



Impact summary

24/6/2026



Supports



GOFOREST

3722

trees planted

GOOCEAN

3

coral spiders
installed

GOOCEAN

218

seagrass shoots
planted

GOFOREST

1456.60

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime

GOOCEAN

0.11

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



La Joya reforestation sites, Peru

 500 trees planted

On the La Joya reforestation site in Peru, we sometimes reforest from the ground up, as you might imagine: a bare, completely deforested parcel is planted with seedlings that then fill in the bare area on the map with the greenery of tree canopies. In our case, this style of planting is carried out on some of our managed parcels that are bare due to the activities of the past owners – mainly, slash-and-burn agriculture. Many of the areas where planting occurs, however, already possess some kind of tree cover at the time of planting. In other words, we're not starting with a bare patch on the map. In this case, we're mainly talking about enrichment planting in a secondary forest (a forest where only a few tree species grow as a survival technique). With enrichment planting, we are speeding up the introduction of species of trees that are useful for human needs, including endangered species. When trees are planted in a secondary forest, a broader range of biodiversity is introduced back into the landscape sooner. In practical terms, straight trails are created through the secondary forest and trees are planted all along those trails. Because of the shade provided by the pioneer trees' canopy, these enrichment strips only need to be weeded once or twice a year, savings in work compared to planting trees on a bare plot, where weed growth can require monthly maintenance clearing. How do we work? Seeds are first collected in the nearby forests. When the seeds have grown into little plants, the plants are stored safely. Then, they go through a process of hardening, so that they have a higher survival rate. Finally, when the time is right during the rainy season, the seedlings are planted in nature.



Baltimori reforestation sites, Peru

 1200 trees planted

On these reforestation sites in Peru, we sometimes reforest from the ground up, as you might imagine: a bare, completely deforested parcel is planted with seedlings that then fill in the bare area on the map with the greenery of tree canopies. In our case, this style of planting is carried out on some of our managed parcels that are bare due to the activities of the past owners – mainly, slash-and-burn agriculture. Many of the areas where planting occurs, however, already possess some kind of tree cover at the time of planting. In other words, we're not starting with a bare patch on the map. In this case, we're mainly talking about enrichment planting in a secondary forest (a forest where only a few tree species grow as a survival technique). With enrichment planting, we are speeding up the introduction of species of trees that are useful for human needs, including endangered species. When trees are planted in a secondary forest, a broader range of biodiversity is introduced back into the landscape sooner. In practical terms, straight trails are created through the secondary forest and trees are planted all along those trails. Because of the shade provided by the pioneer trees' canopy, these enrichment strips only need to be weeded once or twice a year, savings in work compared to planting trees on a bare plot, where weed growth can require monthly maintenance clearing. How do we work? Seeds are first collected in the nearby forests. When the seeds have grown into little plants, the plants are stored safely. Then, they go through a process of hardening, so that they have a higher survival rate. Finally, when the time is right during the rainy season, the seedlings are planted in nature.

Reforestation in Ingung Kapia (DRC), 2022-2024

 2022 trees planted

In Ingung Kapia, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, we plant native tree species on degraded soils to restore biodiversity and create meaningful employment for local communities through manual planting work. Since we began in 2022, our reforestation program has taken on the challenge of restoring the natural environment and preventing further desertification of the region. Looking ahead, our long-term vision includes well-considered forest management, designed to relieve pressure on DR Congo's precious old-growth jungle. Our planting target is 1,000 trees per hectare at survival, achieved by initially planting 1,250 trees per hectare to account for natural loss. The species mix is intentionally diverse, combining native forest trees to support soil recovery and ecological resilience. The full list of species planted includes: *Millettia laurentii* (Wenge) *Cassia siamea* & *Cassia floribunda* *Pentaclethra macrophylla* (Owes) *Piptodeniastrium africanum* (Osing) *Hevea brasiliensis* *Uapaca mole* (Ontang) *Canarium schweinfurtii* (Mbidi) *Prioria balsamifera* (Mwana Mpembe) *Ricinodendron heudelotii* (Ongiel) *Erythrophleum gabonensis* (Onkok) *Guibourtia demusei* (Ladzum) *Paramacrolobium coelucum* (Obwar Osur) *Prioria oxyphylla* (Tshitola) *Pterocarpus soyauxii* (Padouk) *Ceiba pentandra* (Obel) *Milicia excelsa* (Mulundu) *Leplaea cedrata* *Pachira aquatica* (Nguba Mindele) *Staudtia kamerunensis* *Ongokea gore* (Ndeke) *Acacia auriculiformis* *Acacia mangium* *Maesopsis eminii* *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* (Labong) *Dacryodes normandii* *Celtis tessmannii* *Pycnanthus angolensis* *Nauclea diderrichii* *Pericopsis elata* (Afromosia) *Millettia drastica* *Coffea arabica* & *Coffea robusta* *Autranella congolensis* *Entandrophragma gabonense* (Tiama Blanc) *Khaya grandifoliola* *Treculia africana* *Combretum welwitschii* *Azelia bipindensis* *Millettia versicolor* (Ablo) *Olong Obol Mbem Dileka* *Nkokoking* The full reforestation plot spans 52.5 hectares. We began planting in 2022, and by the end of 2024 the entire plot was fully funded, a milestone we are incredibly proud of. This work is made possible by a dedicated team of 150 day laborers (136 men and 14 women) from the local community, ensuring that forest restoration directly translates into livelihoods and long-term investment in the land by the people who depend on it most.



3Motion's coral spiders

 3 coral spiders installed

On August 21, 2024, the first three 3Motion coral spiders were installed. A first monitoring round was executed on September 25, and a second on October 31, 2024. When using the spider technique, individual metal structures are welded together by local villagers. Once the spider is created, a coat of cement paint is applied. This prevents the leaching of iron into the ecosystem and acts as an attractive base of attachment for the coral. On the upward-facing part of the spider, an engraved name tag made from bamboo is placed. After that, it's time to go into the ocean, for the first time at least. The spiders are left in the ocean for 4 - 6 weeks to become coated in coralline algae. Once the spiders are coated in algae, mixed reef planting techniques are carried out. The reef is carefully combed to find naturally broken, yet still living coral fragments from a variety of coral genera. These fragments are then attached to the spiders using zip ties. As the zip ties become overgrown, excess material is carefully removed to avoid harming wildlife. We attach 16 coral fragments to one coral spider and each spider occupies 0,35 square meters of seafloor. Through the customization of a spider with a name tag, the spider technique allows for transparent monitoring of the coral growth and reef health. This tailored approach ensures transparent and effortless reporting on the progress of restoration efforts.

Seagrass transplantation area, March - July 2025

 218 seagrass shoots planted

With the help of 47 incredible volunteers from the UK, Europe, and beyond, our local team in Scotland transplanted 20,000 shoots over a five-week sprint this spring, potentially creating 2,600 m² of new seagrass meadow. That's a 300% increase from last year's efforts. They're growing, literally and figuratively. In 2024, we often planted bundles of 10 shoots at 2 bundles per square metre. This year, we switched it up: 1 bundle per square metre, and half of those only had 5 shoots. If this lower-density method works, it could quadruple our restoration capacity. We also kicked things off six weeks ahead of schedule this year, planting 2,000 shoots in late March. We're testing if we can extend the planting season to gain more flexibility and free up time for oyster restoration later in the summer. Until now, all transplanting has happened next to existing seagrass meadows. But this year, we went bold: we planted in two areas where eDNA analysis suggested seagrass used to grow: - A site in Loch Craignish capped with land-quarried sand (see more on Van Oord below) - A completely new site in Loch Beag, just next door



Care for communities

