



Impact summary

📅 24/6/2026



Supports



GOFOREST

900

trees planted

GOFOREST

400.25

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Nuenen project in Eindhoven, The Netherlands 2024-2025

 50 trees planted

This project is located in a private estate/park, called the Soeterbeek Estate, in the municipality of Nuenen (Eindhoven region). The estate is classified as a “monument” to be preserved in the Netherlands and has been handed down from generation to generation since its creation. A monastery was founded on this site by the Ursuline sisters around 1450. This remained so until the 1830s. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the house was converted into a castle. The house burned down in the early twentieth century and in 1938, a new country house was built on the foundations of the older house. The trees and the plots, surrounded by the extending Dommel River, are in an aging condition and the domain should be renewed to be preserved. Two members of the family have decided to renew the estate to make it more ecologically sustainable and continue to provide its so-called official “green lungs” role identified by the city of Eindhoven. We have visited the project with the owner at the end of January 2024 and we are convinced that this owner deserves to be helped, technically and financially, to manage this relevant project. In total, 2500 trees are planted: 1500 trees in a plantation (0.3 hectares) and 1000 trees (100 sqm) in a hedge formation along the vegetable garden. It is a beautiful project that makes the area greener, sequesters carbon, and supports biodiversity in the region. FOREST SPECIES Field Maple 2.25% Alder 5.62% Hornbeam 10.11% Cornelian Cherry 4.49% Hazel 2.25% Medlar 2.25% Black Poplar 6.74% Bird Cherry 5.62% Blackthorn 2.25% Pedunculate Oak 6.74% Buckthorn 2.25% Alder Buckthorn 4.49% Glandular Hedge Rose 2.25% Dog Rose 2.25% Hedge Rose 2.25% Sweet Briar 2.25% Felted Rose 2.25% Crack Willow 10.11% Elder 4.49% Small-Leaved Lime 8.99% European White Elm 5.62% Guelder Rose 4.49% HEDGE SPECIES Beech (3-year-old) 12.50% Hornbeam 18.75% Small-Leaved Lime 3.13% Pedunculate Oak 3.13% Redcurrant 6.25% Cornelian Cherry 18.75% Common Hawthorn (Single-Styled) 12.50% Field Maple 12.50% Alder Buckthorn 6.25% Blackcurrant 6.25% Plantation update: - Planting date: Both sites were planted between October and November 2024. - 2,500 trees planted in total: 1,500 forest trees in a mixed native line planting (including white willow, hornbeam, linden, black poplar, English oak, black alder, bird cherry, elder, wych elm, and multiple rose and shrub species) and 1,000 hedge plants in double rows along the vegetable garden (beech, hornbeam, dogwood, hawthorn, field maple, red and black currant, linden, buckthorn, and oak). - Monitoring summary (November 2025): The recovery rate is 95% for the hedges and 85% for the forest. No biotic damage was recorded. Climatic factors have affected approximately 15% of trees, linked to the very wet conditions on site. A water collection system has since been installed to improve drainage and water management. Several bird species were heard on site. - Maintenance: Overall the plantation is performing well, and the hedges bordering the vegetable garden are doing particularly well.

Markelo project (8o,8g,9i), The Netherlands

 50 trees planted

The project is located in a forest area with the objective to progressively reconstitute and diversify a forest strongly decimated by the bark beetle during the summer of 2020. Thanks to the diversification of the species and the renaturalization of the forest, the plantation will contribute to increasing the ecosystem services of the forest and will provide it with better resilience. This approach, even if limited, towards diversification is appreciable in a region where the economic monoculture remains very grounded in the mentalities. Moreover, the forest and even the entire domain, although private, are entirely open to the public. The preparation start in November 2022 and the plantation of 1000 trees is carried out between January and April 2023. Over their lifetime, these trees will capture around 200 tons of CO2. Tree species: *Pinus sylvestris* & *Quercus Robur*. Plantation updates: - Planting date: Trees were planted between March and April 2023. - 2,300 trees planted as part of the broader Markelo project, of which 2,171 trees were sponsored by Go Forest clients. The plantation includes 1,200 English oak (52%), 800 Scots pine (35%), and 300 beech (13%). Soil preparation was carried out using a brush cutter and the Raumfix forestry machine, followed by planting of the seedlings by the estate's own forestry workers. - Conditions: A favourable spring with plenty of rainfall created good conditions for the planted trees. - Maintenance: Monitoring of the plots is ongoing, with tree tubes being placed on select oak and lime trees to protect them against wildlife damage.

Saint-Germain-d'Esteuil & Vertheuil project, France 2024-2025

 50 trees planted

This project, located in France, along the Route de Gartieu de Beautemps and in the Parc naturel régional Médoc, covers the restoration of two project sites: Saint-Germain-d'Esteuil and Vertheuil. The project involves reforestation after a wildfire devastated the area in 2017, leaving the land fallow. The previous owner took no measures to replant or restore the site, which was originally populated with maritime pines. The project is essential to rehabilitate the land and introduce a more diverse and fire-resistant forest composition. The surrounding area, part of the Haute Lande Girondine, is dominated by monocultures of maritime pines, making it highly susceptible to fire. Adjacent parcels have also been replanted recently with monocultures, offering an opportunity to compare forest evolution over time. This project aims to afforest an open area while enhancing biodiversity and reducing wildfire risks by introducing a more diverse forest structure by incorporating a mix of species and firebreak corridors. A total of 2,490 trees will be planted across two sites: 1. In the Saint-Germain-d'Esteuil site in the South, the reforestation effort aims to address the challenges by introducing a mix of deciduous tree species that will act as a firebreak and reduce the continuity of pine stands on the property. The species composition includes 100 green oaks, 100 tauzin oaks, 100 pubescent oaks, and 100 birches, each representing 12.5% of the total. Additionally, 400 shrubs (50%) will be planted, including species such as spindle trees, viburnums, European gorse, holly, dogwood, buckthorn, black elderberry, broom, hawthorn, dog rose, privet, and Montpellier maple. The trees will be planted in a mixed layout with 2x2.5-meter spacing. TRICO repellent is applied to deter game browsing. The long-term management strategy envisions a regular forest structure, enhancing natural regeneration and ecological stability. The project will adhere to FSC certification standards, expected to be finalized in 2025. 2. In the Vertheuil site in the North, the main parcel will contain 975 maritime pines (58%), with various oak species, chestnut, and birch forming small biodiversity islands. Two additional parcels will have 65 poplars along the forest edge. The plantation will follow a structured layout, with pines in rows and clusters of hardwoods interspersed throughout. The soil will be prepared using the "potet" technique, and a wildlife repellent will be applied to protect young trees. Forest management will follow a regular approach, with periodic clearing and application of wildlife repellents over the first three years. The project aims to achieve FSC certification by 2025 and is under the management of Sylva Nova. This reforestation effort aims to provide environmental, social, and economic benefits while addressing local challenges like biodiversity loss and fire risk, setting an example for sustainable forest management in the Médoc region.

Plantation updates - Planting date: The planting took place between late February and early March 2025. - 1,790 trees planted: A total of 1,790 trees were planted across two plots covering 0.8 hectares. Plot 1 – Vertheuil (0.7 ha): 1,690 trees including 975 maritime pines (58%), 150 downy oaks (9%), 250 holm oaks (15%), 75 birches (4%), 125 chestnuts (7.5%), 50 cork oaks (3%), and 65 poplars (4%) planted along the edges. Plot 2 – Saint-Germain-d'Esteuil (0.1 ha): 100 holm oaks were planted during this phase. Trees were planted in rows spaced 2.5 × 2 meters, creating a mixed and structured plantation adapted to the site. - Planting progress vs. initial plan: The initial project planned 2,490 trees. However, excess soil moisture on plot 2 prevented the completion of the full planting during this phase. The remaining species and shrubs are expected to be planted during a second phase scheduled for spring 2026 when site conditions are more favorable. - Site conditions: The soil conditions were wet, and the presence of dense gorse vegetation made parts of the site difficult to access. Brush clearing was carried out where necessary to enable planting operations. - Planting process: The worksite included site preparation, brush clearing, tree planting, and the installation of tree protection (trico). The work was carried out by four professional planters. - Maintenance: Future maintenance will include vegetation clearing around young trees and reinforcement of protective measures (trico) to support tree establishment. Update will follow!



Okegem project, Belgium 2024-2025

 50 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.



Duras project, Belgium

 50 trees planted

In Duras, Sint-Truiden, we are planting a 2500-tree hedge consisting of hawthorn, hornbeam, maple, euonymus, viburnum, dogwood, hazel, and others tree species. The 1200m hedge is planted along a road. The planting will be done on two lines, at 286 trees/100m. In some places, a hedge is already present, but it must be reinforced because it is not diversified or dense enough. This hedge is well planted on the edge of the forest and in thick strips to encourage a layered organisation between the bottom and the top of the forest. Planting or reinforcing diversified hedges and trees in a mainly agricultural region helps provide food and habitats for a multitude of insects, birds, bats, and small mammals. In general, this project benefits all of the ecosystem benefits, as described below: Main advantages / ecological functions of hedges - Habitat for birds, mammals, and epiphytes - Improvement of biodiversity - A food source for ungulates, rodents, birds, and insects thanks to the berries produced by species such as *Crateufgus monogyna*, *Cornus Mas*, *Lonicera xylosteum*, etc. - Nectar source for insects bees, beetles, etc.) - Climate mitigation - Reducing soil evaporation and consequently avoiding CO2 emissions - Supply of organic matter through falling leaves forming a litter that will then decompose to form organic matter - Nurse species for tree regeneration - Landscape improvement: a connection between lower plantations – the hedges – and higher trees – the forest - Wind barriers - Creation of corridors: it is important to link different habitats, avoid the genetic drift of fauna and flora species, and allow animals to move from one ecosystem to another Other details Altitude (m): 100m Soil type: sandy loam Planting season: Winter 23/24 Nursery name: Pirothon Accessibility: easy

Reforestation in Ingung Kapia (DRC), 2022-2024

 175 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) *Piptodeniastrium 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* *Azelia 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.



Mangroves in Majunga, 2023

 475 trees planted

Mangroves are an important piece of the ecosystem that offers much more than we can imagine. Besides being a great habitat for wildlife species and being great protection for coasts, it also is one of the greatest sources of carbon sequestration. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, supporting the local economy (45% of the seafood sold in Majunga, a city of 240,000 inhabitants located near the mangrove area, comes from these local communities). The mangrove forests in this area (Bombetoka Bay in the North-West of Madagascar), however, suffered a 34% loss between 1990 and 2000 (source: Report on the state of mangroves in Madagascar - WWF Madagascar) and this loss represents a significant threat to biological biodiversity and the living conditions of local communities. Today, the mangrove can no longer play its economic and social role, which justifies the search for initiatives and alternatives to revitalize this natural ecosystem. This revitalization should respond to the concern for the preservation and ecological balance of this environment that is so vital for the local populations. Mangrove species are planted according to the natural distribution, to ensure great adaptation and survival. We plant 50% *Ceriops Tagal* (*Ceriops*), also known as "Yellow mangrove" or "Spurred mangrove.". *Ceriops* is considered the female mangrove by the locals in Madagascar, due to its smaller propagules and less intricate roots. Depending on the area, this species is more or less spread, yet play a crucial role in the ecosystem. And we plant 50% *Rhizophora Mucronata* (*Rhizo*). *Rhizophora Mucronata* is a species of mangrove, commonly known as the "Red mangrove" or "Loop-root mangrove." One distinctive feature of *Rhizo* is its prop roots, which extend from the trunk and branches down into the mud or water. It is important to restore the mangrove forest.....for the soil: Mangroves act as a buffer zone between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, ensuring the stability of both environments, preserving and restoring them is essential to protect coasts against waves and cyclones; prevent erosion; and regenerate soils....for biodiversity: Mangrove restoration promotes ecological balance by preserving natural habitats and ensuring the survival of plant and animal species specific to the ecosystem. Moreover, they serve as crucial areas for the reproduction and activity of various species such as crabs, shrimp, and fish, contributing to the sustainability of these populations.

Care for communities

