Impact summary

11/11/2026

RENOTEX
BESPAAR VANDAAG, INVESTEER IN MORGEN

Supports

GOFOREST

GOFOREST
850
trees planted

GOFOREST
396.73
tonnes of CO_2
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support

GOFOREST

Le Roeulx project, Belgium

20 trees planted

In this project in Le Roeulx we plant 12,000 trees during the first months of 2024, with the majority of the trees planted in March 2024. On the 5.5-hectare plot, we mainly plant lines of chestnuts, oaks, maples, and walnuts. It is important to execute this project because the area is a very agricultural one with little afforestation. We are planting a diverse forest to preserve wildlife habitats and support the ecological and environmental benefits of the forest. Details: - Altitude of 118 meters. - The soil is loamy with favorable natural drainage or loamy with poor natural drainage. - The composition of the previous stand: ash trees. - The follow-ups of the trees are planned for April 2024 and summer 2025.





GOFOREST

Agroforestry in La Joya (Peru), 2021-2026

168 trees planted

The La Joya site hosts our technical partner's largest tree nursery, supplying seedlings to farmers, native communities, researchers, NGOs, government projects, and the local municipality for urban tree planting in Puerto Maldonado. La Joya produces over 100 tree species each year, with capacity for 100,000 seedlings at a time. It is also the main location for farmer-facing workshops on tree nursery management, agroforestry, and Melipona beekeeping, and offers paid internships to Indigenous women in native species propagation and integral nursery management. The demonstration areas at La Joya showcase native species diversity across both agroforestry and reforestation plots. Over 200 tree species have been registered on site, part of the Living Seed Bank program for the conservation and propagation of native species. This diversity is the result of years of restoration work. When our local partner took over the site, it showed the effects of decades of cattle farming: compacted soils, annual burning, and invasive exotic grass that choked out young trees. Rebuilding La Joya took sustained management. Even now, a significant share of the trees planted on site serve to rehabilitate the soil, generating organic matter quickly to support the rest of the planting. Between 2021 and 2026, 78570 trees were planted at La Joya with the help of Go Forest clients, through two approaches, agroforestry and reforestation, covering 167 species in total. Agroforestry species planted include amongst others, Cacao, Caoba, Copoazu, Bobinsana, Guanabana, Camu camu, Achiote, Vainilla, Café, Piña, Mango, Palta, Lucma & Yuca.





GOFOREST

The Belgian-Armenian forest 2025

100 trees planted

The Belgian Armenian Forest will be planted on an area of 16 hectares near Lake Sevan, in the province of Gegharkunik, close to the village of Tsaghkunk. The land is well-oriented to the north, and our technical partner is aiming to plant 50,000 trees here, with the support of Go Forest. The creation of this forest will contribute to improving the landscape in Armenia and will also be a testament to the strong bonds between Belgium and Armenia. At the same time, the creation of this forest will have a significant social impact, as it will create more than 100 direct and indirect jobs, improving the livelihoods of many families. People from local communities were hired to carry out the planting. The elevation near Tsaghkunk is high, ranging between 2000 and 2200 m. A few different species of trees and shrubs are planted here, including pine, oak, wild apple, and wild pear. The soil is good, with more clay content than in Lori province, though this makes digging a bit more difficult after rainy days. Funding for this project is complete.





GOFOREST

Agroforestry restoration in QOP (Argentina), 2024-2026

139 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, agrotoxics or flooding This is an ongoing project, with planting carried out in multiple rounds since 2024: - 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 Chodatii, Leucaena leucocephala) - March 2026: 139 trees (Neltuma Alba, Leucaena leucocephala, Anadenanthera colubrina) - April 2026: 154 trees (Neltuma Alba, Leucaena leucocephala, Ceiba Chodatii, Anadenanthera colubrina)





GOFOREST

Agroforestry restoration in TOW (Argentina), 2023-2026

100 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) - April 2026: 54 trees (Neltuma Alba, Leucaena leucocephala, Ceiba Chodatii, Anadenanthera colubrina)





GOFOREST

Farms planted in February 2025 - Akamasoa agroforestry project, Madagascar

91 trees planted

On these farms, multiple small agroforestry plantations were executed in collaboration with the local farmers and as part of the large Akamasoa agroforestry project. During February 2025, 2703 trees were planted, including: - 25% cash crops, such as Pink Berries and Ravintsara - 72% forest trees, such as Acacia, Jacaranda, and Eucalyptus - 3% fruit trees, such as Rotra





GOFOREST

Farms planted in March 2025 - Akamasoa agroforestry project, Madagascar

50 trees planted

On these farms, multiple small agroforestry plantations were executed in collaboration with the local farmers and as part of the large Akamasoa agroforestry project. During March 2025, 6809 trees were planted, including: - 25% cash crops, such as Pink Berries and Ravintsara - 72% forest trees, such as Acacia, Jacaranda, and Eucalyptus - 3% fruit trees, such as Rotra





GOFOREST

Agroforestry in Ingung Kapia (DRC), 2023-2026

136 trees planted

Agroforestry — a farming system based on trees and their non-timber products — plays a key role in building a lasting relationship with local communities, whose involvement is essential to securing the future of the new forests. Close to the reforestation sites in Ingung Kapia, we have established an agroforestry coffee plantation where coffee plants are grown among the trees. We began developing this plot in 2023, marking an important step towards integrating sustainable agriculture with ecological restoration. Each hectare accommodates 625 shade-grown coffee plants, complemented by native reforestation species planted at 600 plants per hectare. This combined system mirrors the natural forest structure, protects the soil, and provides local communities with a diverse and sustainable source of income. Each hectare also creates employment opportunities for one local family, and in the long term, the harvested coffee can be sold at a fair price. The full plot spans 11 hectares, and our goal is to get it fully funded. By achieving this, we create a new sustainable economy in which people and nature can live in harmony, with greater self-reliance. The economic value of these non-timber products — in this case, coffee — is also a powerful incentive for farmers to move away from the most common agricultural practice across Congo: cutting and burning forests and vegetation to create open pastureland. While widespread, this slash-and-burn approach leads to severe soil erosion and the permanent loss of native vegetation. Agroforestry offers a viable and regenerative alternative.







GOFOREST

Reforestation in Ingung Kapia (DRC), 2022-2024

23 trees planted

In Ingung Kapia, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, we plant native tree species on degraded soils to restore biodiversity and create meaningful employment for local communities through manual planting work. Since we began in 2022, our reforestation program has taken on the challenge of restoring the natural environment and preventing further desertification of the region. Looking ahead, our long-term vision includes well-considered forest management, designed to relieve pressure on DR Congo's precious old-growth jungle. Our planting target is 1,000 trees per hectare at survival, achieved by initially planting 1,250 trees per hectare to account for natural loss. The species mix is intentionally diverse, combining native forest trees to support soil recovery and ecological resilience. The full list of species planted includes: Millettia laurentii (Wenge) Cassia siamea & Cassia floribunda Pentaclethra macrophylla (Owes) Piptodeniastrum africanum (Osing) Hevea brasiliensis Uapaca mole (Ontang) Canarium schweinfurtii (Mbidi) Prioria balsamifera (Mwana Mpembe) Ricinodendron heudelotii (Ongiel) Erythrophleum gabonensis (Onkok) Guibourtia demeusei (Ladzum) Paramacrolobium coelucum (Obwar Osur) Prioria oxyphylla (Tshitola) Pterocarpus soyauxii (Padouk) Ceiba pentandra (Obel) Milicia excelsa (Mulundu) Leplaea cedrata Pachira aquatica (Nguba Mindele) Staudtia kamerunensis Ongokea gore (Ndeke) Acacia auriculiformis Acacia mangium Maesopsis eminii Gilbertiodendron dewevrei (Labong) Dacryodes normandii Celtis tessmannii Pycnanthus angolensis Nauclea diderrichii Pericopsis elata (Afromosia) Millettia drastica Coffea arabica & Coffea robusta Autranella congolensis Entandrophragma gabonense (Tiama Blanc) Khaya grandifoliola Treculia africana Combretum welwitschii Afzelia bipindensis Millettia versicolor (Ablo) Olong Obol Mbem Dileka Nkokoking The full reforestation plot spans 52.5 hectares. We began planting in 2022, and by the end of 2024 the entire plot was fully funded, a milestone we are incredibly proud of. This work is made possible by a dedicated team of 150 day laborers (136 men and 14 women) from the local community, ensuring that forest restoration directly translates into livelihoods and long-term investment in the land by the people who depend on it most.





GOFOREST

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, December 2024

23 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.





