

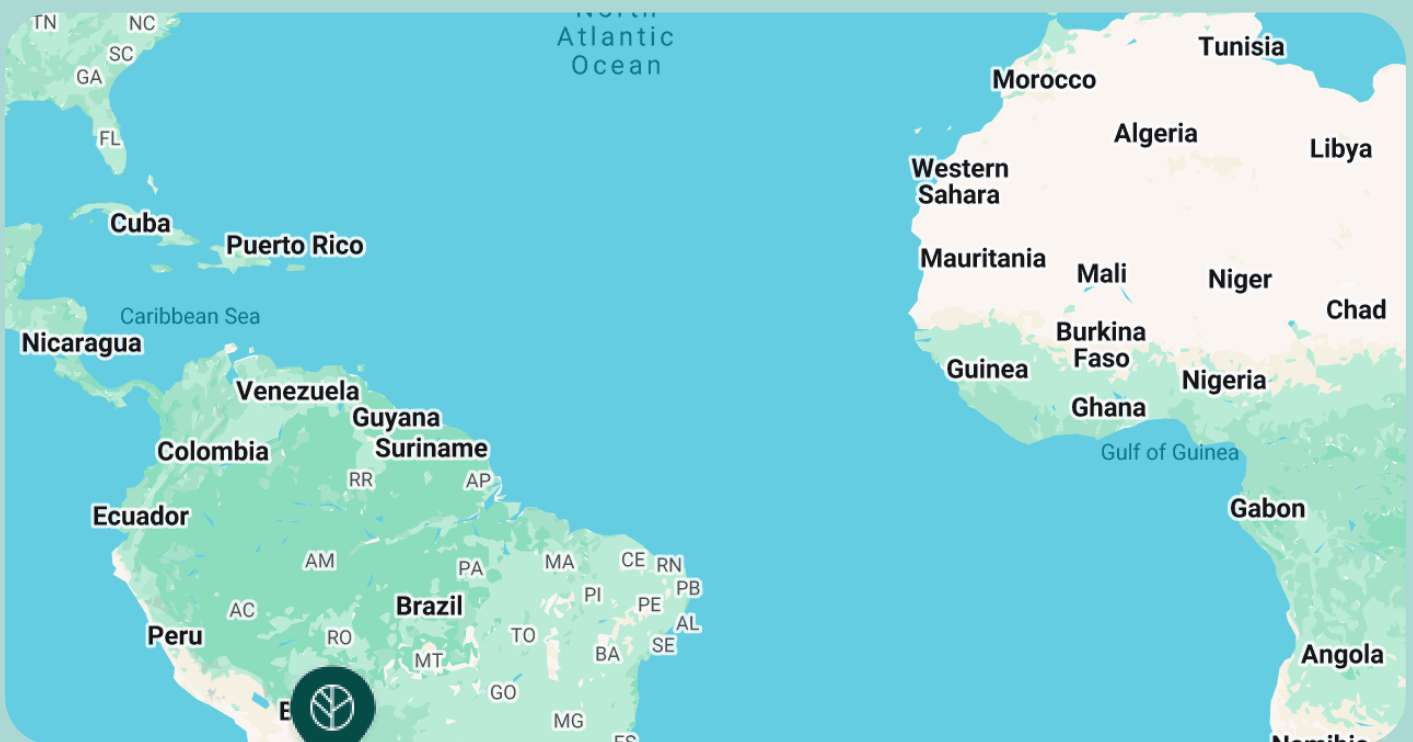


Impact summary

23/6/2026



Supports



Projects we support



Truffle-favored plantation near Tórtolas de Esgueva, Spain

 143 trees planted

Tórtolas 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.

Agroforestry in Argentina

📍 Gran Chaco, Argentina

🌳 200 trees planted

Go Forest and field partner Alianza Wichi work to protect and defend indigenous cultures, nature, and biodiversity of the Yunga and Chaco regions in northern Argentina. The Gran Chaco communities are historically nomadic hunter-gatherers, living from and within vast, high-quality forests, not working the land, but sustained by it. Decades of logging have severely damaged these forests, disrupting their traditional way of life and triggering serious consequences for food security, nutrition, and community health. Cultural diversity is key for humanity and for enhancing ecosystems: we empower indigenous communities to regain their traditional relationship with the natural world and their territories, and collaborate with them to develop agroforestry projects in the Territorios Originarios Wichi (TOW) and the Quebracho & Oka Puckie community (QOP), now-protected community forests in northern Argentina. Our approach is built around two complementary pillars, co-designed with the 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 enrich 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 in the way 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 such as 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. Alongside both pillars, we are developing tree nurseries of native species across multiple sites, maintaining a holistic vision where the tree is part of a broader picture. The project works to solve multiple challenges at once: generating revenues for local communities, regenerating biodiversity across fauna, flora, soils and groundwater, producing food, providing legal support for territories to halt further deforestation, contributing to global climate resilience as a carbon sink, and strengthening the social fabric of indigenous communities. Every 230 trees funded allows us to support a family of four for one month, directly backing the guardians of the forest who produce, plant, and monitor the trees on the ground.



Care for communities

