forest loss. As neighbouring communities come to learn and establish their own systems, the approach has a powerful multiplier effect across the region. Species planted: - Mango, banana, avocado, citrus - fruit trees providing direct food production and nutritional diversity - Moringa - fast-growing, highly nutritious, medicinal properties - Vegetables and legumes - short-cycle food crops contributing to food sovereignty and soil nitrogen fixation - Aromatic and medicinal plants - supporting community health and traditional knowledge This is an ongoing project, with planting carried out in multiple rounds since 2025: - October 2025: 77 trees (Mango, Banana, Papaya, Neltuma Alba, Avocado, Urucú) - March 2026: 50 trees (Avocado, Urucú, Papaya, Banana, Citrus) - April 2026: 76 trees (Avocado, Urucú, Papaya, Banana, Citrus, Mango)

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