Impact summary

23/11/2026

Steels
THE ART OF STAIRS

Supports

GOFOREST

GOFOREST
1432
trees planted

GOFOREST
238.81
tonnes of CO_2
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support

GOFOREST

Site B - framework planting in São Paulo state

300 sqm of forest planted (≈ 79 trees)

Between December 2023 and February 2024, we executed a restoration project on the East corridor on the Categeró Farm (Saõ Paulo state) which comprises an area of 1,085 ha finished planting and is now under maintenance. The total number of trees planted was 2200 trees of 87 tree species, The parcel is part of a larger project area and a larger initiative that addresses climate change, supports communities, and conserves biodiversity and aims to: a) restore large areas in private and public lands to provide connectivity between forest fragments and protected areas in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest; b) promote the occupation of restored and connected areas by wildlife; c) facilitate change in land use practices of small and large scale farmers in fragmented areas; d) improve small farmers' livelihoods; In general, we are demonstrating an integrated series of replicable biodiversity-friendly, and economically viable land-use alternatives in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. Barriers to conservation are being removed within the landscape and we are witnessing the following achievements: 1) Livelihood alternatives, for more sustainable use of the forest and its products and forest rehabilitation and species conservation; 2) Viable mechanisms for forest rehabilitation that generate income for low-income settlers; 3) Conservation and management of black lion tamarins, a key primate flagship for the Brazilian Atlantic rainforest, with the species downlisted from Critically Endangered to Endangered; 4) Awareness and understanding, among direct and indirect stakeholders, of the full value of this forest and its biodiversity; 5) New systems of landscape management that balance socio-economic gains with the maintenance of ecosystem services; 6) Empowerment of local community and stakeholders, creating a more participatory process for sustainable development in the region.





GOFOREST

Werbomont project, Belgium 2026-2027

21 trees planted

In Werbomont, in the region around Durbuy in the Belgian Ardennes, an 11-hectare plot was once covered by a forest of just one conifer species. It is a story we come across often in Belgium, where many forests consist of a single species and are therefore very vulnerable to pests and a changing climate. Here too, bark beetles took hold and badly weakened the stand, after which the trees were cut down. Since then, the land has changed hands and the plot has been left bare, ready for a new start. A total of 27,200 trees will be planted during the 2026-2027 planting season, across 14 different species. The mix is mainly made up of conifers, with Norway spruce, Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, hybrid larch, European larch, Koekelare pine and thuja, complemented by a varied mix of broadleaf trees including beech, sessile oak, red oak, alder, hornbeam, rowan and apple. This variety of species makes the new stand more resilient to disease and future stressors than the single-species forest that stood here before. The project will restore a diverse forest cover that promotes biodiversity and soil quality, improves air quality, regulates water and limits soil erosion. In the long term, the forest will store carbon, preserve the landscape and regain its different functions.





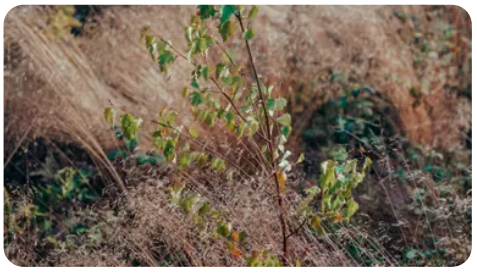
GOFOREST

Bovigny (7767 trees), Belgium 2024-2025

18 trees planted

This project in Bovigny is a reforestation effort in Bovigny, Belgium (Parc naturel des deux Ourthes). It's replanting 7767 trees over 8 hectares after a bark beetle attack on the previous spruce stand. The planting includes sessile oak, Douglas fir, spruce and hybrid larch. The goal is to enhance biodiversity and leave room for natural regeneration. Planting is scheduled for 2024-2025. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted between March 17 and April 30, 2025. - 7767 trees planted: The plantation included 742 sessile oaks, 2875 Douglas firs, 2875 Norway spruces and 1275 hybrid larches. The planting was carried out in lines, with species mixed along each row. - Monitoring summary: Weather conditions during planting were marked by a dry eastern wind, and rain is hoped for soon. Future work includes manual clearing. Treatment against the pine weevil (hylobius) was applied to protect young trees. Monitoring in July 2026 showed a recovery rate of 95% and a good overall health status. No climatic damage was recorded. Biotic damage from game was noted, affecting 5% of plants. Natural regeneration, mainly maple, is present in the middle of the plot and will be retained. Live deadwood is present at a density greater than 7 cubic meters per hectare, contributing further to the site's biodiversity value.





GOFOREST

Le Roeulx project, Belgium

291 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

Kontich project 2024, Belgium

18 trees planted

Siann is an organization that uses therapy horses when working with the elderly, children, and grown-ups with special needs. To energize after a day of work, they play in their horse pasture which owner Sigrid aims to restore to a natural environment as a thriving place for the horses and other biodiversity. In this project, we'll plant trees all around the plot for birds and small animals to live in, for the horses to eat from, and for temperature and water regulation. This plantation was designed to enhance local fauna and flora while ensuring that the selected species were non-toxic to horses, which is a unique feature of the project. The hedge planting consists of a high hedge and a low hedge, totalling 1201 plants: For the high hedge, 711 plants were used, including: 60% Carpinus betulus (426 plants) 15% Corylus avellana (106 plants) 15% Crataegus monogyna (106 plants) 10% Cornus sanguinea (73 plants) The low hedge included 490 plants, with the following composition: 50% Carpinus betulus (244 plants) 25% Rosa canina (123 plants) 25% Rosa rubiginosa (123 plants) Additionally, five Tilia trees are planted along one side of the low hedge. Plantation updates: - Planting date: All trees were planted on December 10, 2024. - 1201 trees planted: Species planted are exactly according to plan. - Monitoring summary: The planting was done in double rows with short spacing to form dense hedges. The soil was prepared beforehand, and stakes were added for the larger trees.





GOFOREST

Grune project of 1800 trees, Belgium

18 trees planted

Grune is part of the commune of Nassogne, in the province of Luxembourg and a forest region. In the project in Grune, we're planting 1800 new trees on 0.88 ha starting in January 2024. More specifically, we are planting 725 Corsican laricio pines, 725 Sessile oaks, and 350 Rowan trees in a 2x2.5m organization. We are creating an alternating planting of monospecific rows lengthwise and the Rowan trees are planted every 5 plants. Previously, there was a worthless coppice on the plot that didn't contain the needed elements for a successful natural regeneration. The planting is carried out to make the plot richer and more welcoming to biodiversity. We're planting several species to achieve resilience in the face of climate change and build a forest of the future. This project, therefore, also contributes positively to the environmental valorization of the forest area. Updates: - June 2026 monitoring: the recovery rate for Grune is estimated at 95%, with the plot's overall sanitary state assessed as good. No biotic damage was observed. Drought has affected 5% of trees; no other climatic damage was reported. Manual clearing has been carried out. Natural regeneration is present, with birch coming up on site and its continued growth favoured. The surrounding forested landscape is a striking feature of the plot.





GOFOREST

Stavelot project, Belgium

73 trees planted

This 2.1 hectare project is located in Stavelot, with the planting of 3270 trees beginning in late February 2023 and continuing throughout the spring season. Tree species that are being planted include Douglas fir, spruce, European larch, hybrid larch and Atlas cedar. In addition, several hardwood species—such as sessile oak, maple, and chestnut—will be planted at wider spacing and will be protected with individual sheaths to support their establishment. The site was previously dominated by Japanese larch. Given the prevalence of monospecific plantations in the region, this project aims to introduce greater species diversity. Diversification enhances the forest's ecological resilience and promotes a broader range of ecosystem services. Other details Altitude (m): 410 Type of soil: Ardennes brown soil Nursery name: Pirothon Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted between February 23 and April 26, 2023. - 3,270 trees planted: The plantation included a mix of conifers and broadleaves. 625 Douglas firs, 750 spruces, 710 European larches, 650 hybrid larches, 210 Atlas cedars, 100 sessile oaks, 75 maples, 75 chestnut trees and 75 red oaks. - Monitoring summary: Monitoring conducted in February 2025 indicated a strong survival rate of 90–95%. The overall health of the plantation is good, with no observed damage from biotic or climatic factors. Natural regeneration of spruce is occurring on site and will be left to develop freely. The plantation is organized into two mixed blocks of conifers, with broadleaved species planted along the borders and in central openings to encourage diversity. A field visit in June 2026 confirmed that the trees continue to grow well. Natural regeneration of rowan and beech was also observed. - Maintenance: Mechanical clearing has been carried out to support tree growth.





GOFOREST

Baclain project, Belgium 2024-2025

162 trees planted

The Baclain project, located in the Parc Naturel des Deux Ourthes (Gouvy, Belgium), focuses on the reforestation of a 2.5-hectare plot of fallow land previously used for coniferous plantations. The plot is surrounded by diverse-aged forests with mixed species and is very close to the Wez de Halleux stream. This rural area, rich in natural and agricultural landscapes, has soils conducive to forest growth, specifically loamy soils with favorable natural drainage. Scheduled for the season of 2024-2025, we introduce 7,650 new trees using a mixed planting approach. The species composition includes 34% Douglas fir, 33% larch, 20% beech, 10% oak, and 3% chestnut, with spacing tailored to each species' needs. Ground preparation will involve band tillage, with residual vegetation mulched and wildlife deterrents applied to protect young saplings. The regeneration of native species such as birch, sorb, and oak is anticipated, complementing the planted trees. This balanced approach will promote a resilient forest structure that aligns with regional biodiversity and climate goals. In general, the project aims to restore the land's ecological and economic value by reestablishing forest cover and enhancing ecosystem services such as water quality, flood mitigation, soil protection, and carbon sequestration. It transforms neglected land into a thriving forest ecosystem, contributing to local environmental, social, and economic benefits. Plantation update: - 7650 trees were planted in March-April 2025: 2601 Douglas firs (34%), 2525 larches (33%), 1530 beeches (20%), 765 oaks (10%) and 229 chestnuts (3%). - Monitoring summary: The plantation took place on 2.5 hectares across several parcels in Gouvy. The terrain was prepared in advance and treated with natural forest latex. Douglas and larches were planted in mixed rows (2x1.7m), while beeches and oaks were placed along the borders (2x1.5m). A field visit in June 2026 showed a good establishment of the trees, along with natural regeneration of birch & rowan. - Maintenance: Clearing will be necessary due to the abundance of ferns.





GOFOREST

Amblève project, Belgium 2024-2025

36 trees planted

The Amblève project, located in the commune of Amblève (BE 4770) and in the Amblève bassin, involves a reforestation initiative in response to an ongoing bark beetle infestation affecting the region's spruce forests. Rather than clear-cutting the entire area, selective extraction of infested trees is being implemented. This method varies depending on the situation, with some areas undergoing large or small-scale clear-cutting while others focus on isolated spruce removal. Following last season's intervention with 10,500 trees, another 14,280 trees are planted during the season of 2024-2025, in a mix of 1.5m x 1.5m (islands) or 2m x 2.5m spacing (in larger areas). The replanting will prioritize beech trees (88%) due to their adaptability to low-light conditions, particularly in small clusters. Other species, including hornbeam, linden, and maple, will be introduced in varying proportions, depending on the specific site conditions. There is significant wildlife pressure, but not enough to threaten the plantations. The manager plans to protect the planting clusters with small localized fences. The restoration effort aims to restore forest cover, enhance species diversity, and strengthen the forest's resilience to climate change. The project can be expanded up to 100,000 trees. The area, known for its rich rural and agricultural landscape, attracts hikers, cyclists, and horse riders exploring the extensive forests around the Amblève River. Historically, the region's forests were damaged during World War II, particularly during the Ardennes Offensive, and were subsequently replanted with spruce, which has proven vulnerable to pests and storms. The project is integrated into a special zone (ZIP), is easy accessible, and offers opportunities for site visits. Plantation updates: - Planting period: The plantation took place between November 2024 and February 2025. - 14280 trees planted: 11480 beeches, 1200 hornbeams, 1200 maples and 400 lindens. - Monitoring summary: The planting was carried out over 15.64 hectares of former spruce forest. Despite regular snow and freezing conditions, the weather did not hinder the work. Trees were planted in clusters, either under existing spruce stands or following clear-cutting. The terrain was prepared beforehand, and protection measures were applied where needed. No major difficulties were encountered.





GOFOREST

Gouvy project 2023-2024, Belgium

36 trees planted

In Gouvy, in a forest region with lots of coniferous woods, we're planting 11 250 trees on 5.28 ha. The trees are planted on two plots of 2.02 and 3.26 ha and one of the two plots will be protected by a 2m fence. We are planting the following tree species: - 5000 rowan trees (sorbus aucuparia) - 4000 warty birches (betula pendula) - 2250 beech trees (Fagus sylvatica) The distribution of plants in each plot is not yet known. The trees are planted among vegetation and various shrubs, that have not all been crushed. The vegetation is left on the plot, because it will protect the plants from the heat this summer, and will provide some shade. It will also enable the plants to grow straight. We will make sure that this vegetation does not cover the young trees. Although the trees are planted within an existing system, we still consider this project a normal Plantation instead of an Assisted Natural Regeneration project (ANR). The total number of plants is higher here than in an ANR project. This plantation is important because this diversified planting promotes biodiversity and creates resilience to climate change. This project benefits all of the ecosystem benefits of the forest. Other details Altitude (m): 590m Soil type: Loamy Composition of the previous stand: Spruce and Douglas fir with health problems Planting season: Winter 23/24 Accessibility to the plot: easy





GOFOREST

Tintange project, Belgium

18 trees planted

Tintange is a part of the Belgian municipality of Fauvillers located in the Walloon Region in the province of Luxembourg. The village is located at the entrance of a Belgian enclave in Luxembourg territory. Fauvillers is also located in the heart of the forest of Anlier in the heart of the Natural Park of the Haute-Sûre. The plot in Tintange is 0.8 hectares and the plantation exists out of 1660 trees: 800 cedars, 800 European larches, and 60 sessile oaks. The plantation activities start during the Spring of 2023. It is necessary to rehabilitate an old forest area left in the coppice. This project environmentally enhances an abandoned forest area and creates a diversification of species compared to the previous situation. This benefits the reconstruction of a forest with a real future. Before, there was a coppice of various hardwoods. Coppicing is a traditional method of woodland management that exploits the capacity of many species of trees to put out new shoots from their stump or roots if cut down. Because the plot was abandoned, this coppice was composed of what had grown naturally but without any real potential for the future. Plantation updates: - 1,660 trees planted: 800 cedars (48.2%), 800 European larches (48.2%), and 60 sessile oaks (3.6%). Cedars and larches are planted in an intimate mix at 2.5x2m, bordered by the sessile oaks at 6x6m with natural broadleaf seedling infill. - Monitoring summary: The July 2026 monitoring showed a recovery rate of 95% and a good overall health status. A small amount of biotic damage was noted, affecting 5% of plants, cause undetermined. No natural regeneration has been observed on site.





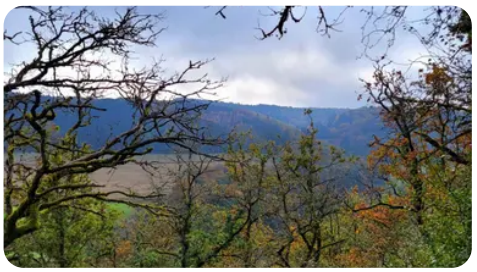
GOFOREST

Tintange project, Belgium 2026-2027

42 trees planted

In Tintange, in the Belgian Ardennes, two monoculture spruce plots were badly hit by bark beetles between 2022 and 2025. The infested trees were removed, leaving 2.3 hectares largely bare. 6,090 trees will be planted during the 2026-2027 season to restore these plots. The site is challenging, with shallow, rocky soil and one plot on a very steep slope. Earlier trials with deciduous trees, notably oaks, showed a low survival rate, so the new forest is built around a mix of conifers suited to these conditions. Douglas fir and European larch are planted on the first plot (0.8 ha). A mix of Scots pine, Corsican pine and Koekelaere pine is planted on the steeper second plot (1.5 ha), with Norway spruce along the access paths. In the long term, the forest will be managed according to irregular, continuous forest cover principles





GOFOREST

Sohan (Theux) project, Belgium 2025-2026

63 trees planted

The Sohan project focuses on restoring forest resilience across three forest areas in Theux, where several stands have been weakened by fungal disease, aging trees and climate-related stress. Extreme weather events, particularly the heavy rains and floods of 2021 in the Vesdre Valley, further highlighted the vulnerability of local forest ecosystems and the need for proactive restoration. Across 6.84 hectares, 6460 trees will be planted in April 2026 season. The project brings together a balanced mix of oak, hornbeam, chestnut, rowan, hazel, larch and cedar. This diversity helps prevent the formation of single-species stands, reduces risks linked to pests and diseases, and strengthens overall biodiversity. Before planting, the plots will undergo targeted preparation, including soil work where needed and the sanitary felling of trees affected by fungal decline to prevent further spread. Appropriate protection measures will also be installed to ensure successful establishment of the young trees. With a deep respect for local resources, the estate is managed according to sustainable and responsible forestry principles, including thoughtful thinning practices that support long-term timber production while avoiding clearcutting. The forest will be managed under an irregular continuous cover system, ensuring permanent tree cover and encouraging natural regeneration. Furthermore, the project contributes to soil stabilization, the reinforcement of the regional ecological network, and the preservation of the scenic character of the Sohan valley, while offering habitat for local wildlife. It represents a concrete, climate-adapted approach to responsible forestry and long-term forest stewardship. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted in March 2026, across three plots covering 6.84 ha. - 6460 trees planted: A diversified mix of 1489 oak, 1356 larch, 480 cedar, 889 chestnut, 353 rowan, 296 hazel and 1597 hornbeam. Older trees on the plot were preserved where possible. Numerous birds were observed during planting, including woodpeckers and buzzards over several days. - Maintenance: Monitoring of the plantation and further clearing are planned in the coming period.





GOFOREST

Amblève project, Belgium 2025-2026

84 trees planted

The restoration project in Amblève is continuing and can be expanded to a total of 100,000 trees. Following last season's interventions with 10,500 trees in 2023–2024 and 14,280 trees in 2024-2025, the same approach is being applied to strengthen forest resilience and diversity this season. The Amblève forest consists mainly of conifers, in particular spruce. At present, about 75% of the forest stands are spruce. Localized thinning helps prevent attacks on spruces that are weakened by competition for light. The objective is to gradually reduce the share of spruce to 50%. To achieve this, clear-cutting is avoided. Management is carried out through thinning and progressive canopy reduction, which irregularizes the stands and initiates assisted natural regeneration. Spruce requires a lot of light to grow well in its adult stage, which means little light reaches the forest floor. Natural regeneration is therefore limited, making external planting of young trees necessary. In the cleared patches, beech is planted. This species is well adapted to shaded conditions and is introduced at high density, as it tolerates competition well in its early years. This approach also protects the young trees against late frost and drought. In larger clearings, other species are introduced according to the conditions of each parcel. The long-term goal is to establish irregular stands with varied age classes, increasing resilience to unexpected events. The project takes place in a rural and agricultural region known for its extensive forest massifs and numerous trails, where hikers, riders and cyclists come to experience the rich nature around the Amblève river. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted in December 2025, at the start of winter across four plots, covering 13 ha. - 16000 trees planted: Beech, planted in islets under the existing spruce stand - Site preparation: The ground was prepared and the plants protected where necessary. - Maintenance: Further planting, diversification and clearing are planned to continue the project.





GOFOREST

Rodt project, Belgium

18 trees planted

This 4500-tree reforestation project in Rodt, 4780 Saint Vith, aims to restore the forest after a spruce bark beetle attack. The plots are 1.47 ha and 1.27 ha, so we reforest a total of 2.74 ha. The planting of 4500 trees starts in April 2023. More specifically, we plant Oaks (Chênes), Corsican pines (Pins courses) and Larch trees (Mélèzes). This diversified plantation is important because this is a region with a lot of spruce trees. With this plantation, we promote biodiversity and create resilience in the face of climate change. Altitude (m): 590m Soil type: Loamy Composition of the previous stand: Spruces damaged by bark beetle. Accessibility: We plant on a south slope with a stream at the bottom of the plot. The site is notably crossed by a path open to the public, supporting landscape connectivity and biodiversity. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted in spring 2023. - 4500 trees planted: The plantation includes a mix of species: 2500 larches, 2000 Corsican black pines and 1000 sessile oaks. Trees were planted in rows with 2.5m x 2.5m spacing. - Monitoring summary: Monitoring conducted in June 2024 indicated a strong survival rate of 90%. The overall health of the site is good, with no observed damage from biotic or climatic factors. Natural regeneration is occurring, particularly with birch, spruce and rowan. Rowan appears to be the most promising species for natural regeneration. - Maintenance: Replanting of larches was carried out. Besides this, no further replanting is needed.





GOFOREST

Chevron (Stoumont), Belgium 2024-2025

21 trees planted

In the commune of Stoumont, Belgium, a 1-hectare reforestation project is planned for the 2024/2025 season. The project aims to enrich an existing forest mass by introducing 1,000 trees, diversifying the landscape currently dominated by spruce, which has suffered from bark beetle damage. This restoration will strengthen the forest's resilience and increase biodiversity by replacing the majority of spruce with a mix of native hardwoods, focusing primarily on Sessile oak and complemented by other hardwood varieties. Located at an altitude of 420 meters, the site is characterized by loamy-gravelly soil with natural drainage, well-suited for long-term forest health. Preparation of the site happens in summer 2024, with planting scheduled for the end of 2024. Trees are sourced from the Pirothon nursery, and post-planting monitoring will ensure the young forest's success. The project has ecological, societal, and economic benefits, enhancing the forest ambiance, supporting local biodiversity, and contributing to the visual continuity of the landscape. As part of broader environmental initiatives, this project aligns with local green and blue corridor networks, promoting ecological connectivity. This project reflects a commitment to sustainable forest management, certified by PEFC and FSC, and is supported by a comprehensive management plan. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted between December 2024 and January 2025. - 1000 trees planted: The plantation included a diverse mix of species: 600 sessile oaks, 100 small-leaved limes, 75 apple trees, 75 chestnuts, 50 alders, 50 beeches, 25 wild service trees, and 25 wild cherries. The final mix offers greater species diversity than initially planned, which was 60% sessile oak and 40% other broadleaves. - Planting summary: The trees were planted under favorable weather conditions, with no frost and good soil moisture. Planting was done in lines and mixed clusters, with scarification carried out using a mini-excavator in areas with dense grass. No specific difficulties were reported during the planting process. - June 2026 monitoring: the recovery rate is currently estimated at 75%, and will be closely monitored going forward. Game damage has affected 25% of trees, while no climatic damage was reported. Should losses increase over the coming winter, replanting will have to be considered. Natural oak regeneration is present on site and will be preserved and protected, supported by the abundance of oak trees in the surrounding area. - Maintenance: Future maintenance activities are expected to continue as needed.





GOFOREST

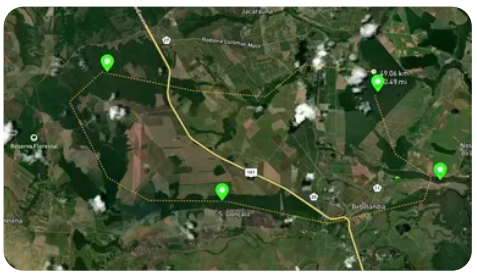
Direct sowing in Paraíba state, October 2024

600 sqm of forest planted (≈ 159 trees)

Cepan and Go Forest were able to plant 0,64 hectares in Paraíba state, using the direct seeding technique. The areas chosen for the planting site are located inside the territory of Japungu Agroindustry, a sugarcane plant, where Cepan has worked for more than 10 years. The Japungu is a long-time partner of Cepan for restoration purposes, being one of the most important sugarcane plantations in Brazil. The Japungu plant is in an area that is emblematic for biodiversity conservation, where our project aims to connect two protected areas in the region where threatened species occur – The Pacatuba-Gargaú Corridor. There, among many other species we have the Red Handed Howling Monkey (Alouatta belzebul) and the Blonde Capuchin Monkey (Sapajus Flavius) still in large numbers, in a fragmented landscape. Our goal is to connect those forests to bring more habitats for those and other species of the region. The sites are areas around the Fazenda Pacatuba Protected Area, that contribute to the preservation of the monkey species and enhance the structural connectivity of the landscape. SEED COLLECTION Our local partners spend 2-3 months on native species' seed collection and processing. Seed collection is crucial for restoration efforts using direct sowing techniques. The team works with 11 seed collectors in Paraíba, maintaining a list of species and quantities for collection. Weekly monitoring is conducted remotely to track progress and adjust requests if targets aren't met. Additionally, the Maracajá Seed Collectors Group from Lagoa dos Gatos Municipality in Pernambuco State (formed and trained by Cepan technical team and one of the most prominent seed collectors of the Northeast of Brazil) has joined this effort. For this plantation, 48kg of seeds were used. We have also used green fertilizer species. Green fertilization has the role of establishing better microclimate conditions and improving soil quality, decreasing the competition with invasive grasses through a fast soil covering, and creating better conditions for native seeds to thrive in the planting. We used the Guandu bean (Cajanus cajan), Crotalária (Crotalaria ochroleuca), and Pork beans (Canavalia ensiformis). SOIL PREPARATION The selected areas are plowed 3 times before the planting operations, in intervals of 20 days. This step firstly eliminates the invasive grasses that may be competitors to the native trees that will be planted and unpacks the upper layer of the soil, making it more suitable for seed growth. Right after the plowing, the area was prepared by making planting grooves, with a distance of 1 meter between the lines. DIRECT SOWING The planting activities may take 2-7 days in each cycle, depending on the amount of trees ordered. The sowing on the planting sites was done manually, with the help of the field workers of Japungu Agroindustrial. The workers were trained in the quantities of muvuca in each meter of the row to be sown, and field security in the activity. The planting activity took place beginning in September 28th and ended on October 7th of 2024. TREE GROWTH Once the planting finishes, our team holds expeditions to monitor the restoration process. IN SUMMARY With this planting, we were able to involve 21 seed collectors, 1 tractor operator, 9 restoration workers, 4 environmental experts, and a team of 8 people providing technical and administrative support. This planting activity contributed to helping to improve the connecting biodiversity corridors for primate conservation. It also involved local labor, which means shared benefits to communities and the preservation of important areas.





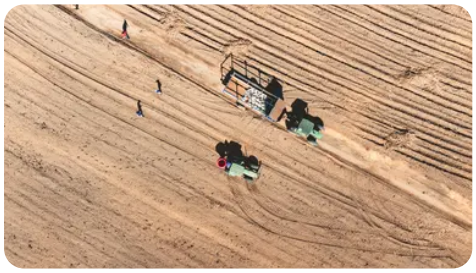


GOFOREST

Direct sowing in Paraíba state, August 2023

446 sqm of forest planted (≈ 118 trees)

This project is located in Paraíba State, within the limits of Japungu agroindustry areas. The Japungu is a long time partner for restoration purposes, being one of the most important sugarcane plantations in Brazil. The Japungu plantations are in an area that is emblematic for biodiversity conservation, where our project aims to connect two protected areas in the region where threatened species occur – The Pacatuba-Gargaú Corridor. There, among many other species, we have the Red Handed Howling Monkey and the Blonde Capuchin Monkey still in large numbers, in a fragmented landscape. Our goal is to connect those forests to bring more habitats for those and other species of the region. The planting activities are very important to the context of the region, helping to bring back biodiversity and o employ people on seed collection and planting activities. In July 2023, we received the collected seeds from the small farmers of the region. They could collect about 500 kg of native seeds of 31 species. We have also used green fertilizer species. The green fertilisation has the role of stabilising better microclimate conditions and improve soil quality, decreasing the competition with invasive grasses through a fast soil covering, and creating the better conditions for the native seeds to thrive in the planting. The planting activities are divided into three steps: soil preparation, muvuca preparation, and mechanized sowing. The first results of the areas planted show that the planting activities went as expected, resulting in 1.06 hectares and more than 4 thousand trees. With this planting, we were able to involve 11 seed collectors, 2 tractor operators, 4 restoration workers, 4 environmental experts, and a team of 8 people providing technical and administrative support. This planting activity contributed to helping to improve the connecting biodiversity corridors for primate conservation. It also involved local labor, which means shared benefits to communities, and preservation of essential areas. We will visit the planting sites regularly, to monitor the development of the restoration activity. In the meantime, the local partners take care of the areas and send frequent reports to our team.





GOFOREST

Direct sowing in Paraíba state

525 sqm of forest planted (≈ 139 trees)

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.





