PROJECT REPORT

PERU 2025 - AMAZON AGROFORESTRY AND SILVOPASTURE

ONE**TREE**PLANTED

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR SUPPORT

Dear friend,

Thanks to your support, a total of 110,547 trees were planted to restore 124.11 hectares of land in Pucallpa, Peru.

Planting trees in areas that have been degraded or deforested helps the environment by accelerating and assuring the re-establishment of healthy forests. Through reforestation, the canopy is restored, ecosystems are made whole, and biodiversity can thrive.

None of this would be possible without you. On behalf of everyone at One Tree Planted, thank you!

What follows is a report outlining the project you supported in Peru. I hope you enjoy reading it and truly feel the impact you have made.

**PRESIDENT & CEO
ONE TREE PLANTED**

SITE OVERVIEW

The 2025 phase of this project took place across the Loreto, Ucayali, and Huánuco regions in the Western Arc of the Peruvian Amazon, an area that is internationally recognized as one of the most biodiverse places on Earth. In Loreto, the project is linked to the Napo Moist Forest eco-region and the buffer zones of the Allpahuayo-Mishana National Reserve and Pacaya-Samiria National Park. These landscapes contain unique ecosystems such as "varillales," or white-sand forests with exceptional tree diversity per hectare, and blackwater "flooded forests" rich in carbon storage and rare species like the aquaje palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*).

In Ucayali and Huánuco, the project addresses landscapes that have been heavily degraded by decades of forest clearing, overgrazing, and recurring fires. Large areas are dominated by invasive grasses and have lost much of their native biodiversity and soil fertility. Restoring these lands through agroforestry and silvopastoral systems helps recover ecosystem functions, reestablish wildlife corridors, and improve soil and water regulation.

This initiative is part of a broader, multi-year effort to regenerate the Peruvian Amazon by empowering smallholder farmers with sustainable alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture. The long-term model supports families over a five-year period, diversifying their incomes with short-term food crops, medium-term fruit production (particularly high-quality cocoa), and long-term timber harvests, complemented by future carbon payments. In 2025, the program also began building the first native seed bank in the Peruvian Amazon—an innovation that will secure a year-round supply of diverse native seeds, strengthen restoration outcomes, and ensure the scalability of reforestation across the region.

OVERVIEW

TREES PLANTED
110,547

FAMILIES BENEFITED
52

WOMEN INVOLVED
303

JOBS CREATED
64

TREE SPECIES PLANTED
27

HECTARES UNDER RESTORATION
124.11

BIRD AND MAMMAL SPECIES BENEFITED
100+

PEOPLE BENEFITED FROM TRAINING
369

TREE SPECIES
PLANTED

This project restored degraded farmland with a wide variety of native Amazonian timber and fruit species. These species were carefully chosen for their ecological role in enhancing biodiversity and soil fertility, as well as for their cultural and economic importance to local communities. By combining fast-growing pioneers with long-lived hardwoods and productive fruit trees, the planting supports both immediate livelihood benefits and long-term forest regeneration.

COMMON NAME, SPECIES NAME:

- **Añallu caspi (Cordia bicolor / Alliodora)**
- **Andiroba (Carapa guianensis)**
- **Atadijo (Trema micrantha)**
- **Bolaina (Guazuma crinita)**
- **Capirona (Calycophyllum spruceanum)**
- **Cocoa (Theobroma cacao)**
- **Copoazú (Theobroma grandiflorum)**
- **Estoraque (Myroxylon balsamum)**
- **Guaba (Inga edulis)**
- **Huacapu (Minquartia guianensis)**
- **Huayruro (Ormosia macrocalyx)**
- **Marupa (Simarouba amara)**
- **Mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla)**
- **Palo de rosa (Aniba rosaeodora)**
- **Pashaco (Macrolobium acaciifolium)**
- **Pumaquiro / Quillobordón (Aspidosperma macrocarpon)**
- **Shihuahuaco (Dipteryx odorata)**
- **Tornillo (Cedrelinga cateniformis)**
- **Yacushapana (Terminalia oblonga)**
- **Tahuari (Tabebuia serratifolia)**

THE AMAZON RAINFOREST
IS (DRY)ING FOR HELP

By Laura Lucas Trujillo
Forest Project Manager, Brazil

The Amazon Rainforest spans nine countries in South America, including Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana, and covers over 5.5 million square kilometers. This immense ecosystem plays a crucial role in the global climate system by storing more than 150 billion metric tons of carbon, significantly reducing global CO_2 emissions.

This vast rainforest is a biodiversity hotspot, home to approximately 10% of the world's known species. This includes 2.5 million insect species, tens of thousands of plants, and over 2,000 birds and mammals. But it's not just animals and plants that rely on this forest; millions of people, including many indigenous communities, depend on the Amazon for everything from food and shelter to culture and tradition.

However, the Amazon faces critical threats from deforestation and climate change. Increasing lengths of dry seasons and more frequent droughts have brought the rainforest perilously close to a tipping point of ecological collapse. Recent studies* show that since the early 2000s, resilience has been diminishing in more than three-quarters of the rainforest, particularly in areas with reduced rainfall and increased human activity. Curbing deforestation is essential not only for protecting the most vulnerable parts of the forest, but also for reducing drought frequency and the risk of forest fires.

By investing in the restoration of the Amazon Rainforest through the planting of native trees, you are actively participating in a critical effort to combat deforestation. This investment not only contributes to maintaining the ecological resilience of the Amazon, but also secures long-term benefits for climate stability, biodiversity conservation, and the socioeconomic resilience of local communities, thereby ensuring a sustainable future for the next generations.

*Boulton, C.A., Lenton, T.M. & Boers, N. Pronounced loss of Amazon rainforest resilience since the early 2000s. Nat. Clim. Chang. 12, 271–278 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-022-01287-8

RESTORATION
WITH AGROFORESTRY

Agroforestry systems improve environmental and social conditions for indigenous and local communities by providing food security and restoring previously degraded lands. These systems, which integrate trees with food crops and fruits, are deeply rooted in traditional ecological knowledge, offering a sustainable alternative that respects the balance between nature and human needs. Such practices not only support the physical well-being of communities through increased biodiversity and improved soil health, but also reinforce cultural and ancestral connections to the land, contributing to a holistic sense of well-being and autonomy. These systems align with the principles of agroecology, aiming for truly sustainable agriculture that involves multidisciplinary agents, social movements, and diverse knowledge bases*.

Below are some of the diverse crops produced within agroforestry systems in this region of the Amazon! This variety of crops provides families with a steady income throughout the year, enhancing both their food and financial security.

Buriti (Mauritia flexuosa)
its oil is used in the formulation of creams, soaps, and shampoos.

Cocoa (Theobroma cacao)
Cocoa almonds are primarily used for making chocolate. The oil and butter are used in the production of perfumes, shampoos, soaps, and creams.

Murmuru (Astrocaryum murumuru)
Murumuru butter is great to improve skin´s nutrition and elasticity. It is used in creams, shampoos, soaps, etc.

Rubber Tree (Hevea brasiliensis)
It is used in the manufacture of sneakers, tires, balls, handicrafts, household gloves, elastic, fashion, etc.

Tucumã (Astrocaryum aculeatum)
The oil from the pulp of Tucumã is used as a skin moisturizer and for revitalizing damaged hair.

Andiroba (Carapa guianensis)
Andiroba oil is It is emollient, moisturizing, antiseptic, and anti-cellulite. It is also widely used as an herbal medicine, acting as an antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, anthelmintic, purgative, and healing agent.

*Felipe, R. T. A., et al. (2023). Sistemas Agroflorestais Agroecológicos: Trajetórias, Perspectivas e Desafios nos Territórios do Brasil.

YOUR IMPACT
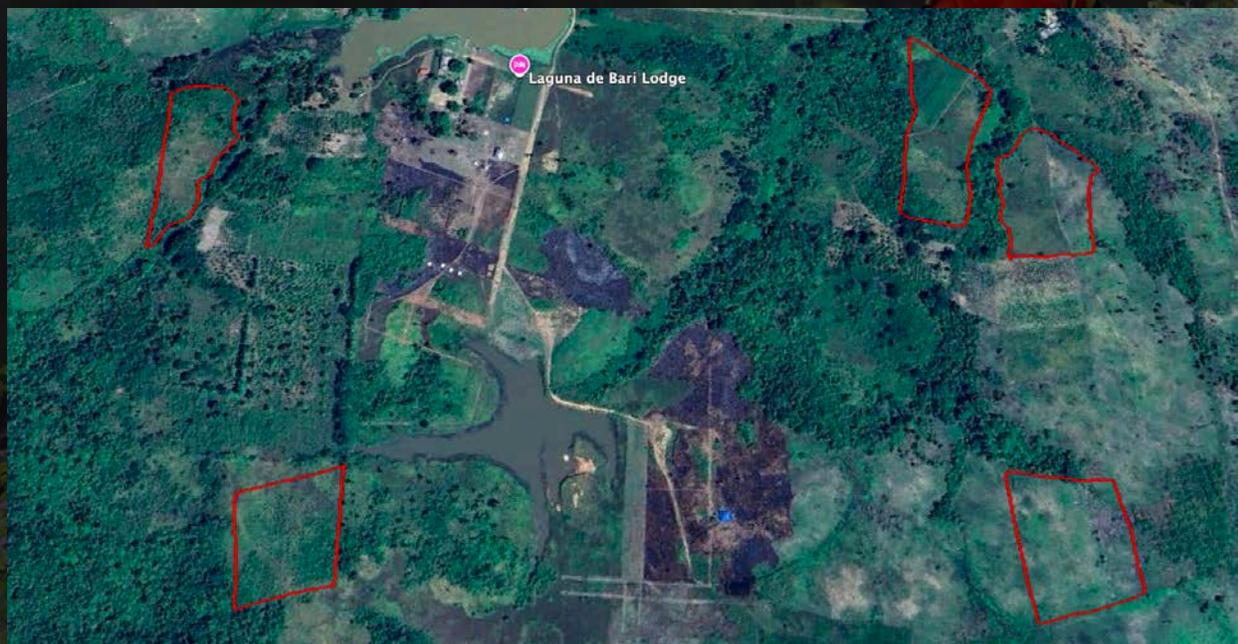## ON THE MAP

ZOOMING INTO
YOUR IMPACT

Fig 1. Above, in red, the planting sites for the 2025 implementation phase. Below, an example of some of the polygons, outlined in red. You can see that the land is surrounded by forest fragments and large clean patches of farmland.

DOCUMENTING YOUR IMPACT

To monitor our projects, we rely on partner reporting and GPS verified photos, drone and satellite imagery, site visits, and more. Below is a selection of key images from the project you supported:

BIODIVERSITY
BENEFITS

By reintroducing native tree cover in areas that are dominated by invasive grasses and degraded pastures, this project is helping to reverse biodiversity loss and recreate wildlife corridors between fragmented forests. Over 100 animal species benefit, including 18 threatened or endangered species, such as the white-bellied spider monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*), Iquitos gnatcatcher (*Polioptila clementsi*), giant otter (Pteronura brasiliensis), jaguar (*Panthera onca*), and lowland tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*).

Beyond wildlife, agroforestry systems with short-term crops like bananas, beans, and peanuts increase vegetation structure, attract insects and birds, and provide shade for vulnerable species like cocoa. This integrated approach enhances soil fertility, restores watershed functions, and helps bring back birds and mammals that wouldn't be able to survive in cleared pastures—such as guacamayos (Ara spp.), toucans (*Rhamphastos spp.*), and tinamous (*Tinamus spp.*). Together, these ecological gains signal a gradual recovery of ecosystem integrity in the Peruvian Amazon.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS

In 2025, the project supported 52 smallholder families in transitioning from slash-and-burn agriculture and degraded pasturelands to sustainable agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. These families are among the most marginalized in Peru, often earning less than USD $110 per month from farming, and face acute vulnerability to harvest failures and climate extremes. By intercropping fast-yielding food and cash crops such as bananas, peanuts, and chili peppers with native fruit and timber trees, farmers are now securing short-term income and food security while investing in long-term land restoration and resilience.

Training and knowledge-sharing remained at the heart of the program. A total of 369 participants—including 205 women—took part in 35 farmer field schools and workshops covering agroforestry design, silvopastoral management, soil fertility, pest control, and financial literacy. Women's empowerment workshops and nursery apprenticeships provided additional opportunities to build technical and entrepreneurial skills, opening pathways to the green economy.

The project also created 64 new jobs and sustained employment for over 180 workers, including nursery operators, field technicians, and seasonal laborers. Women are increasingly taking leadership roles: 132 of the farms engaged in 2025 were owned or co-managed by women. Youth involvement also expanded, with university students contributing to agroforestry monitoring while receiving training themselves.

Beyond income and employment, the project is restoring pride, dignity, and agency for families who once felt trapped in cycles of poverty and land degradation. Farmers like Ángel Sarca, who planted more than 9,000 trees, describe their farms as "living again," reflecting a renewed sense of ownership and hope for future generations. By building knowledge, diversifying livelihoods, and restoring ecological integrity, the project is helping communities carve out a sustainable path forward in the Peruvian Amazon.
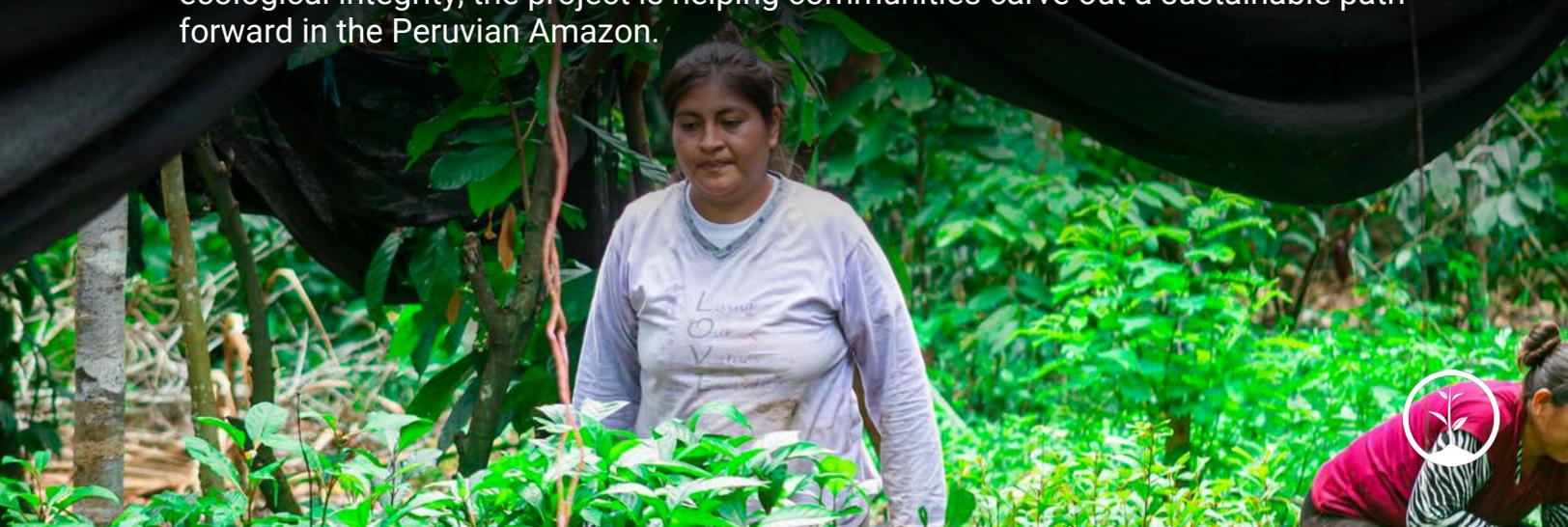
U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THIS PROJECT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FOLLOWING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

15 LIFE ON LAND

WHAT ARE SDGS?

Sustainable development entails seeking out solutions that not only boost the economic outcomes of developing and poorer nations, but also work to limit (or eliminate) our impact on the planet. Trees are one such solution.

From creating jobs and reducing hunger to improving gender equality, cleaning air and water, absorbing carbon, protecting life on land and water, and more, planting trees can address all 17 sustainable development goals.

Thank you for supporting our efforts to combat deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest. By planting native trees, we enhance biodiversity in degraded areas, boost the local economy, and preserve the area's cultural heritage. Your support has been essential in making all this possible, helping us create a sustainable and resilient future. We're grateful to have you on this journey with us and can't wait to plant more trees together soon!

**Laura Lucas Trujillo,
Restoration Programe
Manager**

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