



Kuntur Wachana

Natural Reforestation in Ecuador

– INTERMEDIATE REPORT –

February 2026

ÁRBOL CONRAZÓN



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This Report

3rd intermediate Report on the Sacred Mountain Reforestation implemented by Árbol co(n)razón and the Finca Sagrada Association

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Period:

This report covers a time span of six months
08/01/2025 – 02/01/2026



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Progress and Achievements

The progress during this past term has been moderate as the project was “on pause” for most of the time and had some delay with the start in the beginning of the rainy season due to unexpected dry weather and delays in the provision of tree seedlings.

In August and September, the Base Camp was completed by the bathroom which includes a toilet and a simple shower. Additionally, the Base Camp was protected against cattle and wild animals by barb wire and by fully closing the kitchen area.

As the biggest achievement we would consider not having to implement fire breaks (fuel breaks) like the years before, because we have the Green Belt now – that has developed beautifully.

Challenges and Obstacles

The greatest challenge has been the provision of seedlings by the women running the nursery. It’s a separate project managed by a different set of people. However, we are working tightly together (incl. scientists from the UTPL). Unfortunately, the women and their supporter in the project, have failed to start seed collection and seedling production early. In the beginning of January of the seedlings and species we “ordered”, there were only few seedlings of very few species available.

At the same time, the consistent climatic conditions of the past show increasing inconsistencies: there were unusually strong rain events in October and early November but then there was an atypical severe drought until mid-January.

Both these circumstances have caused a significant delay for the Work Package (WP) Tree Planting to February 2026.

Financial Overview

As we were not operating substantially, the costs during the past period have been rather moderate: \$ 16,468,12 in 6 months, with 60% being spent on the bathroom in the Base Camp.

For the whole 2025, the project has received significant financial support (\$ 55,351.79) by both, foundations and private donors. Nonetheless, the due to the start of two new projects by Árbol co(n)razón, the target volume of private donations of \$ 12’500 couldn’t be raised. Considering the project’s fixed exchange rate of 0.9 CHF/USD, we could raise private donations of roughly \$ 9’400 – 75% of the target sum. Thanks to the significantly improved actual exchange rate, we could raise roughly \$ 10’500 – 84% of the target sum.

Outlook

The Work Package (WP) Tree Planting has had some delay. However, we are just about to start with the planned Tree Island Experiment along the ridge of the mountain in collaboration with researchers from UTPL. As long as the rainy season allows it, we will add locally produced seedlings to the eastern slope and subsequently, replace trees in the Green Belt that haven’t grown. As long as the soils are still moist, we will finalize the path along the southern slope and start with the Rainwater Retention Landscaping on the northern slope for the WP Green Belt Part 2.

GENERAL REVIEW

In the reported period, the project was “on pause” most of the time due to an intensive dry season and a delay in seedling supply. Additionally, the long design process of the tree island experiment by our partners from UTPL took significantly longer than planned.

The most significant progress from the period has been the construction of the bathroom in the Base Camp. The bathroom consists of a shower, a sink and a water toilet with a sewage tank. The latter was decided to be changed from the originally planned fry toilet for two reasons: the water-based toilet requires less maintenance, and the nutrients can be recovered from the sewage tank by planting deep-rooting plants around it. There is only cold water, but the water pipes have been installed in such a way that a solar heater can be amended to a later stage. The bathroom is not very comfortable, but it has a rustic charm to it.

Besides the construction of the bathroom, there was little work to do. Cristian periodically climbed the mountain to irrigate the Green Belt as the automatic distribution device turned out to be too small for our purpose. The Green Belt has developed very nicely in general, but exposes a few areas in which there was a very bad survival rate. It's not yet clear what is the reason for that. It might be the time that cuttings were exposed to the sun before planting (and dried out); the lack of soil moisture due to irregularities in the sprinkler's water distribution; or certain soil properties like a very thin top soil layer and rocky soil. These spots will be replanted during this rainy season so we will get closer to knowing what the reason was.

In the beginning of January 2026, Kai Reinacher visited the project revising the progress and discussing the details of the next steps. This opportunity was also used to strengthen the relationship to the local experts for the Ecuadorian Viscacha (*Lagidium ahuacaense*) for which our project bears a particular responsibility. The Viscacha experts have also formed a new alliance with the Pampas Cat Working Group to engage in the conservation of Garlepp's Pampas Cat (*Leopardus garleppi*) which we chose as target species for the Kuntur Wachana reforestation. Therefore, we see further synergies going beyond a collaboration on the Viscacha.

Nonetheless, an excursion with Jimmy Japón and Daniel Sarrango resulted in the plan to do fire breaks and planting trees around the Viscacha habitat on our mountain. Jimmy Japón has been awarded a Mohammad bin Salman Species Conservation grant for such measures. He chose our



mountain as one of the first implementation sites for Viscacha conservation action.

During Kai's stay in the Base Camp he experienced the everyday struggles that exist up there: when arriving, there was no water because the pipe was clogged. After releasing it, the water leaving the tap was brown and dirty for a few hours. The installation of a cistern is thought to extinguish this problem of not having water when arriving at the Base Camp.

After Kai has left Finca Sagrada, the practical work has been continued in the project: the cistern was installed and the water pipes supplying the Base Camp were dug into the ground to protect it against fires, against damages by solar radiation and prevent overheating of the water inside. Additionally, the workers have started to spread goat manure in the Green Belt – goat manure carries lots of seeds from local trees and shrubs – and to plant more cuttings on the mountain ridge as well as the Green Belt.

Wildlife Sighting

A Dwarf Red Brocket (*Andinocervus rufinus*) has been sighted in immediate proximity to Kuntur Wachana Reserve by residents of Finca Sagrada. The Dwarf Brocket is an endemic species of the northern Andes and recognized by the IUCN as vulnerable (VU) with a decreasing population trend. It is one of the prime target species for our restoration project and ecological reserve and it's amazing to know that the species is already present.

Recently, genetic analyses have shown that the Dwarf Red Brocket is not as closely related to the Red Brocket (*Mazama americana*) as previously thought. Therefore, it was changed to a new genus *Andinocervus* in which it is the only species so far.



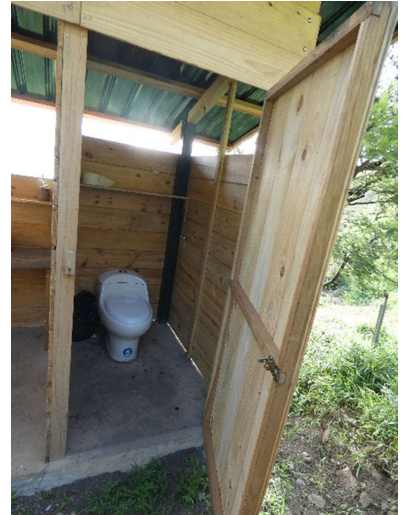
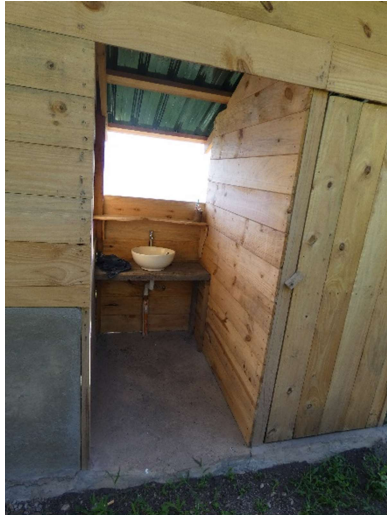
WORK PROGRESS

Work Package: Infrastructure

Base Camp

The bathroom spans roughly 3.0 m x 1.5 m with the shower being 1.5 m x 1.5 m and the sink space as well as the toilet each being 1 m wide and 1.5 m deep. The shower has a dual-valve for hot and cold water so it can be amended with hot water to a later stage – and so is the sink. The toilet has a water saving flush mode. We deviated from our original plan to build a compost (dry) toilet when we thought through the management costs and considered the cost-benefit ratio. A dry toilet would have required more resources and costs for construction as a two-chamber system would have been necessary and the chambers would have needed to be lifted on top of a concrete/stone structure as the recipient of excrements. The chambers alone would have caused intensive work and costs. Additionally, for hygienic reasons it would have been necessary to build the shower apart from the toilet which would have further increased material requirements. The purpose of the dry toilet on the other hand, was to maintain the nutrients on the mountain and being able to use the “humanure” in the reforestation. However, the nutrients can also be recovered from a sewage tank by planting deep-rooting tree species around the tank and especially below it, where the nutrient-rich ground water slowly moves with gravity along the bed rock. The nutrients are taken up by the trees for structural growth. Thus, the nutrients can be spread on the mountain by cutting branches and stems and distributing them in the reforestation area. This procedure even has two advantages: no handling of human feces and the enrichment of the soil with loads of organic matter. Therefore, we believe to have found a good compromise of economic rationality and ecological benefits.





Outdoor Kitchen

After animals, particularly skunks, have entered the kitchen area repeatedly to steal food and create a mess, the kitchen was closed with additional wooden boards, a door and plastic foils. This is an unforeseen investment as the kitchen was planned to be an open space. The appearance of the kitchen now is quite unappealing and we consider installing an acryl glass window if the financial resources allow it.

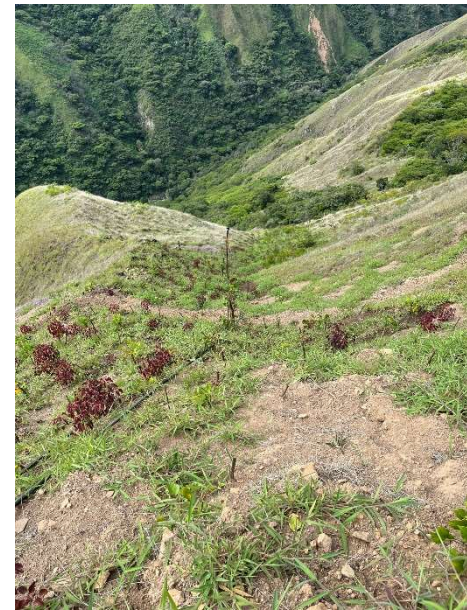


Work Package: Green Belt

Part 1: Green Belt

The Green Belt is developing as planned. The irrigation system is working well even though it requires considerable maintenance as the sprinklers are vulnerable to the smallest impurities. Impurities are difficult to avoid in an open water tank like the one we constructed – even the algae growth can challenge the sprinklers. Therefore, it was decided to build a shade-net on top of the water pool serving two purposes: slowing down algae growth and preventing animals to fall into the pool.

In the second half of January, the worker have started to spread goat manure in the Green Belt as a mean to enrich the seed bank with seeds of local species of trees and shrub and also somewhat fertilizing the soil. At the same time, the replacement of dead cuttings has been initiated.



Part 2: Rainwater Retention Landscaping

As planned, no investments into Rainwater Retention Landscaping have been made yet.



Work Package: Maintenance

Base Camp

Fire prevention: In the beginning of the dry season, the grass around the Base Camp was cut to prevent any damage to the remaining trees and/or infrastructure in case of a wildfire – as the Base Camp is located outside the Green Belt.

Work Package: Tree Planting

In the past period, we needed to make the decision if we put more emphasis on our schedule or on the planting of native species adapted to the dry climate and represent the local genetic pool. We decided that the latter is more important to us. Therefore, we decided to wait until the women from Tumianuma are ready to supply us with seedlings from seeds collected locally.

Unfortunately, the project coordinator of the nursery engaged too late in seed collection activities and started seedling production only after repeated urging from our side. Therefore, the availability of local seedlings is very limited and the seedlings available are urgently needed to start the tree island experiment. Leftover seedlings will be planted on the eastern slope.

Nonetheless, to advance the growth and diversification of our developing forest along the slope, we transplanted some tree seedlings we found in the local forests and we enriched the species richness with a few native seedlings from the municipal nursery of Loja. This way, we planted roughly 120 seedlings more on the slope. Additionally, we will plant all the tree seedlings there that will be left after installing the Tree Islands for the experiment along the mountain ridge.



Tree Island Experiment

The team of researchers from UTPL's EcosLab has changed the experimental setup various times during the past period. Nonetheless, by the end of end of November our partner Daniel Griffith has started engaging intensively in coordination efforts. Thanks to these efforts, it will be possible to start tree planting on the mountain in February 2026. However, this year, we will be able to plant much less numbers of plants as we were hoping to due to the experimental design and due to the limited availability of suitable seedlings from the nursery.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: This restriction might continue in the next rainy season. When strictly applying the experimental design, it might actually not be possible to achieve the objectives in terms of the number of trees planted. The tree islands have been chosen to be actually significantly smaller than initially planned. It's not yet definitively decided by the research team if additional tree islands in between the experimental nucleos can be permitted or if they interfere with the experiment. In the latter case, it will be difficult to plant 20,000 trees because the experiment covers basically the whole accessible area of the mountain but itself will probably not allow us to plant that number of trees. We will be able to discuss this issue during the next six months and inform you about how we plan to proceed **in the next Intermediate Report in August**. This allows you to give us feedback or – if necessary – interfere before that part of the project will be implemented.

We see the following options:

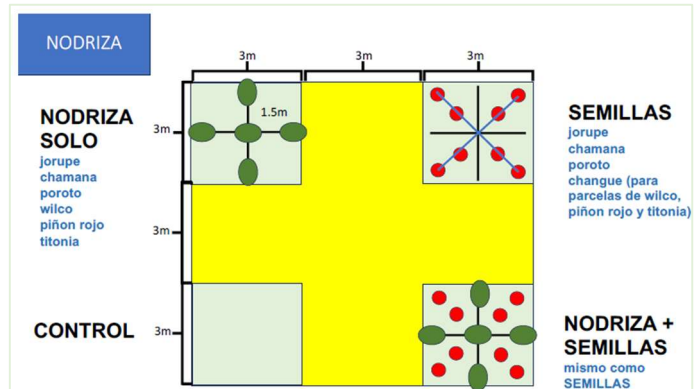
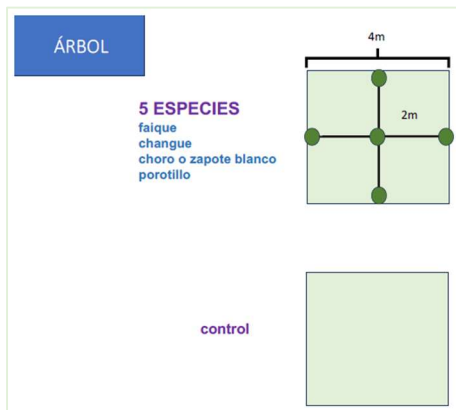
1. Planting additional Tree Islands between the experimental ones is possible → no changes necessary.
2. Planting additional Tree Islands between the experimental ones is **not** possible
 → we adapt the objective of planting 20,000 trees to a realistic tree count that the experimental setup permits
 → we plant additional Tree Islands in those areas that the experiment permits planting and on the southern slope between the Condorhuana creek (wildlife corridor) and the Viscacha habitat

We will inform you as soon as we know more – or latest by the next Intermediate Report in August.

Experimental Setup

The experiment focuses on two main questions: 1. Which woody species (trees or shrubs) serve best as “nurturing species” (span. “nodriza”) – meaning they support the growth of other species; and 2. Which tree species grow best as pioneers in the harsh conditions of the mountain.

The basic idea behind the differentiation in nurturing species and pioneer species is the following: the nurturing species are – of course – also tested for their potential as pioneer species growing well on the mountain.



They were chosen because they are believed to be good pioneers. However, among these species are shrubs of short live spans (e.g. Pigeon pea [*Cajanus cajan*]) or with suppressive behavior if not controlled (e.g. Mexican Sunflower [*Tithonia diversifolia*]). So, the purpose of these species is to support the regeneration process but do not necessarily remain in the area long-term. In contrary, the pioneer species are tested if they can grow a forest without the nurturing species. Even though we have had good experiences with the nurturing plants approach, it would save time and money if the reforestation could be done in a single-step operation instead of our 2-step approach (planting only once and then basically “abandon” de area to let things grow).

It is planned to periodically measure survival rates, growths, branch growth, crown diameters and later on upcoming spontaneous vegetation. The latter is measured to test the hypothesis that the tree islands will attract fauna which itself will bring seeds and fertilizers with their stool.



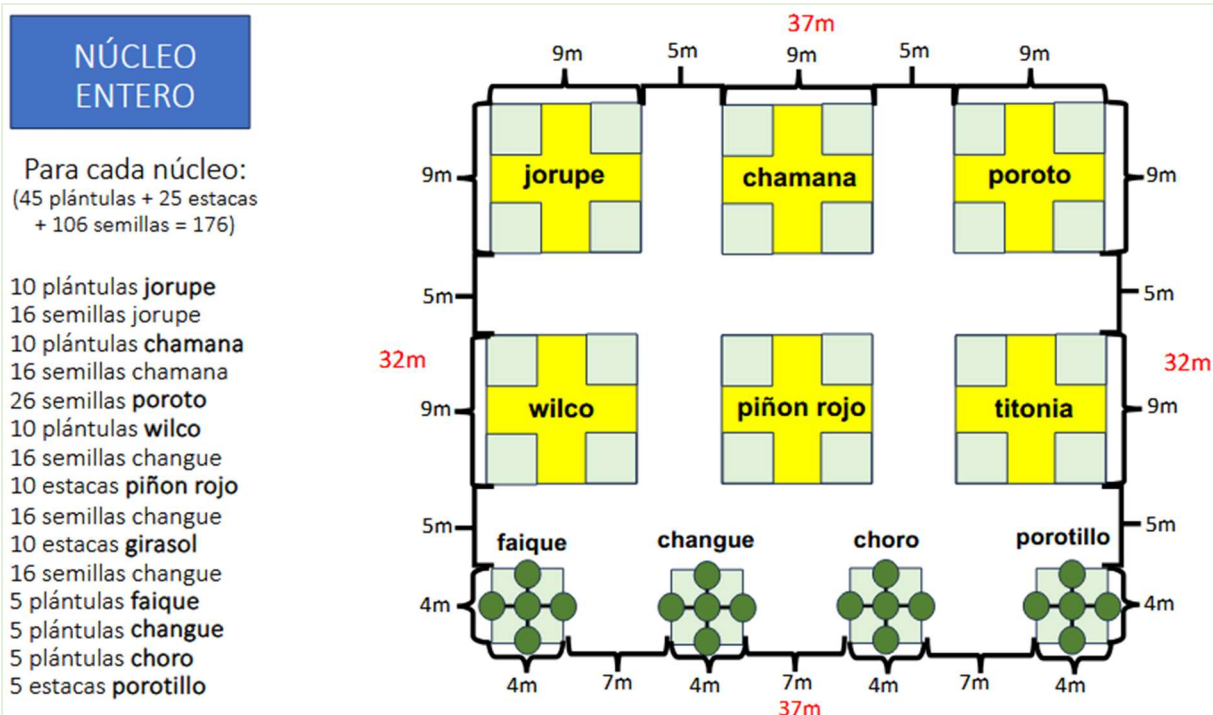


Fig. 1: Setup of one Tree Island (nucleus) consisting of several sub-plots as described above. The spaces between the subplot permit further treatments starting from the second year while the spaces between nuclei might remain empty for scientific purposes.

Tree Growth Experiences

In the last Intermediate Report, we showed a picture of the first seedling that has pierced the canopy of the pioneers and built its crown above that canopy – an Arabisco tree (*Jacarandra mimosifolia*). This species seems to be particularly suitable for the reforestation as several seedlings are found on the mountain – some of them probably soil-borne as they grow in places where no seedlings have been planted manually.

The following two pictures a comparison of an Arabisco tree that I personally planted during my stay in October 2023 in the shade of two pioneer trees planted from cuttings – between a Porotillo and a Piñon rojo (left foto). And the same tree in the beginning of the rainy season in early 2026 (right foto):

October 2023



January 2026



FINANCES

The financial reporting in this Intermediate Report has two chapters: One chapter detailing the past period from August 1st, 2025, to January 31, 2026, and the second chapter providing an overview over the whole year 2025.

Past Project Period (6 months)

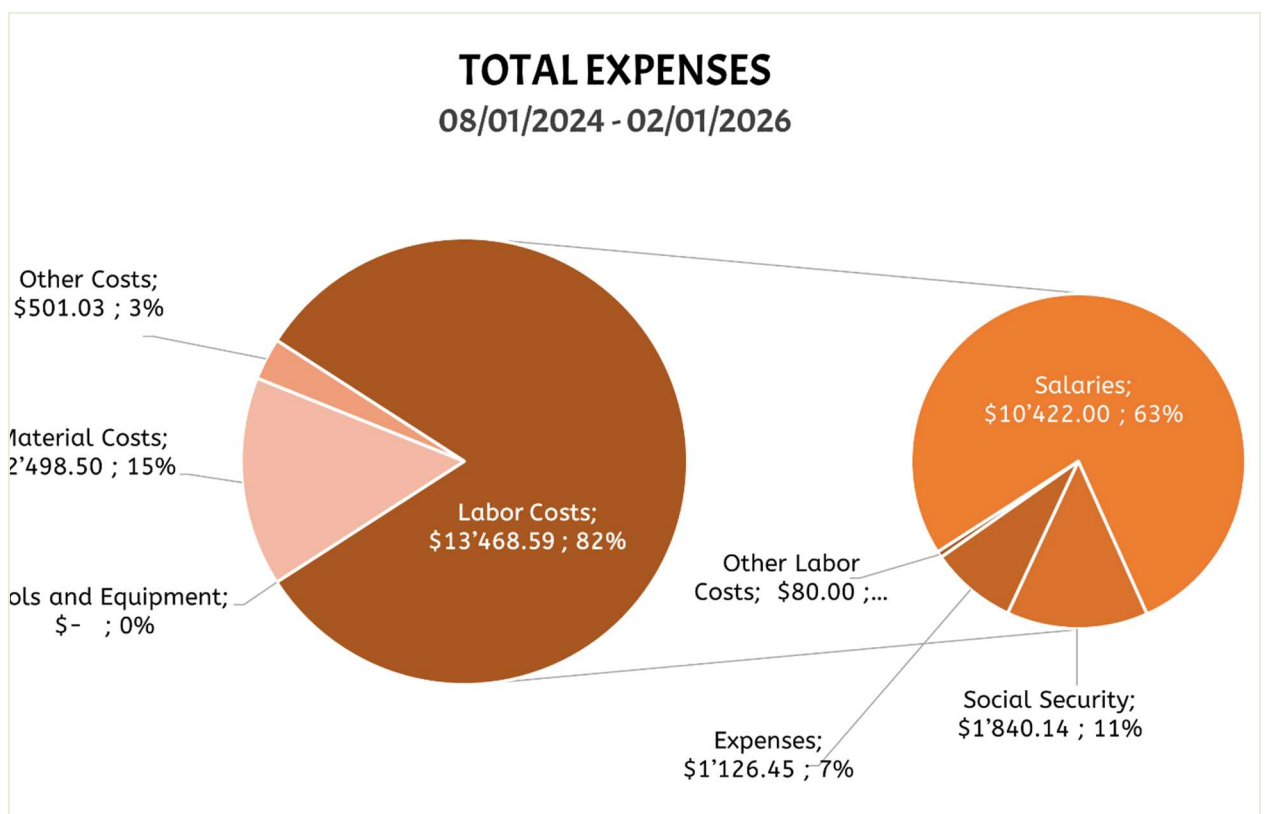
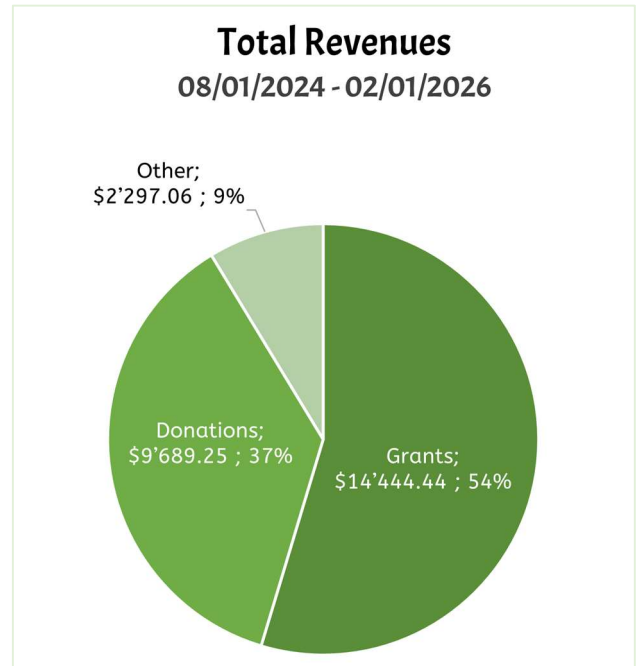
Revenues and Expenses

Revenues

Since the last intermediate report for August 1st, 2025, a total of \$ 25'430.75 have been donated to the project. Of this, 54.7% came from foundations (\$ 14,444.448) and 36.7% from private Donations (\$ 9,689.25). Another 8.7% (\$ 2,297.06) can be attributed to a better currency exchange rate compared to the anticipated average exchange rate of 0.90 CHF/USD.

Expenses

In the same period, a total of \$ 16'468,12 were spent. The biggest share of this was – as usual – Labor Costs (81,8%). Almost two thirds were directly paid as salaries (\$ 10,422.00; 63.3%), 11.2% went into social security payments (\$ 1,840.14) and 6.8% were used for food supplies (\$ 1'126.45) and other expenses (\$ 80.00; 0.5%). Food supplies costed \$ 70.40 per week. It's important to note here that in contrast to the past period, the number of worker was not constant



throughout the accounted period (varied between 2 and 5).

The other costs amounted to 18,1% of the total expenses. Most of it went into material costs (\$ 6,397.64; 17.4%). The rest was spent for material transport (0.5%) and other expenses (0.2%).

Fundraising

Grants*

The situation concerning grants from foundations remains the same as indicated in the last Intermediate Report. Institutional fundraising efforts have been strongly reduced due to limited personal and temporal resources. Another important reason for the lower fundraising efforts is our confidence that with the approved funding plus the expected private donation volume, we will be able to implement the crucial tasks.

Thus, the current state remains the following:

Grants

2024	2025	2026	2027
\$ 27'777,78	\$ 42'222,22	\$ 14'444,44	\$ 14'444,44

*We refer to all funding from foundations as "Grants".

Donations

In 2025, we have received a total of \$ 9,372.58 in form of private donations when calculating with the fixed exchange rate of 0.9 CHF/USD. This amount consists of direct donations to the project and some general donations to Árbol co(n)razón that could be designated to the Kuntur Wachana Reforestation. It represents 75% of our annual donation objective of \$ 12,500.00 p.a. Thanks to the actual exchange rate that has changed significantly to the project's favor, the donations could be exchanged to be roughly \$ 10,500.00 representing 84% of the volume aimed for – which unfortunately leaves our objective unachieved.

The reasons for this failure seem to be obvious: in 2025, Árbol co(n)razón has started a major new project, called Palm Oil+ which included a successful Crowdfunding Campaign. The donors of our association are not unlimited. Even though many of the donors to the Palm Oil+ crowdfunding campaign have been new donors that have never donated before, also a substantial amount of our supporter base donated to it. It's very hard to make donors donate again briefly after they have already donated. Therefore, we had to put a priority on the campaign risking to neglect the donations for Kuntur Wachana. Considering these circumstances, we believe that the result of 75% or 84% respectively, are remarkable. We are happy to share that 2025 has been a new record for private donations to our association and we deeply hope that we can keep up a higher level of support!

Private donations

2024	2025	2026	2027
\$ 17,062.44	\$ 9,372.58	\$ 12,500*	\$ 12,500*
136.5%	75.0%		

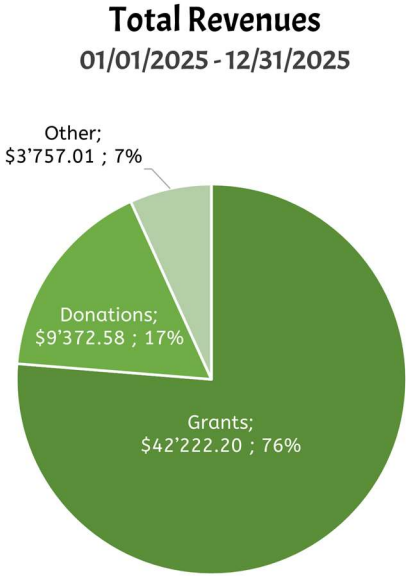
* Annual objective

Financial Overview

	2024	2025*	2026	2027
Grants approved	\$ 27,777.78	\$ 42,222.22	\$ 14,444,44	\$ 14,444,44
Grants received	\$ 27,777.78	\$ 42,222.22	\$ 3,333.33	\$ -
Grants pending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,111,11	\$ 14,444,44
Private Donations	\$ 17,062.44	\$ 9,372.58	\$ 1,000.00	
Currency Exchange Gains	\$ 886.16	\$ 3'757.01	\$ -	
Remains from previous year	\$ 3'497.45	\$ 23,653.66	\$ 26,041.56	
Total Revenues	\$ 49'223.82	\$ 80,429.92	\$ 27,041.56	
Infrastructure	\$ 17,448.72	\$ 19,335.37	\$ 934.15	
Green Belt Part 1	\$ -	\$ 26,703.29	\$ 345.26	
Green Belt Part 2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Tree Planting	\$ -	\$ 1,372.00	\$ -	
Maintenance	\$ 6,576.99	\$ 2,499.50	\$ 190.38	
Administration	\$ 120	\$ 1,036.32	\$ 10	
Total Expenses	\$ 24,145.71	\$ 54,388.34	\$ 1,479.79	
Remains	\$ 25,078.11	\$ 26,041.56	\$ 25'561.77	

Accounting until January 31st, 2026

Whole Year 2025



Revenues

In 2025, the Kuntur Wachana Reforestation Project Phase II has received financial support of \$ 55,351.79 in total. When considering gains from improved exchange rates, 76% of that sum has come from foundations and 17% from private donations. Considering revenues alone, funds coming from foundations contributed 82.6% and private donors 17.4%. If we had achieved our goal of raising \$ 12,500 from private donors, the share of private donations would have been roughly 22.8% of total revenues.

Nonetheless, the total revenues of 2025 constitute the single highest amount of revenues being contributed to our project p.a. since its beginning in 2021. Therefore, we want to express great gratitude for your valuable support.

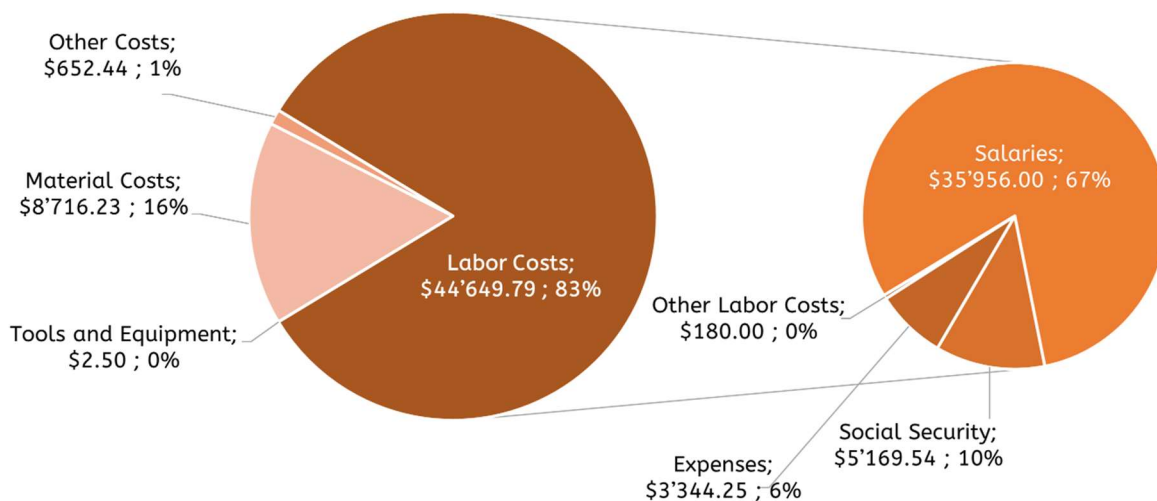


Expenses

In the past year, our expenses almost matched the revenues allowing us to carry over roughly the same amount of funds to 2026 as we did from 2024 to 2025. Expenses summed up to \$ 54,384.96 creating an annual surplus of \$ 966.83. Thus, we could carry over total funds of \$ 26,041.56 (in 2024 it was \$ 25,978.11).

The shares of the different Rubriken in 2025 are comparable to 2024: Labor spendings still dominate the expenditure with 83% (\$ 44,649.79) with 67% being spent on salaries alone (\$ 35,956.00). Due to the specific work packages implemented in 2025 with high priority – Base Camp and Green Belt – the material costs have risen when compared to 2024, from 7% to 16% (\$ 8,716.23). Social Security and Work Expenses (mostly food) accounted for 10% (\$ 5,169.54) and 6% (\$ 3,344.25), respectively.

TOTAL EXPENSES 01/01/2025 - 12/31/2025



COMPLIANCE TO PROPOSAL

General

Compliance to Schedule

As during the past project period work intensity has rather been moderate, we have fallen slightly behind schedule – particularly with the Tree Planting work package. Unfortunately, we have missed our first milestone in that work package, having planted 2,500 seedlings on the eastern slope. As outlined before, we chose quality over quantity and waited for the seedlings from the women's nursery – representing the local genetic pool – were available. Nonetheless, in February and march the planting of seedlings on the mountain ridge is planned and organized. We are also planning to plant more trees along the eastern slope as well during this rainy season. However, the women could not even provide enough seedlings to achieve our milestone of 2,500. For the next rainy season, we are working towards complementing some species that the women cannot grow from wild seeds, from the provincial nursery. That also allows us to plant larger quantities of seedlings in one season.

The Base Camp – or rather the bathroom as the last part of it – has been completed roughly on time.

Budget Compliance

The costs for the bathroom have been considerably higher than proposed and with the last necessary works on the kitchen (to keep out wildlife that has caused some troubles in the last period) the Base Camp in total has become somewhat more expensive than budgeted. However, the lower costs for the cabin could equilibrate the overall costs, so the surplus costs was limited to 3.2% which is still largely within the proposed 10% margin for unforeseen costs.

With this, the whole working package “Infrastructure” is approaching its limits with less than \$ 1,000 left. However, there is still a part of the path along the southern slope to be done. This might cause a slight overdraw in the total infrastructure work package. Nonetheless, we are very confident that we will stay within the 10% miscellaneous costs and at the same time it might be possible that the higher costs in this work package can be equilibrated with the lower costs in e.g. the Green Belt Part 1. Still, we of course have to consider that we do not have all the funds available that we desired for the whole project phase II.

Budget

So far, no work package has been implemented to 100%. Though, the WPs Infrastructure and Green Belt Part 1 are approaching their finalization. Infrastructure investments will terminate with the finalization of the path along the southern slope providing maintenance access to the whole Green Belt and access to the Viscacha habitat. The Green Belt Part 1 can be terminated as soon as we could ensure that there are no “holes” left, where no trees grow.

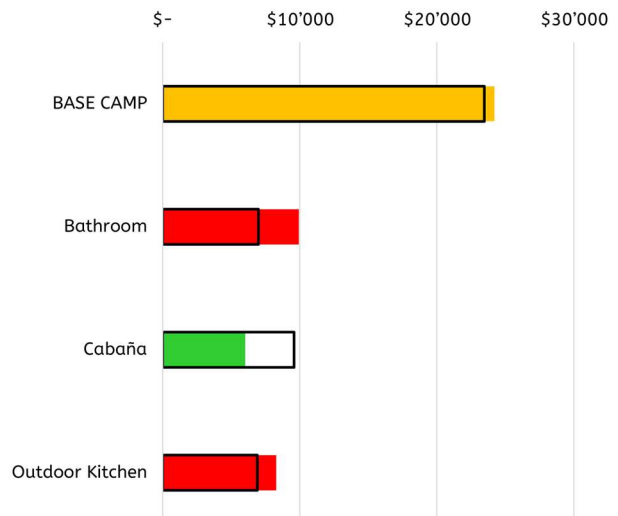
The WP Tree Planting still has not received significant investments due to the reasons mentioned above. Green Belt Part 2 will be partly implemented by the end of the current rainy season when the soil is still moist and workable.

The WPs Cloud Catchers, Carbon Storage Potential and Biodiversity monitoring, considered “optional”, have not created any costs yet, as their implementation has been deemed of secondary priority.

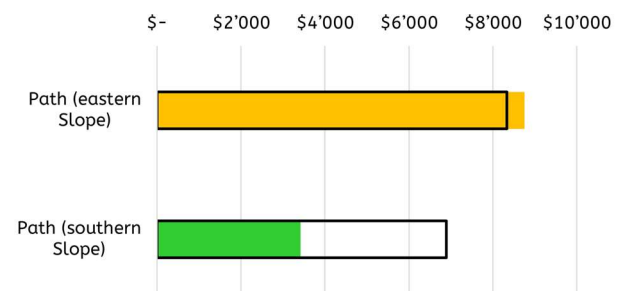
Carbon Storage Potential

We seek extra funding particularly for the WP Carbon Storage Potential as it can largely increase the impact of our work in the region. This WP is the basis for calculating the profitability of forest restoration projects in the face of trading carbon certificates for stored carbon.

BUDGET COMPLIANCE: BASE CAMP



BUDGET COMPLIANCE: PATHS



BUDGET COMPLIANCE: WORK PACKAGES



Schedule

	2024				2025				2026				2027			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
INFRASTRUCTURE																
Build transportation paths		✓✓✓			✓											
Repair fences					✓											
Base Camp - Kitchen				✓✓												
Base Camp - Dry Toilet							✓✓									
Base Camp - Cabaña						✓										
GREEN BELT																
Install water pipes					✓											
Construction of Water catchment					✓											
Excavate Water reservoir					✓											
Install Irrigation					✓✓											
Plant trees and agave					✓✓											
Rainwater Harvesting on Northern slope										→						
Replacement of dead trees and agave										→						
TREE PLANTING																
Tree saplings on Eastern slope										→						
New areas along the Ridge										→						
New areas on Southern slope																
MAINTANANCE																
Renewal of Fire breaks		✓✓✓✓			✓✓											
Renewal of Swales																
Maintanance of paths					✓											
Maintanance of Base Camp								✓								

■ = Implementation planned in this month ▨ = Implementation dependent on external circumstances
✓ = Implemented (✓) = Currently being implemented

1'000 Trees & 1'000 Agave planted

500 m of Swales and 10 Dams implemented

2'500 Seedlings planted

Min. 20'000 Trees planted

Completion Base Camp



OUTLOOK

Next Steps and Priorities

In February, we will finally start planting the tree islands as nuclei of regeneration – in the experimental setting that was agreed upon with the researchers from UTPL. Prospectively, we will plant around 2,000 trees along the ridge in this year plus 250-500 on the eastern slope. These tree plantings have priority as they are 100% dependent on the remaining rainfalls of the wet season to get established and grow a root system in the soil. After that, we will replace trees in the Green Belt that didn't grow. They will receive irrigation throughout the dry season to act as a fire barrier (the main function of the Green Belt) and thus, have much better chances for survival.

Subsequently, we will dedicate our work to finish the path along the southern slope (WP Infra-structure) and the implement Rainwater Retention Landscaping on the northern slope as part of the WP Green Belt Part 2 as long as the soil is still moist enough to be worked. We might enter the summer pause beginning-mid may. Beginning "wildfire season", we might spend a week to make sure the understory of the forest remnants are "clean" and wouldn't allow a fire to cross.

Nursery

In 2025, the nursery was finished in September and the group of women running it had some troubles getting started and figuring out how to get operational. Unfortunately, they failed to start collecting seeds right away. When they started the nursery operation by the end of the rainy season, the availability of seeds and their diversity was very limited. This resulted in the delay and low availability of seedlings and species that we faced.

In the meantime, operation of the nursery has become smoother and better organized and we are confident that the women will be better prepared for the next season. We urge them to collect and store seeds now at the end of the rainy season and don't wait too long, again.

Fundraising and Objectives

With the currently available and approved funds for 2026 and 2027 and considering that we can raise the target amounts of private donations each year, we will be able to implement the most important upcoming tasks of priority 1. Up until the next intermediate report, we will re-consider if our objectives are still achievable with the funds, the time and the space available. We might consider and propose adaptations or extra fundraising efforts.

It is our expressed wish to also be able to implement the optional WPs at least in part – e.g. one new data point in Biodiversity assessments. The assessment of the Carbon Storage Potential seems to be fundamental for the long-term impact and the implications of our tree island experiment and therefore, might be re-considered being of priority 1.

We will present a project update for the last 1,5 years of this project phase for your approval this summer with the next intermediate report.



KUNTUR WACHANA

REFORESTATION



Balance Sheet 31.01.2026

Assets

<u>Assets</u>		\$ 0.00
<u>Current Assets</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Árbol co(n)razón - FGB Checkings</u>	\$ 3'861.77	
<u>Árbol co(n)razón - WISE \$ USD</u>	\$ 21'380.30	
<u>Árbol co(n)razón - WISE CHF</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Cristian Checkings</u>	\$ 4'450.90	
<u>Finca Sagrada Checkings</u>	\$ -677.97	
<u>Imbalance-USD</u>		\$ 0.00
Total Assets		\$ 29'015.00

Liabilities

<u>Liabilities</u>		\$ 0.00
<u>Borrowings</u>	\$ 0.00	
Total Liabilities		\$ 0.00

Equity

<u>Equity</u>		\$ 0.00
<u>Opening Balances</u>	\$ 3'497.45	
Retained Earnings		\$ 25'517.55
Total Equity		\$ 29'015.00
Total Liabilities & Equity		\$ 29'015.00

Income Statement For Period Covering 02.08.2025 to 31.01.2026

Revenues

<u>Income</u>		\$ 0.00
<u>Currency Exchange - GAINS</u>	\$ 2'297.06	
<u>Donations</u>	\$ 9'689.25	
<u>Grants</u>	\$ 14'444.44	
Total Revenue		\$ 26'430.75

Expenses

<u>Expenses</u>		\$ 0.00
<u>Contractors</u>	\$ 337.50	
<u>Currency Exchange - LOSSES</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Fees</u>	\$ 103.53	
<u>Info-Materials</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Labor Costs</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Expenses</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Expenses - Food Supplies</u>	\$ 1'040.35	
<u>Other</u>	\$ 80.00	
<u>Salaries</u>	\$ 9'547.00	
<u>Social Security</u>	\$ 1'836.76	
<u>Material Costs</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Materials</u>	\$ 2'242.50	
<u>Transportation</u>	\$ 226.00	
<u>Other Expenses</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Overhead Finca Sagrada</u>	\$ 60.00	
<u>Tools and Equipment</u>	\$ 0.00	
Total Expenses		\$ 15'473.64

Net income for Period \$ 10'957.11

Balance Sheet 31.12.2025

Assets

<u>Assets</u>		\$ 0.00
<u>Current Assets</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Árbol co(n)razón - FGB Checkings</u>	\$ 528.44	
<u>Árbol co(n)razón - WISE \$ USD</u>	\$ 21'380.30	
<u>Árbol co(n)razón - WISE CHF</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Cristian Checkings</u>	\$ 4'702.65	
<u>Finca Sagrada Checkings</u>	\$-566.45	
<u>Imbalance-USD</u>		\$ 0.00
Total Assets		\$ 26'044.94

Liabilities

<u>Liabilities</u>		\$ 0.00
<u>Borrowings</u>	\$ 0.00	
Total Liabilities		\$ 0.00

Equity

<u>Equity</u>		\$ 0.00
<u>Opening Balances</u>	\$ 3'497.45	
Retained Earnings		\$ 22'547.49
Total Equity		\$ 26'044.94
Total Liabilities & Equity		\$ 26'044.94

Income Statement For Period Covering 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025

Revenues

<u>Income</u>		\$ 0.00
<u>Currency Exchange - GAINS</u>	\$ 3'757.01	
<u>Donations</u>	\$ 9'372.58	
<u>Grants</u>	\$ 42'222.20	
Total Revenue		\$ 55'351.79

Expenses

<u>Expenses</u>		\$ 0.00
<u>Contractors</u>	\$ 380.50	
<u>Currency Exchange - LOSSES</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Fees</u>	\$ 151.94	
<u>Info-Materials</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Labor Costs</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Expenses</u>	\$ 92.00	
<u>Expenses - Food Supplies</u>	\$ 3'252.25	
<u>Other</u>	\$ 180.00	
<u>Salaries</u>	\$ 35'956.00	
<u>Social Security</u>	\$ 5'166.16	
<u>Material Costs</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Materials</u>	\$ 8'716.23	
<u>Transportation</u>	\$ 367.38	
<u>Other Expenses</u>	\$ 0.00	
<u>Overhead Finca Sagrada</u>	\$ 120.00	
<u>Tools and Equipment</u>	\$ 2.50	
Total Expenses		\$ 54'384.96

Net income for Period \$ 966.83