



TRILLION TREES



ReForest Fund Update - June 2025

The ReForest Fund supports forest restoration across a portfolio of sites where our partners have long-term conservation programmes, and involve local communities every step of the way.



Mahogany saplings growing in a community nursery near Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala. Photo: Tim Rayden/WCS



Growing trees, restoring forests



Forest Landscape Restoration addresses the triple crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and socio-economic inequality



Restoring forests – for people, nature & climate

The Trillion Trees ReForest Fund is restoring forests all over the world for the benefit of people, nature and the climate - for generations to come. Our projects focus on recovering and regrowing native and natural forests. We take a landscape-based approach, using methods suited to the local environment, and looking for opportunities to improve livelihoods and address the underlying drivers of deforestation. This ensures our efforts make a difference to people's lives, a lasting contribution to reducing carbon in the atmosphere and preserve critical biodiversity.

Thanks to the generous support of individuals, foundations and companies who have donated to the ReForest Fund, we have supported 19 landscapes so far. Teams have restored 587,819 trees, which are benefitting over 23,500 people. That's nearly 200,000 tonnes of carbon to be sequestered over 20 years!

Our newer projects have made significant progress in the last six months. In the Atlantic Forest of Argentina, over 16,000 trees were planted. The Mbyá Guaraní Yryapú Community are restoring forest and planting native fruit trees which increases food availability for wildlife, creating ecosystems rich in biodiversity, particularly for birds, which play a crucial role in seed dispersal.

In Peru, over 17,000 trees were planted in degraded areas on and near family-owned coffee farms. Over the last six months new coffee-growing families have been brought into the initiative, increasing the number of families participating from 37 to 45.

One of the most important aspects of restoration is making sure the trees survive and last for future generations. Continuous maintenance and monitoring of restoration sites is therefore crucial. For example, in Kaptagat, Kenya the team has been monitoring the 31,000 trees planted last year and training Community Forest Associations to take part in monitoring and evaluation and have seen a survival rate of 93%. In Laos, they have been monitoring compliance with cattle grazing agreements, where ranchers agreed to keep cattle away from the restoration site so seedlings can grow. This has so far been successful with no sign of cattle grazing in the restored area.

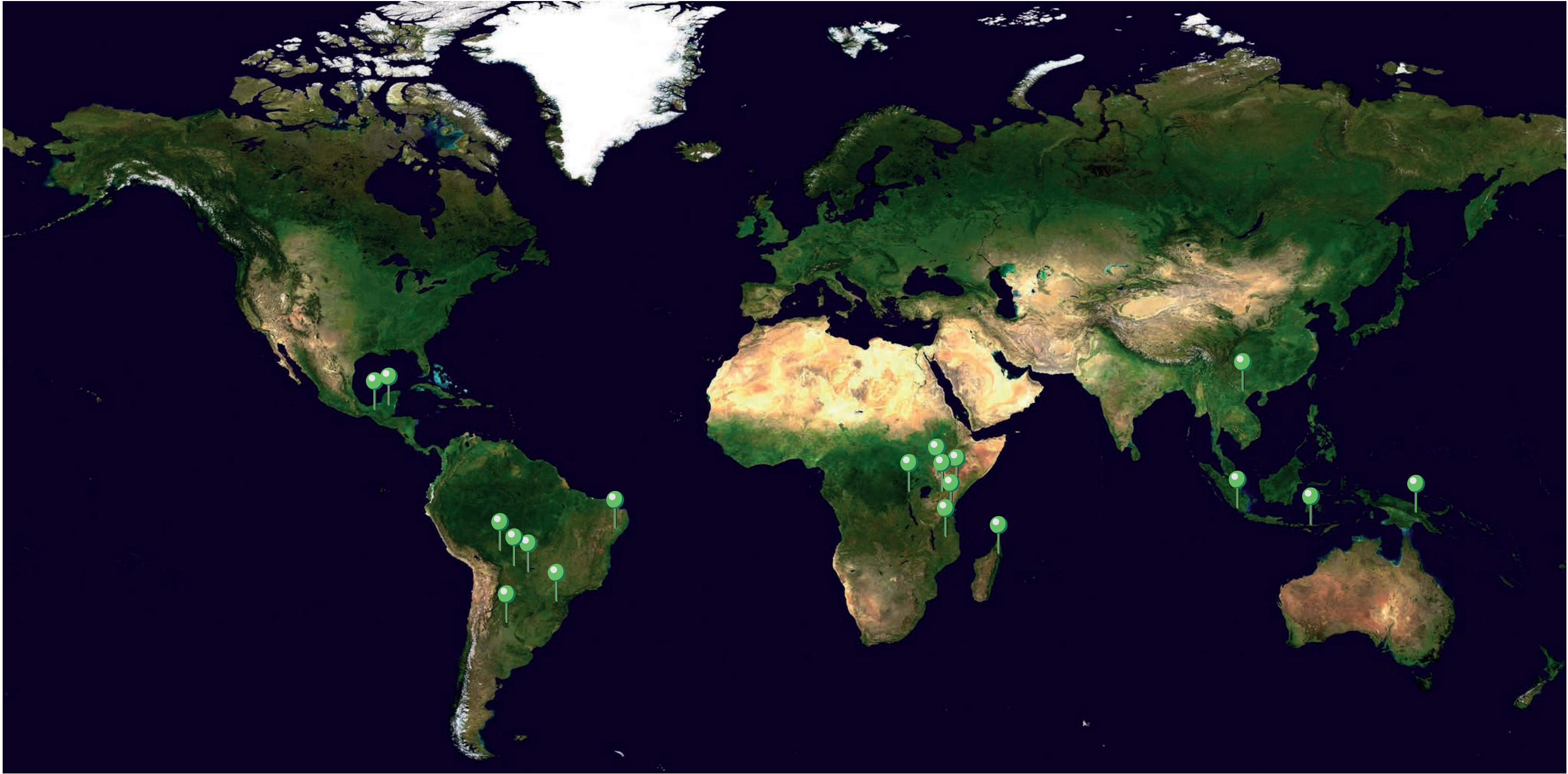
Trillion Trees has projects across our partnership worldwide, all in critically important landscapes that need your support to restore degraded forest, work with and benefit local communities and enable the recovery of vital ecosystems. With your support, we can bring back biodiversity where it has been lost, while also benefitting the climate by removing carbon dioxide as the forests regrow.



Global Impact

At each location, we have built trusting relationships with local communities and work with them to develop appropriate solutions for all stakeholders. Support from the ReForest Fund helps these projects expand their efforts on the ground and increase their scale of ambition: growing more trees and restoring more forest.

But there is much more to be done. With your help, we will expand our support to more projects restoring forests and tackling the causes of deforestation in some of the world's most biodiverse forest ecosystems.



Project Spotlight

Creating agroforestry opportunities in the Atlantic Forest

Working with Indigenous communities to improve wellbeing and increase wildlife habitat

The Atlantic Forest is one of the most threatened, yet most biodiverse, ecosystems on the planet, constituting one of five main global “hot spots” for biodiversity conservation. Originally, it covered much of southeastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and the Misiones Province in Argentina. Currently, approximately 12.5% of its original forest cover remains, largely distributed in isolated fragments.

The Province of Misiones holds one of the largest remaining blocks of Atlantic Forest throughout the entire biome, with more than 1.5 million hectares of forest cover. The Andresito Peninsula is an important “buffer zone” between the famous Argentine and Brazilian Iguazu National Parks and presents a great opportunity to integrate biodiversity conservation with sustainable economic development by promoting ecological restoration, sustainable agroforestry and ecotourism.

The project, led by BirdLife Partner Aves Argentinas, aims to recover lost ecosystem services [including healthy soils, freshwater, native woods and fruits and an increase in pollinators] through planting 80,000 native plants of 34 species and restoring 190 hectares of degraded land. Since the start of the project in 2024, over 21,500 native trees have been planted and a total of over 89 hectares has been restored. At some sites, clearing of invasive exotic species was needed before planting could take place. In many areas restoration work is a collaborative effort with the local Municipality.

Native seedlings ready for planting. Photo: Aves Argentinas



Working in the nursery. Photo: Aves Argentinas

The project has been co-designed and executed collaboratively with members of the Mbyá Guaraní Yryapú Community, directly benefitting 169 families, and two farming families within the Península Andresito Municipal Conservation and Development Corridor.

Beyond ecological benefits, the project has directly improved the living conditions of local communities. Trees planted near homes provide shade and shelter as they grow and produce native fruits for consumption and wood for handicrafts—a vital source of income for many families. Reforestation with native fruit trees also increases food availability for wildlife, creating ecosystems rich in biodiversity, particularly for birds, which play a crucial role in seed dispersal.

Aves Argentinas also installed a water pump for a well within the Mbyá Guaraní Yryapú Community. This pump provides clean drinking water to 50 families who previously lacked direct access and serves as a crucial tool for irrigating the newly established agroforestry plots, indirectly boosting families’ livelihoods and food security.

Project Spotlight

Restoring forest connectivity with local coffee farmers in Peru

Incorporating native tree species to support biodiversity and enhance coffee production

The Madidi-Tambopata Landscape in Peru is an area of high biological and cultural richness which the Quechua and Aymara people call home. Through the 6,000-metre altitudinal gradient, the landscape ranges from the high Andean mountains through a variety of cloud and montane forests down to the vast Amazonian floodplains covered by rainforests and tropical grasslands in the Madre de Dios region. At mid-elevations, the cloud forests mix with coffee plantations that produce one of the highest quality coffees in Peru, and the world. In the midlands and lowlands, the Bahuaja Sonene National Park and the Tambopata National Reserve, with their exceptional biodiversity, dominate the landscape. The whole area is a stronghold for species such as the Andean bear and jaguar and a great diversity of monkeys and birds such as the Andean cock-of-the rock. Maintaining forest connectivity so that these species can thrive is a priority.

The project aims to restore ecological connectivity by reforesting degraded areas on and near coffee farms owned by local families. Families are committing to halting forest conversion into agriculture, in exchange for technical and financial support to enhance coffee productivity. By planting 20,000 native trees on degraded land, through agroforestry and restoration techniques, the project will support biodiversity conservation, improve microclimate conditions, and boost coffee production, benefitting both the environment and local communities.

Seedling distribution to coffee-growing families. Photo: WCS Peru



Trees planted or regrown
17,437 seedlings

Hectares restored
25.4 ha

People benefitting
45 families



Seedling distribution to coffee-growing families. Photo: WCS Peru

As part of their commitment, participating families will take on the long-term maintenance of the restored areas, with Trillion Trees partner, WCS, monitoring progress to ensure effective restoration. Over the last six months new coffee-growing families have been brought into the initiative, increasing the number of families participating from 37 to 45. To date, the project has supported the restoration of just over 25 hectares through agroforestry systems. A total of 17,437 trees from 10 native species such as Andean walnut, Amazonian pine, mahogany, and cinchona have been planted. Seedlings are supplied from a local nursery.

Drawing on WCS's long-term presence in the area, the team adopted a progressive planting approach to better align with coffee farmers' needs, schedules, and preferences. One challenge identified was too much humidity due to exceptionally heavy and more frequent and long-lasting rainfall, dense shade, and clay-rich soils. This created unfavourable conditions for seedling establishment and in several cases, seedlings rotted before or shortly after planting. In response, the team provided additional technical assistance to help farmers adjust planting practices and better manage site conditions to improve seedling survival.

Restoration and maintenance of one of Kenya’s critical forests

Working with local communities in Kapatagat

Kaptagat forest landscape is an important water tower lying between Elgeyo Marakwet and Uasin Gishu counties in the southern Rift Valley region of Kenya. The ecosystem lies within the Lake Victoria and Rift Valley drainage basins, draining its waters into lakes Victoria and Turkana. This ecosystem is also a critical source of water for domestic use, irrigation, industrial and hydro-power generation, serving more than 134,000 people. The landscape covers an area of 32,000 hectares (including 21,000 hectares of protected forest) and this restoration initiative has the potential to be scaled up to the entire Cherangany-Elgeyo Hills ecosystem, with a total land area of approximately 415,000 hectares.

This project aims to restore and rehabilitate 50 hectares of the Kaptagat Landscape in degraded sites in Kipkabus forest, working with Community Forest Associations [CFAs]. The ultimate vision of the project is to protect, conserve, and manage the forests sustainably, while enhancing benefits to the communities and improving their resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Over the last six months, the members of Kaptagat CFAs have been trained in the important tasks of monitoring and evaluation [M&E] and have elected an M&E Champion to spearhead restoration activities in each of the CFAs. They have also been trained in effective communication to enable them to share their restoration stories and model best practice.

Kessup Community Forest Association, Kaptagat. Photo: WWF-Kenya



Trees planted or regrown
26 regenerated; monitoring
31,000 planted trees

Hectares restored
40 ha

People benefitting
488 community members



Kapkoii-Kibogy protected spring in Kaptagat Landscape and solar-powered water project. Photo: WWF-Kenya

The community has continued to monitor the planted seedlings, reporting a survival rate of 93%. This has been helped by a Tree Establishment and Livelihood Improvement System (TELIS) which enables the local community to grow seasonal crops such as beans, peas, and potatoes amongst the growing tree saplings. This has ensured farmers benefit from crop harvests while the seedlings remain weed free and protected from livestock invasion.

Over the lifetime of the project, targeted training has equipped CFAs to comply with local legal requirements; deepened their understanding of conservation roles; improved governance structures and created more effective collaboration with the Kenya Forest Service [KFS]. A well-organised CFA governance structure empowers communities to actively manage forest resources and fully embrace their roles and responsibilities while accessing benefits outlined in Forest Management Agreements with the Kenya Forest Service.

The project in Kipkabus forest continues the legacy of Trillion Trees’ support in the Kaptagat landscape, building on the 50.8 hectares adopted by Eliud Kipchoge and the development of the “*Integrated Master Plan for Rehabilitation and Restoration of The Cherangany-Elgeyo Hills Ecosystem*” which has attracted funding from additional supporters, enabling the work to be scaled up.

Project Spotlight

Restoring forests for watershed management and nature conservation

Agroforestry and forest enrichment in Mbeliling, Indonesia

Mbeliling Landscape is an expanse of 94,000 hectares located in West Manggarai District, Flores Island, Nusa Tenggara Timur Province, Indonesia. The landscape covers five Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and is also an Important Bird Area. This landscape is not only important for biodiversity, but is also a critical supply of water for villages, towns and agriculture. Agriculture in this landscape supports around 34,000 people in 36 villages making their livelihoods from agroforestry, rice crops, and animal husbandry.

Water is also important for ecotourism businesses in Labuan Bajo, one of the major towns in the region. Restoration of surrounding forests will improve the ability of the landscape to capture, absorb, and store water while reducing sedimentation that affects water quality. In addition, restoration activities will also contribute to expanding the habitat for forest species. Both PDAM [the district, state-owned company for water supply] and the District Environment Agency have been present at tree-planting events and project implementation, demonstrating the project’s contribution to watershed management and nature conservation.

This project, led by BirdLife International Partner Burung Indonesia, aims to restore the forest, planting trees for both agroforestry and forest enrichment.

Seedlings ready to be distributed to farmer group members. Photo: Burung Indonesia



Members of Kembang Mekar women's farmer group selecting the saplings to be planted on their farmland. Photo: Burung Indonesia/Maximus Abun

During the last six months, 19,003 saplings were planted in 14 main locations, with a total of 41 hectares being restored [including 16 hectares of public land and 25 hectares of private land for agroforestry]. Five community groups were involved in the project, as well as local businesses that rely on the sustainable supply of water. Survival monitoring has shown that the project’s cumulative sapling survival rate is high, at 89.5%.

The tree planting programme celebrated environmental events including One Million Trees Day, International Forests Day, World Water Day, and International Rivers Day. The team collaborated with educational institutions, introducing these events to students and teachers. Other schools in the landscape have since asked to be involved in the tree-planting programme. In total, six schools have participated in tree-planting programmes through this project.

The project focused on supporting women’s participation in agroforestry development. The *Kembang Mekar* – a women’s farmer group – produced 2,065 saplings. This benefits the women’s families economically as well as improving the ecology of the community.

Projects

Cordoba, Argentina



Aves Argentinas is restoring areas around the old royal road with native flora, generating a new bio-corridor and contributing to historical and cultural values in the province of Córdoba. In this period they planted 6,000 trees, and the restoration will benefit over 40,000 people with water for villages, towns and agriculture.

Tunari, Bolivia



Asociación Armonía is restoring critical *Polylepis* forests in the high Andes of Bolivia. Indigenous communities are leading the restoration efforts to increase the extent of existing forest fragments and re-establish trees in watersheds that are important for 1.2 million people in the region. In this period, 10,000 trees were planted and a second tree nursery has been constructed.

Ruvuma, Tanzania



WWF Tanzania, through its Foresters for the Future programme, is working with schools and clubs for students to gain experience in raising seedlings and managing tree nurseries at schools. They have raised over 150,000 seedlings to restore habitat and create sustainable woodlots for local communities. In this period students planted 8,796 trees.

Usambaras, Tanzania



WWF Tanzania has been supporting local communities' agroforestry practices. Community efforts not only restore degraded land, but also provide communities with access to nutritious food sources through cultivating fruit trees. This provides employment for local people who manage their own nurseries and sell trees as a source of income. In this period they have been maintaining and monitoring the nearly 320 hectares of land restored.

Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala



WCS is bringing back critical habitat for jaguar and scarlet macaw through active restoration approaches that remove invasive grasses, improve resilience to fires and restore ecological function. In this period they worked with local communities to establish a nursery, constructed fire breaks, and carried out a controlled burn to improve conditions for planting native species.

Chiapas, Mexico



Pronatura Sur is restoring forests with local communities to stabilise the local ecosystem and improve biodiversity and water quality. The active participation of Indigenous communities and local stakeholders ensures that efforts are sustainable and culturally inclusive, promoting long-term stewardship of the restored landscapes. In this period they focused on growing seedlings in nurseries and monitoring previously planted sites.

Bwindi, Uganda



WWF Uganda is increasing biodiversity of trees in eight villages along the Nkuringo Buffer Zone of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. This provides increased resources [e.g. fuelwood, herbal medicine, fruits], which have far-reaching impacts on the livelihoods of the community and conservation of gorilla habitat. They have identified nursery sites, acquired over 6,000 agroforestry seedlings, and selected 88 tree-planting champion households.

Nam Et Phou Louey, Laos



WCS is restoring degraded forest in abandoned agricultural areas to widen a key link between the northern and southern parts of Nam Et Phou Louey National Park, by rapidly accelerating forest regeneration through assisted natural regeneration techniques. So far, around 24,000 new trees have regenerated. In this dry season period, the team concentrated on monitoring of restored sites.



The right trees, in the right places, and in the right way

Trillion Trees applies a science-led approach to regrowing the right trees in the right places – and in the right way.

This means we prioritise the restoration of natural forests with native species; we apply the landscape approach to address the underlying drivers of forest loss; and we ensure local people are in control of decision making.

We always aim to ensure that our efforts conserve biodiversity, sustain ecosystems, and lift people out of poverty.

We recognise that restoring forests in the right way takes time and money.

- **Native species, locally sourced:**

Our projects promote natural regeneration where possible, and source seeds locally when planting is needed to restore natural forest. We support community groups to establish nurseries to provide for future plantings.

- **Consultation and consent:**

We choose projects that have long commitments in landscapes, and have taken the time to develop effective partnerships with local community structures. Our funds help projects to develop and deepen these relationships.

- **Monitoring and verification:**

We ask our projects to map their restoration sites, so that the eligibility of the land can be independently verified, and so that the success of restoration efforts can be monitored in the future. We use a custom-built data storage system to track the progress of our projects.



In loving memory of Jean Luc, 2,570 trees are being planted. Jean Luc was committed to restoring humanity's harmony and balance with nature in ways that engage closely with local populations and that are sustainable. Trillion Trees would like to thank Jean Luc's family for their generous support.



Thank you

Thanks to the generous support of SAP, KPMG, Global Returns Project, Robeco and Climate and Land Use Alliance; and all of the individual donations that have made the ReForest Fund possible.

With continued support, we can restore our forests and protect the future of our planet.

For further information about Trillion Trees and how you can play a vital role, please contact **action@trilliontrees.org**

You can donate directly to the ReForest Fund at **trilliontrees.org/reforest-fund**