TRILLION TREES

ReForest Fund
Update - June 2026

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.

Community tree planting in the High Andes, Boliva. PHOTO: Marizol Huarachi for Asociación Armonía


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Growing trees, restoring forests


© WCS Peru


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


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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 help preserve critical biodiversity.

Thanks to the generous support of individuals, foundations and companies who have donated to the ReForest Fund, we have supported 29 projects across 21 landscapes so far. Teams have restored 903,745 trees, which are benefitting over 26,700 people. That's more than 395,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide to be sequestered over 20 years!*

Our projects have made significant progress in the last six months. In the West Usambara Mountains, WWF and Friends of Usambara Society have planted more than 21,000 trees across 19 hectares, helping restore critical catchment areas that feed the Umba River system.

In the high Andes of Bolivia, Birdlife partner Asociación Armonía has been working with 55 families from two communities to plant 40,000 saplings and lay 2 km of pipes to transport water to the community's farmland.

In Way Kambas National Park, Indonesia, WCS is restoring degraded habitat within a globally important refuge for Sumatran elephants, tigers, and other native wildlife; local community groups planted more than 22,000 native tree seedlings across 25 hectares. Following a devastating landslide and further heavy rains in the Kaptagat landscape in Kenya, Trillion Trees has provided emergency response support, with 36,000 native tree species being planted to help address environmental challenges.

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.

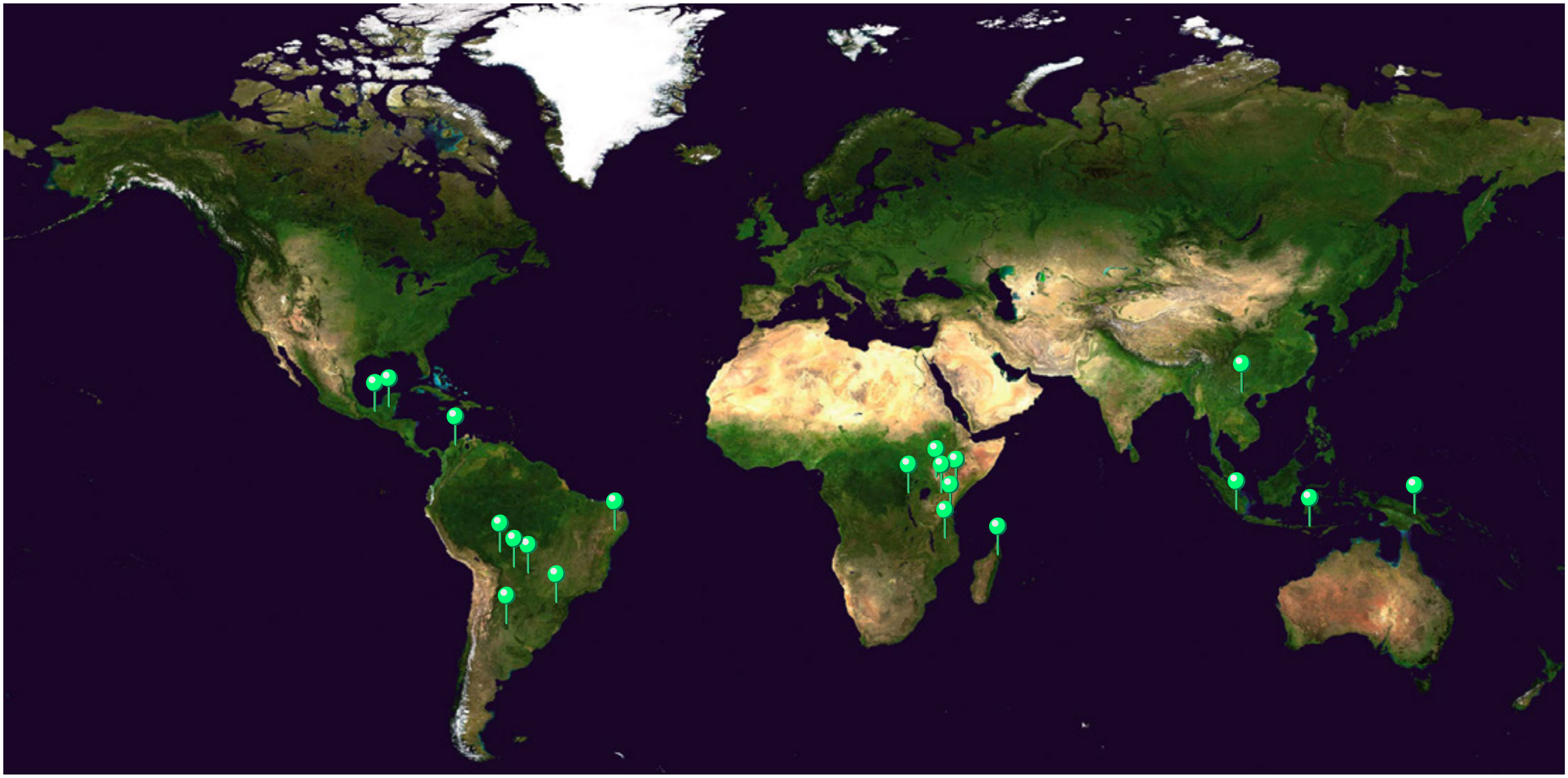
*calculated using an average of the carbon sequestration rates presented by Cook-Patton et al. [2020] and the Winrock International Forest Landscape Restoration Carbon Storage Calculator and assumes that the planted trees will live for at least 20 years, which, with our careful management, is expected.

Working in a nursery, Ruvuma, Tanzania© WWF

Global Impact

At each location, we have continued to build on the successful relationships with local communities and work with them to develop appropriate restoration opportunities 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

Restoring a Key Biodiversity Area of the High Andes, Boliva

Forest restoration on the southern slope of the Tunari National Park

BirdLife International and Bolivian Partner, Asociación Armonía are working together to promote the restoration and improved conservation and management of the South Slopes of the Tunari National Park Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), located above the city of Cochabamba in Bolivia. This KBA is home to several threatened and range restricted species, such as the Cochabamba Mountain Finch (Poospiza garleppi) and the Giant Conebill (Oreomanes fraseri). Streams along the southern slope of the Tunari National Park are home for the Bolivian endemic Water-Frog Tematobius hintoni (classified as Vulnerable) and the Bolivian Chinchilla Rat (Abrocoma boliviensis).

The conservation of the Andean puna grasslands and high Andean forests within the park is critical to the stabilization of soils to prevent landslides, as well as to maintain the quantity and quality of freshwater that serves the city of Cochabamba.

Since 2020, with support from the Darwin Initiative, FFBT and Accion Andina, alongside Trillion Trees, the initiative has restored approximately 505 hectares—planting 1,252,000 trees—including 85,000 saplings supported by Trillion Trees. With only 1,809 hectares of native forest remaining, the team is revitalising fragmented forests of “Kewiña” (Polylepis subtusalbida), a species with 80% of its global population restricted to this mountain range.

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Cochabama Mountain Finch. PHOTO: Teodoro Camacho

Trees planted or regrown
40,000 planted

Hectares restored
10.17 ha

People benefitting
278 community members

Children of Community members planting saplings along the southern slopes of Tunari NP. PHOTO: Eneida Zurita

Between December 2025 and March 2026, 55 families from two communities planted 40,000 saplings and also committed to protect these areas in restoration as well as existing forest fragments in their community lands. These key stakeholders were able to improve their irrigation system through the project. During the last period of project implementation, 2 km of pipes were distributed to improve the efficiency of water transportation to the community’s agricultural fields.

Between April 2025 and March 2026, two water reservoirs have been built that together store approximately 4,000 m3 of water. These reservoirs are key for local communities, securing water availability for agriculture and consumption during the dry seasons (April to November). Water in these reservoirs is also an important resource for local firefighters combating any future wildfires.

Asociación Armonía has created fences to protect the most vulnerable reforested areas from the impact of livestock trampling and foraging. Finally, as wildfire is one of the pressing threats to local forest fragments (and areas in restoration), the team has trained and equipped 91 community firefighters (27 women and 64 men), who now form seven brigades across three municipalities. These brigades are now integrated into the rapid response mechanism that is coordinated by local municipal governments to fight forest fires.

Project Spotlight

Reconnecting forest patches for wildlife and restoring cultural values in the Dry Chaco, Argentina

Planting History along the Royal Road of Córdoba and Ansenuza

The Dry Chaco is part of the Gran Chaco, one of the most biodiverse yet threatened ecoregions of South America. This ecosystem is known for its high biodiversity and diverse environments, including forests, grasslands, and wetlands. However, due to its agricultural potential, it is currently one of the most threatened ecoregions globally, with inadequate representation in protected areas. Argentina contains 50% of the total Dry Chaco area, most of which has been converted to agricultural use. Specifically, the Córdoba province is one of the most deforested provinces in Argentina.

Aves Argentinas is restoring areas around the old royal road in the province of Córdoba, Argentina with native flora, reconnecting forest patches and biological corridors for wildlife and contributing to historical and cultural values, as well as strengthening tourism in the northern region of the province.

Restoration is carried out mainly through active restoration, complemented by passive natural regeneration processes. Actions are focused on reforesting access roads to towns and cities, as well as creating and restoring urban and peri-urban green spaces. With the project's expansion into the Córdoba Espinal — where fields are fully deforested — efforts now extend to both public and private lands. Initiatives are currently being designed, planned, and implemented in several towns and rural properties.

Planting saplings along the Royal Road of Córdoba. PHOTO: Aves Argentinas

Trees planted or regrown
2,968 planted

Hectares restored
776 ha

People benefitting
50,000 in total

Saplings ready for planting on the Royal Road of Córdoba. PHOTO: Aves Argentinas

The project has generated significant environmental and social co-benefits throughout northern Córdoba, strengthening the relationship between local communities and their native ecosystems, encouraging the recovery of cultural identity linked to the native forest landscape.

Schools from various areas have become key partners in the restoration process, actively participating in planting campaigns, environmental education activities, and awareness initiatives involving children and families. These actions have helped promote long-term stewardship of native trees and biodiversity within local communities.

In rural areas, restoration activities supported the transition towards more sustainable land management practices, including agroecological production initiatives. Native tree planting has also created ecological stepping stones for birds, pollinators, and other native fauna across highly fragmented landscapes.

Additionally, the project strengthened collaboration between municipalities, schools, private landowners, and local businesses, creating new opportunities for environmental training, community participation, and long-term restoration planning. Workshops on native tree management and pruning are expected to further improve the maintenance and survival of restored trees across the region.

Project Spotlight

Restoring land and rebuilding lives after a landslide

Providing emergency support for restoration and communities in the Kaptagat Forest Landscape, Kenya

The Kaptagat Forest Landscape is a critical water tower located 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. It serves as a vital local water source for homes, agriculture, industry, and hydropower generation, supporting an estimated population of over 134,000 people. The Kaptagat Landscape covers 32,000 hectares (including 21,000 hectares of protected forest).

The county is highly prone to recurrent landslides along the steep Elgeyo Escarpment due to fragile geology, heavy rainfall, deforestation, overgrazing, and climate change. On 1 November 2025, intense rains triggered devastating landslides in Chesongoch Village and surrounding areas of Marakwet East and Keiyo North sub-counties. The disaster killed at least 38 people (including school children), left more than 20 missing, destroyed over 55 homes, and displaced more than 200 households. The heavy rains further resulted in severe soil erosion and water contamination, despite prior weather warnings.

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Aerial view of the landslide damage PHOTO: WWF Kenya. PHOTO: WWF Kenya

Trees planted or regrown
maintenance of 31,000 planted seedlings

Hectares restored
40 ha

People benefitting
530 community members

Examining the impact of the landslide. PHOTO: WWF Kenya

In response to this disaster, with support from Trillion Trees, 35 hectares of degraded forest in Cheptongei Forest blocks will be restored by planting 36,000 native tree species. This intervention will help address the environmental challenges facing the area. In addition, affected community members will receive agroforestry and coffee seedlings to support on-farm tree planting. Stakeholder engagement with the community, national and county governments has taken place to understand the impact of the landslide and potential long-term interventions for the area and its people.

Overall, this project is restoring 40 hectares of degraded sites within the Kipkabus forest block of the Kaptagat Landscape, working with and strengthening Community Forest Associations (CFAs). The project's ultimate vision is to sustainably manage, protect, and conserve the forests while enhancing benefits to local communities and improving their resilience to the impacts of climate change. Over the last six months, which has been outside the planting season, the community has been monitoring planted seedings, with a survival rate of 93% reported. Future restoration sites and seedling nurseries have been mapped in collaboration with the local community. The area under restoration is beginning to attract wildlife, with the community reporting bird and antelope sightings, which have not been seen in the area for a long time.

Projects

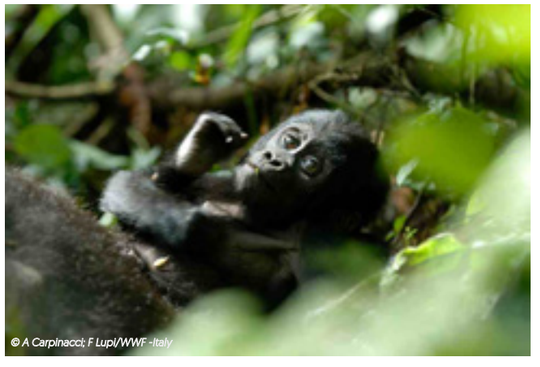
Maya Biosphere, Guatemala

WCS is protecting forests through community-led conservation and ecological monitoring. Nearly 40 hectares were prepared for future restoration through fire management, invasive grass removal, and the establishment of a native tree nursery. These activities are supporting long-term forest recovery and biodiversity conservation in Guatemala.

Carranchina, Colombia

WCS is restoring degraded tropical dry forest habitat within the La Carranchina Reserve to support endangered wildlife and ecosystem recovery. More than 13,800 native seedlings were produced to support restoration efforts across the landscape. Innovative propagation techniques using seeds dispersed by howler monkeys and bats are also helping increase native plant diversity and support natural regeneration.

Nkuringo, Uganda



South of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, WWF Uganda and the International Gorilla Conservation Programme are restoring degraded agricultural lands through community-based agroforestry. More than 10,500 trees were planted across 105 hectares by local farmers. Combined with nursery development and farmer training, these efforts are strengthening livelihoods, improving habitat connectivity, and reducing pressure on forests that provide critical habitat for mountain gorillas.

Usambara Mountains, Tanzania

In the West Usambara Mountains, WWF and Friends of Usambara Society are restoring landscapes through community-led tree planting and ecological corridor conservation. During this reporting period, more than 21,000 trees were planted across nearly 19 hectares, helping restore critical catchment areas that feed the Umba River system. Conservation activities and local training programmes combine to improve watershed health and long-term forest recovery.

Madidi-Tambopata, Peru

In Peru's Madidi Tambopata landscape, WCS is working with local coffee-growing families to restore forests through native tree planting and agroforestry. During this reporting period, nearly 20,000 native trees were planted across more than 34 hectares. These efforts are strengthening ecological connectivity, supporting biodiversity, and promoting more sustainable coffee production..

Santa Cruz, Bolivia

WWF Bolivia is working with Indigenous communities and local landowners to support natural forest regeneration and reduce wildfire risk. Restoration monitoring documented more than 6,500 naturally regenerating trees representing 75 species across 63,000 hectares of forest undergoing recovery. These efforts are helping safeguard biodiversity and support long-term forest recovery..

Ruvuma, Tanzania

WWF Tanzania is restoring land through student-led tree planting and community-based restoration. More than 87,000 native tree seedlings were distributed and planted across 350 hectares. These efforts are both increasing tree cover as well as educating and exciting thousands of young people about forest conservation.

Nam Et Phou Louey, Laos

In the Nam Et Phou Louey National Park, WCS is encouraging natural regeneration across 32 hectares and monitoring more than 20,000 trees. Local communities are helping protect restoration sites from cattle grazing. These efforts are improving habitat for wildlife including sun bears and sambar deer.

Projects

Bukit Barisan Selatan, Indonesia

WCS Indonesia is restoring forest corridors to reconnect habitat for Sumatran tigers and other native wildlife. Community restoration groups planted 4,763 native tree seedlings from 29 species across 110 hectares. These efforts improve habitat connectivity in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and bring together over 350 community members in long-term forest conservation.

Way Kambas, Indonesia

WCS Indonesia is restoring degraded habitat within Way Kambas National Park, a globally important refuge for Sumatran elephants, tigers, and other native wildlife. During this reporting period, local community groups planted more than 22,000 native tree seedlings across 25 hectares. These efforts are strengthening habitat for threatened species by supporting forest revival..

Yellow billed Tit Tyrant © Teodoro Camacho

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, 3,115 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.

TRILLION TREES

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**