

Projects we support



Le Roeulx project, Belgium

 50 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.



Agroforestry restoration in QOP (Argentina), 2024-2026

 100 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*)

Farms planted in January 2024 - Akamasoa agroforestry project, Madagascar

 100 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 January-March 2024, 7 farms were planted with 4596 trees, 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



Farms planted in March 2025 - Akamasoa agroforestry project, Madagascar

 160 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



Agroforestry in Ingung Kapia (DRC), 2023-2026

 100 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.



Mangrove plantation in Majunga, December 2024

 210 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.

Snowball's coral spiders

 2 coral spiders installed

In November 2024, the first Snowball coral spiders were installed. Because of strong currents, the pictures were taken one week after installation. When using the spider technique, individual metal structures are welded together by local villagers. Once the spider is created, a coat of cement paint is applied. This prevents the leaching of iron into the ecosystem and acts as an attractive base of attachment for the coral. On the upward-facing part of the spider, an engraved name tag made from bamboo is placed. After that, it's time to go into the ocean, for the first time at least. The spiders are left in the ocean for 4 - 6 weeks to become coated in coralline algae. Once the spiders are coated in algae, mixed reef planting techniques are carried out. The reef is carefully combed to find naturally broken, yet still living coral fragments from a variety of coral genera. These fragments are then attached to the spiders using zip ties. As the zip ties become overgrown, excess material is carefully removed to avoid harming wildlife. We attach 16 coral fragments to one coral spider and each spider occupies 0,35 square meters of seafloor. Through the customization of a spider with a name tag, the spider technique allows for transparent monitoring of the coral growth and reef health. This tailored approach ensures transparent and effortless reporting on the progress of restoration efforts.

Seagrass transplantation area, March - July 2025

 150 seagrass shoots planted

With the help of 47 incredible volunteers from the UK, Europe, and beyond, our local team in Scotland transplanted 20,000 shoots over a five-week sprint this spring, potentially creating 2,600 m² of new seagrass meadow. That's a 300% increase from last year's efforts. They're growing, literally and figuratively. In 2024, we often planted bundles of 10 shoots at 2 bundles per square metre. This year, we switched it up: 1 bundle per square metre, and half of those only had 5 shoots. If this lower-density method works, it could quadruple our restoration capacity. We also kicked things off six weeks ahead of schedule this year, planting 2,000 shoots in late March. We're testing if we can extend the planting season to gain more flexibility and free up time for oyster restoration later in the summer. Until now, all transplanting has happened next to existing seagrass meadows. But this year, we went bold: we planted in two areas where eDNA analysis suggested seagrass used to grow: - A site in Loch Craignish capped with land-quarried sand (see more on Van Oord below) - A completely new site in Loch Beag, just next door



Mangrove restoration in Majunga, October 2025

 150 mangroves planted

On this 0.58-hectare site, in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Amparimahitsy (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In October 2025, 2288 mangrove trees of one species were 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

