Plant Your Future

annual REVIEW & accounts

2025



Smallholder farmer Candy Quispe planting a tree on her farm in Ucayali.

CONTENTS

Chairman's Message **3**

Our Mission and Vision **5**

What does our work mean for the families we support? **6**

From Hope to Heartbreak: Wilmer and Candy's Story 6

2025 Highlights **10**

About Our Work **11**

Agroforestry: A Three-Year Journey from Seedling to Sustainable Income 11

Silvopastoral Systems: Harmonising Livestock and Land 13

Our New Sustainable Tree Nursery and Amazonian Seed Bank **15**

Seeds of Change: Our journey to create an off-grid seed bank and tree nursery in the Peruvian Amazon 15

From Seed to Sapling: Building the foundations for the next generation of Amazonian trees 16

The People Behind the Reforestation **20**

Growing Green Skills in the Amazon: Meet Merly 20

Sowing Hope in Agua Dulce: Fausto's Journey 21

Financial Reports **22**

Financial Summary 22

Financial Statement 24

References and Administration **25**

Structure and Governance **25**

Thank you and Declarations **26**



A shade-grown cocoa agroforestry system in Ucayali, three years after planting, with timber trees on the left and cocoa trees on the right.

Chairman's Message



Dear Friends, Supporters and Partners,

Looking back on 2025, there is a great deal to be proud of at Plant Your Future.

This year, we planted 123,671 native Amazonian trees on land in Ucayali and Huánuco that had previously been deforested and heavily degraded by cattle ranching. That is an achievement worth celebrating, but planting a tree is only the beginning. Our field teams continue to work alongside farming families to care for the trees planted in previous years, giving them the best possible chance to survive, grow into a healthy canopy and, in the case of our agroforestry trees, provide a sustainable source of income for the families looking after them.

One of the highlights of 2025 was getting our new nursery and seed bank fully operational. It might not sound like the most glamorous of milestones, but for us it is incredibly exciting – and it makes an enormous difference to what we can achieve on the ground.

Our new nursery is more efficient and much more sustainable. We have moved away from the single-use plastic grow bags we previously used for our saplings. We now have our own well, giving us a reliable supply of water, while solar panels provide energy for our office and seed bank. New growing tunnels with specialist netting allow us to manage shade and sunlight much more effectively as our young trees develop.

Perhaps most excitingly, our new seed bank has allowed us to begin our first seed-storage trials. Sourcing good-quality native Amazonian tree seed, at the right time and in sufficient quantities, is a constant challenge. Learning how best to collect, store and preserve the seeds of different native species should help us build a more reliable and sustainable supply for the future. It is an important investment not only in how many trees we can grow, but also in the diversity of species we can bring back to these landscapes.

These might sound like practical, behind-the-scenes improvements, but they matter enormously. Our team now has better infrastructure and the right tools to grow healthy trees at scale, with less waste and in a more sustainable way.

Our Farmer Field Schools continued to be at the heart of our work with local communities. During 2025, 369 farmers took part in practical training, and we formalised our modular training curriculum, covering everything from pruning and fertilisation to pest control, soil management and other essential aspects of maintaining an agroforestry system. Again, it may not sound particularly glamorous, but these are the nuts and bolts of successful agroforestry – the practical knowledge that determines whether trees grow well, systems remain healthy and farmers ultimately see a return from all their hard work.

We also continued our work to encourage more women to take part in this training and to have a greater voice within their communities.

And the changing climate is something we are increasingly seeing first-hand.

The dry season, from June to September 2025, was particularly hot and dry, and serious wildfires swept across parched cattle pastures. Our team worked hard alongside farmers to maintain firebreaks and protect the agroforestry and reforestation areas we have established together. Thankfully, these efforts were largely successful.

Experiencing conditions like these brings home just why our work matters. Bringing trees back isn't simply about replacing what has been lost. Trees help water cycle back into the atmosphere through evapotranspiration, helping to restore the natural water cycle, cool the local environment and create healthier, more resilient landscapes.

We cannot solve global climate change from our corner of the Peruvian Amazon. But we can do a great deal locally to help farming families and their land become more resilient to its effects. And that starts with bringing trees back.

On a personal note, during 2025 I became pregnant with my first child and was expecting my much-longed-for son. Perhaps inevitably, it made me think more deeply about the future, and about the sort of world his generation will inherit. It also made the work we do at Plant Your Future feel more personal than ever.

We may be a small charity working in one part of the Amazon, but what we do is real and tangible: every farm restored, every family able to make a sustainable living from their land, and every tree still standing decades from now is a small but meaningful contribution to that future.

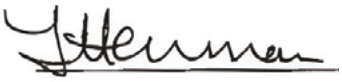
None of this would be possible without the people who support our work. We ended 2025 on a real high, exceeding our fundraising targets in both of our major campaigns – raising £16,429 through the Green Match Fund and £40,346 through the Big Give Christmas Challenge. It was a fantastic response, and one that gives us a strong foundation from which to continue our work in 2026.

There is, of course, an enormous amount still to do. The pressures facing the Amazon are not getting any smaller. But what gives me hope is seeing what can happen when local families are given the knowledge, practical support and resources to restore their own land.

Plant Your Future has never been simply about planting trees. It is about making sure those trees survive and thrive. It is about restoring damaged land and bringing back biodiversity. And, crucially, it is about enabling farming families to build a better and more secure future from the land they already have – without needing to clear more forest.

Thank you, as ever, for being part of it.

Best wishes,



Jenny Henman
Chairman, Plant Your Future



Farmers and the Plant Your Future team at the end of a Farmer Field School in Ucayali.

Our mission and vision

VISION: Thriving communities in a restored Amazon.

MISSION: To champion community-led climate action through sustainable farming and native species reforestation.

Since 2009, Plant Your Future has been working to restore the Western Arc of the Amazon Rainforest in north-eastern Peru. This region is one of the most biodiverse places on Earth and is of critical importance for conservation.

Slash-and-burn agriculture is responsible for about 90% of deforestation in these areas, destroying vital biodiversity and severely accelerating climate change. This destructive practice also traps local families in a devastating cycle of poverty, leaving them highly vulnerable to economic and environmental crises.

By empowering low-income, disadvantaged communities, we enable them to transition from unsustainable agriculture to environmentally friendly agroforestry. This tree-based system combines short-term crops, fruit-bearing orchard trees, and native timber varieties. Through this progressive model, communities actively reduce deforestation, protect biodiversity, and mitigate climate change while permanently improving their livelihoods and increasing food security.

By the end of 2025, we havd planted 921,179 native trees across 62 communities in Loreto, Huánuco, and Ucayali.

We have also equipped farmers with the skills, resources, and long-term support to integrate trees into productive, sustainable farming systems. Through our Farmer Field Schools, we provide hands-on training in agroforestry techniques, helping farmers manage their land more sustainably. We provide technical assistance through one-on-one farm diagnostic visits.

This year we completed the construction of our off-grid, solar-powered tree nursery. Alongside our seed bank, we have secured reliable supply of native species to scale up reforestation.

Independent verification and audit of our work

In 2015, our project was independently validated by the Rainforest Alliance under the **Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)** and the **Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (CCBS)**, recognising that the project had been designed to meet rigorous international standards for climate, community and biodiversity benefits.

During 2025, the project was undergoing third-party verification by an accredited Validation and Verification Body (VVB), as part of the process to issue our first tranche of carbon credits. The audit measures and verifies the carbon captured and stored through the growth of trees planted by the project over the ten-year period from 2012 to 2022.

Once this verification process is complete, it will enable the issuance and sale of our first independently verified carbon credits. The income generated will allow us to make carbon payments to participating farmers, rewarding them for the carbon stored in the trees they have planted and cared for, while also generating vital revenue for Plant Your Future to support our ongoing operations in Peru.

It is an important next step in making forest restoration work economically for local families, while helping to sustain the long-term work needed to keep those trees growing.



Photo: Plant Your Future agronomist Roy Rojas leading a practical Farmer Field School.

What does our work mean for the families we support?

For the families we work with in the Peruvian Amazon, restoring degraded land is about so much more than planting trees. It is about being able to earn a living from their land, provide for their children and look to the future with hope.

Every family has its own story. Wilmer and Candy's shows what can happen when farmers are given the trees, training and long-term support they need to bring their land back to life. But it also reveals just how vulnerable these families remain to the growing threats of climate change and wildfires.

We had originally written their story for this Annual Report as a celebration of what they had achieved. Their once-degraded farm was coming back to life, thousands of native trees were growing, and they were beginning to see a different future for their family. Then, in mid-October 2026, just as this report was being prepared for publication, a devastating wildfire swept through their farm. We have decided to tell their story as it happened.



From Hope to Heartbreak:
WILMER AND CANDY'S STORY

Bringing a family farm back to life.

Ten years ago, Wilmer and Candy left Lima in search of a new beginning, moving with their family to the community of Las Américas in Ucayali. But the land they purchased had previously been heavily grazed by cattle and was severely degraded. The soil was exhausted, pastures struggled and seasonal fires repeatedly swept across the dry landscape. Making a viable living from their farm was becoming increasingly difficult.

> *"Before, we felt there weren't many options. Now our hope for a better future has been restored."*

At the end of 2024, Wilmer and Candy joined Plant Your Future. Working alongside our field team, they planted **20,068 native trees across seven hectares**, beginning the long process of restoring their soils, bringing shade back to the landscape and making their land productive again.

Their farm combined different approaches. Silvopastoral areas incorporated guaba (*Inga edulis*), providing shade and fodder for cattle, alongside native timber species including bolaina (*Guazuma crinita*), tahuari (*Tabebuia serratifolia*) and capirona (*Calycophyllum spruceanum*). They were also establishing two hectares of shade-grown cocoa, with a further **2,178 young cocoa and timber trees**, which they hoped would provide a more dependable source of income for their family in the years ahead.

Through practical training and regular support from our field team, Wilmer and Candy were learning how to maintain their new systems, protect their young trees and manage their land in ways that would rebuild rather than exhaust its fertility. For the first time in years, they could see a different future taking shape.

"Before, we felt there weren't many options. Now



Smallholder farmers Wilmer and Candy with their children on their family farm in Ucayali, in November 2025.

our hope for a better future has been restored," Candy told us.

And Wilmer was visibly proud of what they had achieved.

"I feel proud when I go to my plot and see the trees growing bigger every day. My farm looks beautiful."

Then the fire came

In mid-October 2026, just as we were preparing this Annual Report for publication, devastating news reached us from Ucayali. The weather had suddenly become extremely hot. Although the ground was not yet as dry as it can become, the heat and strong winds had created dangerous conditions for fire.

A fire that had started on neighbouring land spread rapidly, driven by the wind, and reached Wilmer and Candy's farm. They had already cleared their firebreaks as best they could with resources provided by Plant your Future and, for four days, watched over their land day and night, trying to protect the trees they had worked so hard to establish. But the fire was too large, and the winds too strong.

Despite their efforts, flames swept through their silvopastoral and forestry plots, burning many of the trees they had planted and cared for. Our field team is still assessing the damage. It is too early to know how many trees have been lost permanently and whether some of those affected might recover. But the damage is extensive, and for Wilmer and Candy, it is a heartbreaking setback.

Candy's message to our team was devastating:

"Todo mi sustento de mi hogar se quemó."

"Everything my household depends on for its livelihood has burned."

Only weeks earlier, we had been preparing to share Wilmer's words about how proud he felt watching his trees grow. It is difficult to reconcile those two moments.

Why restoring the Amazon is becoming harder – and more important

What happened to Wilmer and Candy is a painful reminder of just how vulnerable smallholder farming families in the Amazon are to increasingly unpredictable weather and extreme events, and why building their resilience is so central to our work.

Climate change is making this increasingly challenging. Rising temperatures, less predictable rainfall and periods of extreme heat and drought can leave landscapes more vulnerable to fire. El Niño can add another layer of uncertainty, disrupting familiar weather patterns in Peru, one of the countries particularly affected by this climate phenomenon.

But the risks are not the same everywhere. In Ucayali, where Wilmer and Candy live, large



Wilmer and Candy's daughter on the farm in the immediate aftermath of the devastating fire in October 2026.

areas of rainforest have been cleared for cattle ranching. Much of this land is now covered in highly flammable grasses, including invasive species that dry out rapidly in hot weather. These open, degraded pastures can become particularly vulnerable to fast-moving fires, especially when strong winds carry flames across the landscape.

The situation is different in our project areas in Loreto, where more of the original forest remains standing. Greater forest cover helps maintain cooler, more humid conditions and reduces the extent of exposed, grass-dominated land. Although forests are certainly not immune to fire, these landscapes are generally less fire-prone than the heavily degraded cattle pastures of Ucayali.

And this is one of the reasons why bringing trees back matters so much. As trees grow, they provide shade, cool the ground and release moisture into the atmosphere through evapotranspiration. Their roots, leaf litter and the vegetation growing beneath them help protect soils and retain moisture. Over time, restoring tree cover can help create a cooler, more humid local microclimate, making the landscape less prone to drying out. As forest cover becomes more established, it can also help reduce the dominance of the dry, flammable grasses that make degraded cattle pastures so vulnerable to fire.

In other words, restoring forests is not only about recovering what has been lost. It can also help create the conditions that make future restoration more resilient.

Of course, this takes time. Young trees planted into exposed pasture remain vulnerable, particularly during their first years of growth, and even established forests can burn under sufficiently extreme conditions. That is why protecting the trees we plant is just as important as planting them in the first place.

Changing practices, reducing risks

But the problem is not only the weather or the condition of the land. In parts of the Peruvian Amazon, using fire to clear agricultural land remains common practice. It is often seen as a quick and inexpensive way to prepare fields or remove vegetation. Yet as temperatures rise and weather patterns become less predictable, fires that might once have been considered manageable can spread rapidly beyond their intended boundaries, threatening neighbouring farms, homes and restoration areas.

Wilmer and Candy had worked hard to protect their trees, including maintaining firebreaks. But their experience shows that **fire prevention cannot be the responsibility of individual farmers alone**. It requires greater awareness, cooperation and changes in land management practices across whole communities.

This is something Plant Your Future intends to place greater emphasis on in our work. We want to help farmers and their neighbours better understand the risks of agricultural burning, encourage practical alternatives to clearing land with fire, and strengthen community-level fire prevention and preparedness.

Changing long-established practices will not happen overnight. It will require education, trust and working closely with communities to find solutions that are realistic and affordable. Alongside this, our core work of restoring degraded land and bringing back native trees remains part of the longer-term



Wilmer assessing the damage to his farm straight after the fire in October 2026.

solution. The more we can restore tree cover across these landscapes, the greater the opportunity to improve local conditions and reduce some of the factors that make them so vulnerable to fire.

Together, these approaches are essential to building the resilience of smallholder farming families, protecting their livelihoods and safeguarding the land they are working so hard to restore.

What happens now?

For Wilmer and Candy, our immediate priority is to understand the extent of the damage and what can be saved. Some trees may yet recover. Others may need to be replaced. It will take time before we know the full consequences for their farm and the income they had hoped to earn from it. In the meantime, we will also be providing practical emergency support to help their family through this difficult period.

Despite everything, Candy has expressed her gratitude for the support her family has received and her determination to keep going for the sake of their four young children. We want to help them do exactly that.

When we originally wrote this story, it was a celebration of what one family could achieve with the right trees, training and long-term support. We never imagined that, before this report was published, we would be telling such a different story. But perhaps it is an even more important one.

Because successful reforestation is not simply about how many trees we plant. It is about giving those trees the best possible chance of surviving, helping farming families become more resilient to a changing climate, and standing alongside them when things go wrong.

We cannot control the weather. But we can restore healthier landscapes, work with communities to reduce fire risks, and help families like Wilmer and Candy recover and rebuild.

That commitment is more important than ever.

OUR IMPACT IN 2025:

123,671 NATIVE AMAZONIAN TREES PLANTED

20 TREE SPECIES PLANTED

369 PEOPLE TRAINED THROUGH OUR FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS

2 TREE SPECIES AT RISK OF EXTINCTION
Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*)
Cedro (*Cedrela odorata*)

4 OTHER TREE SPECIES FACING THREATS
Shihuahuaco (*Dipteryx odorata*)
Tornillo (*Cedrelinga cateniformis*)
Estoraque (*Myroxylon balsamum*)
Pumaquiro (*Aspidosperma macrocarpon*)

183 NEW JOBS CREATED

62 COMMUNITIES WORKING WITH PLANT YOUR FUTURE ACROSS LORETO, UCAYALI AND HUÁNUCO.

35 PRACTICAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS HELD



BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE:

NEW SUSTAINABLE TREE NURSERY
Our new nursery became fully operational

NEW AMAZONIAN SEED BANK
Our seed bank opened and our first seed-storage trials began

GREENER, MORE RESILIENT OPERATIONS
Solar power for our seed bank and office, and our own well providing a reliable water supply

AGROFORESTRY: A Three-Year Journey from Seedling to Sustainable Income

Our work is founded on a vision where local Amazonian communities don't have to choose between economy and ecology.

Both national and international experts agree that agroforestry offers a viable, long-term alternative to deforestation, while reducing the economic pressure that forces rural families to migrate to urban centres for low-paying jobs.

Agroforestry's adaptable nature provides bespoke solutions for each farmer. Some farmers may choose to integrate trees with fodder for livestock (silvopasture), others combine cocoa trees with timber species, and some blend pure timber with fast-growing cash crops and shrubs.

Crucially, this approach empowers farmers to actively restore the region's native species and natural biodiversity without compromising their ability to earn a dignified living.

The First Three Years

Agroforestry is a long-term commitment, requiring skill, knowledge, and ongoing support. This is particularly important in the first three years, when trees are most vulnerable and farmers are still adapting to new land management techniques. During this pivotal time, our team works closely with partner farming families, providing training, resources, and technical assistance to help their agroforestry systems thrive.

By covering the upfront costs of tools, equipment, and key inputs, we remove financial barriers that might otherwise prevent farmers from transitioning to sustainable agriculture.



Photo: A cocoa agroforestry system in Ucayali, combining cocoa with other tree species.

Year 1: Establishing Strong Foundations

From July to October, activity focuses on tree nurseries. Local farmers participate in practical, hands-on workshops, learning how to propagate native trees and crops from seed. Training covers every stage of cultivation, including:

- Germination
- Pricking out
- Pruning
- Watering
- Pest and disease control
- Hardening off young trees for field planting

Farmers are also trained in nursery management, gaining valuable experience that they can use moving forward. Each one is paid for their work, ensuring the nurseries are community-led while making sure participants earn an income.

Year 2: Planting, Soil Restoration & Early Crops

The wet season (December to April) provides our crucial window for planting thousands of saplings in the field. During this phase, our field teams focus on three key priorities:

- Soil restoration: Farmers learn to improve soil health using natural fertilisation techniques, such as planting nitrogen-fixing cover crops like bean varieties (*Canavalia*) and applying nutrient-rich mulch from guaba (*Inga edulis*) tree leaves.
- Weeding and maintenance: In the tropics, weeds grow fast, and regular clearing is vital. Otherwise, the weeds outcompete young saplings, which slows tree growth.
- Survival checks and replanting: Three months after planting, our team conducts survival assessments, replacing any trees that haven't taken root.

By mid-year, farmers begin planting fast-growing crops between the young trees. These provide an early income stream while the trees establish. Typical crops include:

- Charapita chilli peppers (*Capsicum chinense*)
- Cocona (*Solanum sessiliflorum*)
- Manioc (*Manihot esculenta)*
- Banana (*Musa paradisiaca*)
- Maize (*Zea mays* L.)

As the year progresses, farmers select the cocoa varieties they want to graft. Grafting improves both the yield and flavour of cocoa beans, increasing the crop's commercial value.

Year 3: Investing in Future Value

By Year 3, trees are well-established. Our technical team conducts regular smallholding visits to train farmers on maximising productivity and safeguarding long-term value by:

- Grafting cocoa trees: Our technical team provides training and hands-on support to make sure trees are grafted correctly, which improves yield and disease resistance.
- Pruning for quality and resilience: Farmers learn how to prune timber trees for long, straight trunks that will increase their commercial value in the future. Fruit trees are also pruned to boost productivity and prevent excess shade, as this can raise humidity levels and increase pest and disease risks.
- Monitoring for pests and disease: Farmers are trained to spot early signs of issues and report them to our technical team so they can take action before problems escalate.

By the end of Year 3, farmers have the skills and experience to manage their agroforestry plots independently. Their land is healthier, their crops more productive, and their livelihoods are secured for the future.

SILVOPASTORAL SYSTEMS: Harmonising Livestock and Land



Cattle feeding on guaba (*Inga edulis*) hedgerows, which provide fodder in silvopastoral systems in Ucayali.

In 2025, we continued to expand our work assisting smallholder farmers to establish silvopastoral systems across their land. This is also a type of agroforestry, but which involves trees and livestock.

Building on the previous year's successes – supported by valuable partnerships with organisations such as One Tree Planted – we collaborated directly with smallholders to convert degraded pastureland into productive, biodiverse landscapes that offer a sustainable alternative to further deforestation.

How it Works

In our silvopastoral model, native fodder and timber trees are planted into pastures, mimicking the natural hedgerows om which cattle can graze.

These living fences serve as natural boundaries, windbreaks, and healthier fodder sources, encircling pasture perimeters and crisscrossing plots.

In collaboration with the farmers, we plant hedgerows on a designated plot every 12 meters across. The hedgerows are made up of a diverse selection of trees that support livestock nutrition, enhance soil fertility, provide shade, and maintain essential habitat corridors for local birds, pollinators, and wildlife.

At first, the cattle are kept out to allow newly planted trees to establish. But once mature, the trees provide:

- Essential shade, reducing heat stress among the cattle
- High-quality fodder, improving cattle nutrition and health
- Higher soil fertility, restoring degraded land
- A more efficient grazing system, reducing deforestation pressure and freeing up land for more agroforestry and restoration.

Why is Silvopasture Needed?

Cattle ranching remains the leading driver of rainforest clearance across Ucayali and Huánuco. Deforestation and the loss of the protective canopy exposes the soil to heavy rainfall, causing erosion and nutrient depletion.

Once cleared, pastureland is rapidly dominated by *Urochloa spp.* (formerly *Brachiaria spp.*), a common invasive species introduced from Africa in the mid-20th century for cattle grazing.

Across the Peruvian Amazon, and particularly in regions like Ucayali, Urochloa decumbens and related species have spread extensively, outcompeting native flora and severely suppressing natural forest regeneration.

This invasive grass offers low nutritional value for livestock, elevates fire risks during dry seasons, and reduces biodiversity across already degraded landscapes.

Furthermore, conventional grazing practices are highly inefficient: smallholders often require up to 80 hectares to support a herd of just 20 cattle. This low-capacity, low-income model compels families to clear additional primary forest simply to sustain their herds.

Compounding these challenges, a lack of technical resources, training, and sustainable land-management models means cattle ranching often remains unprofitable. Without access to practical alternatives, farmers struggle to improve cattle welfare or provide quality feed. The result is a cycle of soil degradation, poor livestock health, ongoing deforestation, and persistent rural poverty.

A More Sustainable System

At Plant Your Future, we don't endorse cattle ranching. But we do recognise and respect the economic and social realities of farmers.

For many farming families, cattle is a form of insurance— something they can sell in an emergency or when times get tough.

Our silvopastoral approach works alongside farmers to manage livestock more sustainably and productively. Our goal is to help farmers graze the same herd size or less but in a smaller area.

Progress in 2025

In 2025, we worked with another 9 new families to implement the silvopastoral model on their farms. Technical training and capacity building focused on:

- Installing silvopastoral systems to reduce deforestation
- Planting and managing tree hedgerows for long-term productivity
- Improving pasturelands to sustain healthier livestock
- Restoring soil fertility through regenerative techniques
- Capturing carbon through tree integration

Silvopasture is new to the Peruvian Amazon, yet it holds immense potential.

By enabling cattle to graze on smaller, highly productive, and ecologically balanced plots, farmers can restore degraded Amazonian landscapes while securing their herds and livelihoods.



Plant Your Future agronomist visiting a silvopastoral system in Ucayali.

Seeds of Change:

OUR JOURNEY TO CREATE AN OFF-GRID SEED BANK AND TREE NURSERY IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON



1. From Vision to Groundwork:
The first Foundations of our Seed Bank



2. From Foundations to Infrastructure:
Levelling, Gravelling, and Building the Water Tower and Well



3. From Infrastructure to Cultivation:
Building the Propagation Tunnels and Germination Beds



4. And then there was light:
Installing Solar Energy



5. From energy to expertise:
Training in Equipment Use and Seed Preservation



6. Up and running:
The new season is here!

FROM SEED TO SAPLING: Building the foundations for the next generation of Amazonian trees

Planting trees gets much of the attention. But long before a tree reaches a farmer's land, there is another story – finding and sourcing the right seed, keeping it viable, germinating it, and nurturing a tiny seedling until it is strong enough to survive in the field.

In 2025, we completed a major investment in that process. Our new sustainable tree nursery and off-grid Amazonian seed bank are now up and running on land owned by Plant Your Future in Tierra Roja, right in the heart of our project area in Ucayali.

Together, they give our local team a permanent base from which to process, store and propagate native Amazonian tree species – and a much better way to grow the healthy saplings our farmers need to restore their land.

A Nursery Built to Last

For many years, our nurseries in Ucayali were fairly rustic. We built and expanded them as our projects grew, using wood, palm and what we could afford, on land we did not own.

They did the job – thousands upon thousands of trees started their lives there – but as Plant Your Future has grown, we needed something better.

Our new nursery is different. Because it is on our own land, we have been able to invest properly for the long term, using more durable infrastructure and introducing growing systems that are both more efficient and more environmentally sustainable.

New growing tunnels covered with specialist netting allow our nursery team to manage shade and sunlight much more effectively at different stages of a seedling's development. Our new well provides the reliable water supply that a nursery growing thousands of young trees depends upon, while solar energy powers the neighbouring seed bank and office.



150,000 second-hand reusable growing tubes and trays

And we've tackled one of the less obvious environmental problems involved in growing trees at scale: plastic.

150,000 Reusable Growing Tubes

Previously, we raised our saplings in individual plastic grow bags. They were inexpensive but tore easily and could only be used once—creating a significant amount of plastic waste year after year.

Photo: Plant Your Future forester Moises preparing reusable seedling tubes in the nursery.

REGISTERED CHARITY ENGLAND NO. 1134720





10+ YEARS

expected working life of our reusable growing tubes

Plant Your Future forester Cristina demonstrating how to use the nursery's new equipment.

Our new nursery has allowed us to change that.

We sourced 150,000 second-hand, lightly used growing tubes and trays, which can be cleaned and reused year after year, with an expected working life of at least ten years.

As well as dramatically reducing our reliance on single-use plastic, the new system gives our team a more efficient way to raise large numbers of healthy seedlings.

It is a good example of the sort of improvement that rarely makes the headlines. Growing tubes aren't particularly glamorous. But when you're raising trees by the hundred thousand, changing something this fundamental can make an enormous difference.

And it all starts with the seed

Right next door to the nursery is another important part of our new operational hub: our Amazonian seed bank.

Finding sufficient quantities of good-quality native tree seed is one of the practical challenges of restoring diverse Amazonian forests. Many species produce seed during relatively short seasonal windows, and the heat and humidity of the Amazon can make maintaining seed viability particularly challenging.

There is also the question of timing. Trees produce seed according to their own natural cycles, which don't necessarily coincide neatly with our nursery and planting schedules.

Until now, we have largely had to work around nature's timetable. Our new seed bank gives us the facilities to understand much better what is possible for the different species we grow.

LESS PLASTIC

moving away from single-use plastic grow bags

Our First Seed-Storage Trials

With the seed bank now operational, we have begun our first trials to understand how best to process and store seeds from different native Amazonian tree species.

There isn't one solution that works for every species. Amazonian seeds vary enormously: some may respond well to drying and storage, while others need to be sown relatively quickly after collection.

Our work is therefore very much about testing, monitoring and learning what works—and what does not—for the different species we grow.

Over time, developing this knowledge should help us make better use of the seed available to us, reduce losses and build a more reliable and sustainable supply of seed for the species that can be successfully stored. For species that cannot, understanding their particular requirements will help us plan sourcing and propagation more effectively.

Ultimately, this is about becoming better at growing a diverse range of native Amazonian trees—working with the biology of each species rather than assuming that one approach will work for them all.

Built for the Realities of the Amazon

The challenge was never simply to build a conventional seed bank and transplant it to Peru. Our facility needed to work in the reality of rural Ucayali: high temperatures, high humidity and no dependable mains electricity or water.

With support from Plant Your Future Trustee Dr Toby Parkes, a former researcher at Kew's Millennium Seed Bank, we developed a practical, low-tech approach designed for these conditions.

The seed bank and office are powered by solar energy, while our new well gives the wider operational hub its own reliable water supply. Together with the nursery, we now have a much more resilient and sustainable base for our work.

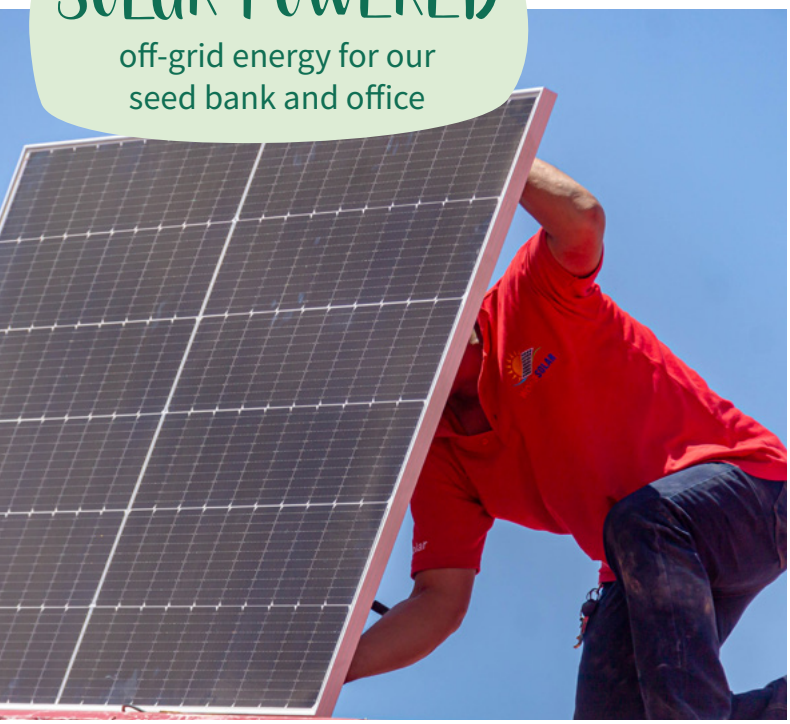
These aren't glamorous investments, but they matter. Reliable water, renewable power, appropriate growing conditions and better equipment all help our team do their jobs more effectively – and make the whole operation more sustainable.

Local People, Long Term Skills

Of course, infrastructure is only useful if you have the people and knowledge to make it work.

Our nursery continues to be run day to day by Carlos and Leydy, two members of our local team who live in the neighbouring village, just 1.5 kilometres away. They know these trees and the local conditions intimately. The difference is that they now have much better tools and infrastructure with which to do their jobs.

SOLAR POWERED
off-grid energy for our seed bank and office



OUR OWN WATER SUPPLY
a new well provides reliable water for our operational hub



Photos, left: Solar panels being installed to provide renewable energy for Plant Your Future's operations. Right: A well being constructed to provide a reliable water supply.

And as our seed-storage trials develop, our team will continue building something else of lasting value: practical knowledge about sourcing, handling, storing, germinating and propagating the native tree species of this part of the Amazon.

From One Tiny Seed

There is something rather satisfying about seeing the nursery and seed bank finally working side by side.

Seed is sourced from within our project areas and elsewhere in the Peruvian Amazon, depending on the species and availability. It is brought to our hub, where it can be processed and, where appropriate, stored. It can then be germinated and transferred into our nursery, where seedlings are carefully nurtured until they are strong enough to leave for farmers' land.

From there, of course, the hard work continues: planting, weeding, pruning, fertilising, protecting and caring for each tree as it grows.

None of it is particularly glamorous. But this is what successful reforestation actually looks like.

And every forest we hope to restore has to start somewhere. Usually, with a seed.

ONE INTEGRATED HUB

our nursery and seed bank working side by side, from seed sourcing to healthy sapling



FIRST SEED-STORAGE TRIALS UNDERWAY

learning how different native Amazonian tree seeds can best be handled and, where possible, stored



Photos, top: Seeds prepared for storage in the new Amazonian seed bank. Bottom: Nursery manager Leydy sowing timber seeds in a germination bed.

Growing green skills in the Amazon:

MEET MERLY



Restoring degraded land requires more than trees. It also requires skilled local people who understand the Amazon, its farmers and the challenges of growing trees in this environment.

Merly Meliñho Murrieta Izquierdo, 26, joined Plant Your Future during our busy 2025 planting season. A Forestry Engineering graduate from the Universidad Nacional de la Amazonía Peruana, Merly had been looking for an opportunity to put his training into practice while working to protect the rainforest in which he grew up.

He was initially recruited to help coordinate the movement of thousands of native saplings from our nursery to farmers' fields, making sure the right mixture of species reached each plot and supporting farmers as the trees went into the ground.

> *"We learn from each other, and together we make better decisions that keep the agroforestry systems healthy and growing."*

What began as a temporary role quickly became permanent. Merly is now part of our team in Huánuco, where he supports farmers with the ongoing management of their agroforestry systems.

"These past months in Huánuco, I've been providing technical support to farmers, running field schools and helping them with the day-to-day care of their agroforestry plots. This includes practical advice in the field, hands-on training, basic pest and disease control, and techniques farmers can use to improve their land."

For Merly, one of the most rewarding parts of the job is that knowledge flows in both directions.

"What motivates me is spending time with farmers every day – sharing knowledge, learning from their experience, and contributing what I've learned too. We learn from each other, and together we make better decisions that keep the agroforestry systems healthy and growing."

Merly's story reflects another important part of Plant Your Future's work: building skills and creating green employment within the Amazon itself. By recruiting and developing local professionals, we are helping to build the expertise needed to restore these landscapes for the long term.

And Merly's ambition for the future?

"To help with any situation that comes my way – and to keep growing and learning."



Photos, top: Plant Your Future forester Merly leading a Farmer Field School. Bottom: Merly pruning a timber tree as part of ongoing agroforestry management.

Sowing hope in Agua Dulce:

FAUSTO'S JOURNEY



For Meyer Fausto Tenazoa Ruiz, restoring his farm isn't simply about planting trees. It is about creating a productive landscape that can support his family for decades to come.

Fausto, 29, has lived all his life in the remote community of Agua Dulce, where he and his wife are raising their two young children.

His introduction to Plant Your Future came through a neighbour, Daniel Souza, who took him to see the agroforestry plot of another participating farmer, Hugo Vasquez.

"I visited a reforested plot owned by Hugo Vasquez, and it really inspired me. The support offered by Plant Your Future made me want to join."

Fausto had never grown cocoa before. With support from our team, he began establishing shade-grown cocoa alongside native and timber trees, creating a diverse agroforestry system rather than a cocoa monoculture.

The approach brings practical benefits. Different tree species provide shade, improve soils, retain moisture and create habitat for wildlife, while giving farmers the potential for several different sources of income.

But establishing an agroforestry system on degraded pasture is hard work. Fausto has faced attacks from leaf-cutting ants and monilia, a fungal disease capable of causing serious losses in cocoa. Regular support from our field team has helped him learn how to identify and manage these threats and look after his young trees.

The changes are already altering how Fausto thinks about his farm.

"It's made me more mindful of the environment. Thanks to the trees, I can work under the shade. I'm improving my soils, and I'm not just thinking short term anymore."

He has also noticed wildlife returning, while neighbouring farmers are beginning to take an interest in what he is doing, much as Fausto himself was inspired by another farmer's plot.

His ambitions stretch well beyond the next harvest. One day, Fausto hopes his farm could form part of a small tourism circuit where visitors learn about agroforestry, the Amazon and the role farmers can play in restoring it.

Above all, he is thinking about what he will leave behind for his children.

"Think about the future. Agroforestry is a sustainable system that can support your family, your farm and future generations."

Fausto was once the neighbour looking over the fence at a successful agroforestry farm. Today, his own farm is becoming an example for others.

> *"Agroforestry is a sustainable system that can support your family, your farm and future generations."*

WHAT IS SHADE-GROWN COCOA?

Rather than growing cocoa alone in a monoculture, we plant cocoa alongside a diverse mixture of native, timber and shade trees.

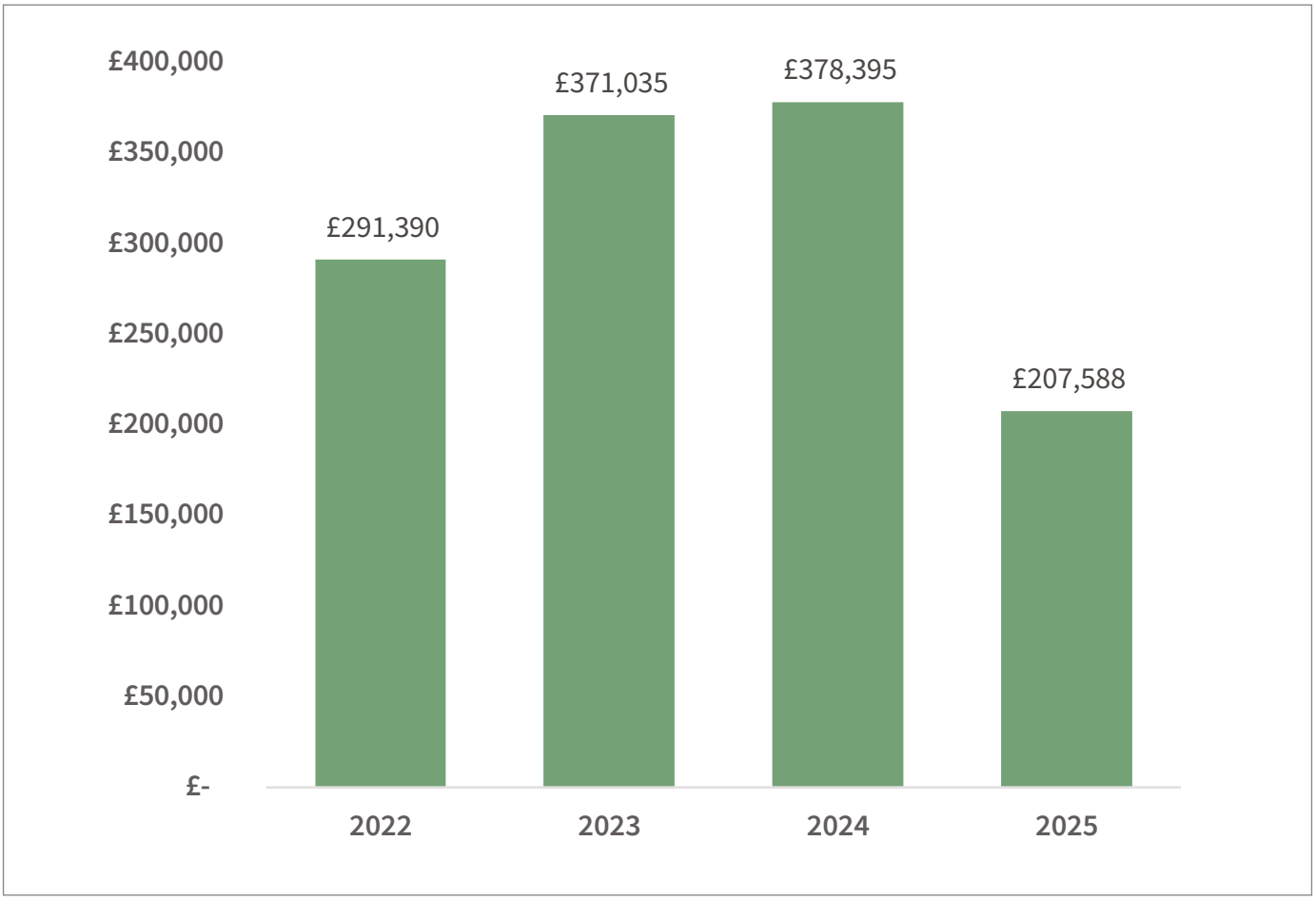
This creates a more forest-like structure, providing habitat for wildlife while helping to improve soils, retain moisture and protect cocoa plants from extreme heat. A mixture of species can also help make a farm more resilient to pests, diseases and climate extremes, while giving farmers more than one potential source of income.

Photo above: Smallholder farmer Fausto in his agroforestry system, with young cocoa trees growing behind him.

Financial Reports

Financial Summary

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
Income	£291,390	£371,035	£378,395	£207,588
Expenditure	£287,376	£356,069	£274,273	£251,542
Funds Carried Over	£124,888	£139,854	£243,976	£200,022



Independent examiner report

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of Plant Your Future

Registered Charity England and Wales, No. 1134720

I report on the accounts of the Trust for the year ended 31 December 2025, which are set out on page 1.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention

Independent examiner's statement

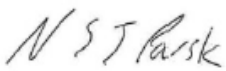
In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

(1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:

- to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the 2011 Act and
- to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the 2011 Act

have not been met or

(2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.



Nick Parsk
Oury Clark Chartered Accountants
Herschel House
58 Herschel Street
Slough SL1 1PG

Date: 16 June 2026

Plant Your Future

Statement of Financial Activities: 2025

1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025

Funds brought forward 243,976

INCOME

Individual Giving	53,986
Trust and Foundations	104,691
Major Donor	34,985
Gift Aid	8,569
Corporate Donors	3,400
Event Fundraising	1,681
Bank interest and compensation	276
TOTAL INCOME	**207,588**

CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE

Donations to Planta tu Futuro/Peru Project	171,482
Consulting/staff costs	74,732
Event Fundraising Expenses	-
Other Fundraising Expenses	480
Bank charges	60
Accountancy	360
Admin	959
Foreign Exchange Loss	3,469
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**251,542**
Surplus/(deficit)	**(43,954)**
Funds carried forward	**200,022**

References and Administration

Registered charity name: Plant your Future

Registered Charity Number (England and Wales): 1134720

Registered address: Wood View, Combe, Witney, Oxon, OX29 8NQ

Registered Bank: CAF Bank, 25 Kings Hill Avenue, Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent, ME19 4JQ

Pro-bono Legal Support: Hogan Lovells Cadwalader

Website: www.plantyourfuture.org.uk

plantfutureperu **PlantYourFuture** **plantyourfuture_peru** **plantyourfuture**

Structure & Governance

Trustees

Jennifer Henman – Chairman
Alexandra Esteve – Trustee
Toby Parkes – Trustee
Tripurari Prasad – Treasurer

Type of governing document: Trust Deed
How the charity is constituted: Trust
Trustee selection methods: Appointed by existing trustees

Additional governance information:

Plant Your Future works closely with partner organisation 'La Asociacion Civil Planta tu Futuro' to implement activities in Peru, sharing the same mission and strategy.

Board of Directors of 'La Asociacion Civil Planta tu Futuro' are:

Board Member & President: Jenny Henman
Board Members: Luis Campos Baca, Jaime Fernandez-Baca

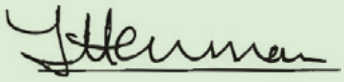


Thank you!

This vital restoration work is a direct result of our supporters' unwavering commitment to our mission. We extend our deepest thanks to everyone who stands alongside us as we scale our impact and protect the Amazon for generations to come.

Declaration

The trustees declare that they have approved this trustees' report.
Signed on behalf of the charity's trustees



Full name: Jennifer Henman
Position: Chairman
Date: 20th October 2026

Plant Your Future

Registered Charity England and Wales No. 1134720