



Impact summary

25/6/2026



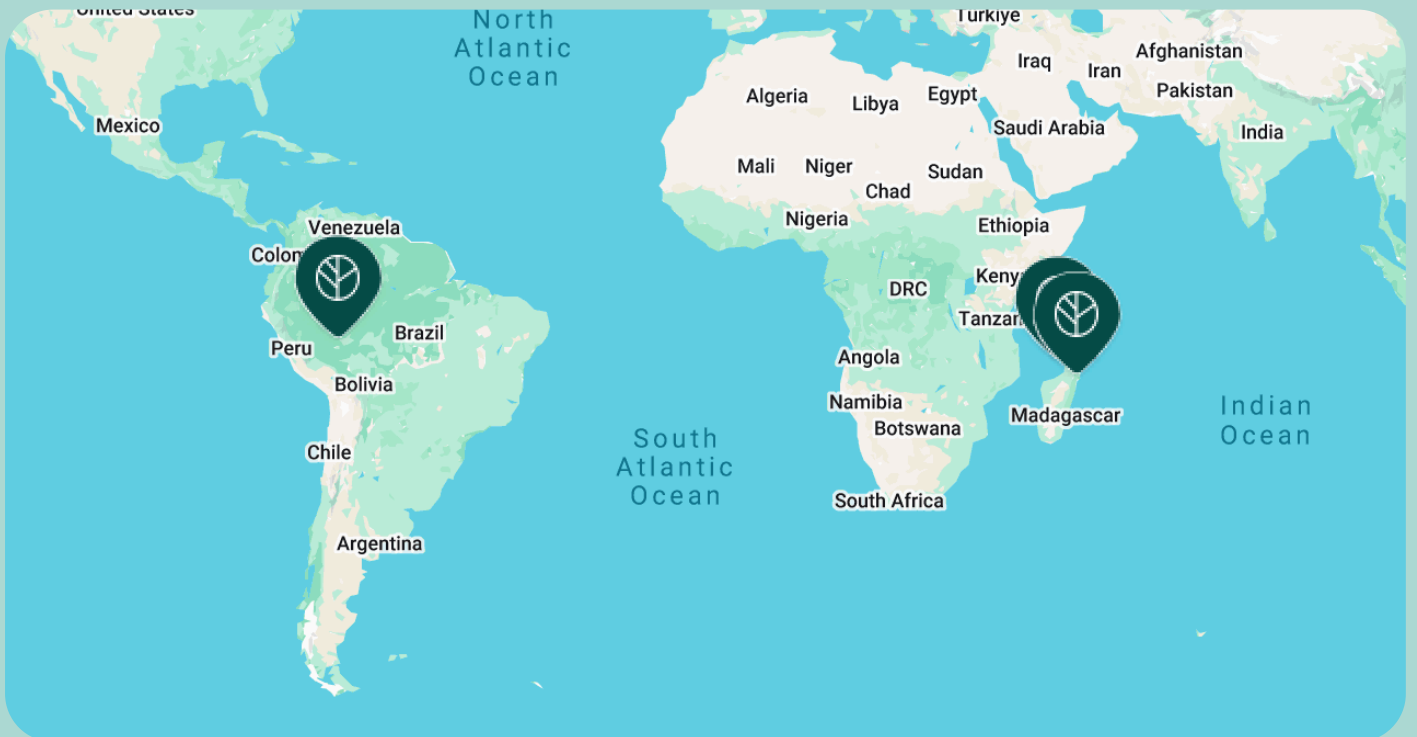
Supports



GOFOREST
9125
trees planted

GOFOREST
225
trees gifted

GOFOREST
6298.24
tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Baltimori reforestation sites, Peru

 800 trees planted

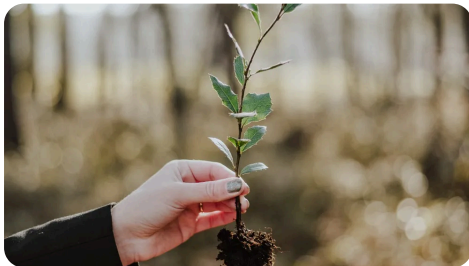
On these reforestation sites in Peru, we sometimes reforest from the ground up, as you might imagine: a bare, completely deforested parcel is planted with seedlings that then fill in the bare area on the map with the greenery of tree canopies. In our case, this style of planting is carried out on some 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.



Tree gifts that grow over time

 225 trees gifted

Want to give a gift that grows over time? Consider a physical tree that can be planted anywhere as a daily reminder of a growing, long-term collaboration. The shoots are protected by a gift box with a planting manual and a personalized message. You can gift Evergreen oak, English oak, European beech or Sugi.



Multiple farm plantations - Tamatave agroforestry project, Madagascar

 175 trees planted

On these farms in the East of Madagascar, multiple small agroforestry plantations were executed in collaboration with the local farmers and as part of the large Tamatave agroforestry project. Throughout the first half of 2023, funds were gathered for an agroforestry plantation in multiple farms in the Tamatave region. The farms involved were the Falitiana farms (0.6 ha, most Northern), the Lanina farm (0.4 ha, in the middle), and the Razaiarisoa farm (0.5 ha, the most Southern). After the needed funds were collected, the seed order phase started: seeds for Tamatave were ordered in July 2023. Then, the seeds went to the nursery in August-September 2023 and when the rainy season started in February 2024, the plants were planted on the farms.

Farms planted in January 2024 - Akamasoa agroforestry project, Madagascar

 375 trees planted

On these farms, multiple small agroforestry plantations were executed in collaboration with the local farmers and as part of the large Akamasoa agroforestry project. During January-March 2024, 7 farms were planted with 4596 trees, including: - 25% cash crops, such as Pink Berries and Ravintsara - 72% forest trees, such as Acacia, Jacaranda, and Eucalyptus - 3% fruit trees, such as Rotra



Farms planted in February 2025 - Akamasoa agroforestry project, Madagascar

 215 trees planted

On these farms, multiple small agroforestry plantations were executed in collaboration with the local farmers and as part of the large Akamasoa agroforestry project. During February 2025, 2703 trees were planted, including: - 25% cash crops, such as Pink Berries and Ravintsara - 72% forest trees, such as Acacia, Jacaranda, and Eucalyptus - 3% fruit trees, such as Roitra



Farms planted in March 2025 - Akamasoa agroforestry project, Madagascar

 540 trees planted

On these farms, multiple small agroforestry plantations were executed in collaboration with the local farmers and as part of the large Akamasoa agroforestry project. During March 2025, 6809 trees were planted, including: - 25% cash crops, such as Pink Berries and Ravintsara - 72% forest trees, such as Acacia, Jacaranda, and Eucalyptus - 3% fruit trees, such as Roitra



TE & LC's farm - Tamatave agroforestry project, Madagascar

 65 trees planted

On these farms in the East of Madagascar, multiple small agroforestry plantations were executed in collaboration with the local farmers and as part of the large Tamatave agroforestry project. With the funds collected in August 2024, we managed to plant 514 trees on the 0.4 hectare land in September 2024.

Agroforestry in Madagascar, to be planted in 2026

 925 trees planted

In the course of 2026, these agroforestry trees will be planted in Akamasoa or Tamatave. Once the planting has taken place, this section will be updated with the correct geolocation. The trees introduced in this project are selected to generate benefits for the soil, biodiversity, and the local economy: - The chosen species act as natural soil conservation agents, helping prevent erosion and improving soil structure. - They support local biodiversity by offering habitat for wildlife and contributing to ecological balance. - Many of the planted species have commercial value, creating new economic opportunities for farmers and surrounding communities. This project combines cash crops, forest species, and fruit trees. The selection of tree species is guided by two key criteria: 1) Regional environment: Each intervention zone has its own characteristics. We choose species that can thrive in the local soil and climate while contributing to the restoration of the forest landscape. 2) Farmer needs: We work closely with partner farmers to identify species that support income-generating activities through the sale of their products.



Tamatave agroforestry project, Madagascar

 400 trees planted

The east coast of Madagascar is known for its vegetation and its abundant rains. This part of the island is known to be greener than the others, however, the Atsinanana region is currently facing all kinds of disturbances like massive deforestation and pollution. Bôndy started its activities in the area in 2021, with a focus on regenerative agriculture and cash crops such as cinnamon, clove, and coffee. 60% of the species planted on the agricultural plots of Go Forest are part of these species, which represents great alternative revenue opportunities for the partner farmers on the ground. The trees planted must benefit the soil, biodiversity, and the economy. - The species planted act as soil conservation agents, preventing erosion and improving the structure of the soil. - Selected trees contribute to local biodiversity, providing essential habitat for wildlife and promoting ecological balance. - The species planted can have commercial use, thus opening new economic opportunities for local farmers and communities. The tree species are chosen based on two factors: 1) The region and its environment: Each intervention zone has specific pedoclimatic conditions. We select species that can thrive in the soil type of the region and contribute to restoring the forest landscape of the area. 2) The needs of the partner farmer: We collaborate with farmers to select species that enable them to develop income-generating activities through the resale of their products. In this project, we plant - 60% cash crops, such as Coffee, Clove, and Cinnamon - 36% forest trees, such as Albizia - 4% fruit trees, such as Rambutan

Asminah farm - Tamatave agroforestry project, Madagascar

 50 trees planted

On the Asminah farm (3.29 hectares) in the East of Madagascar, a small agroforestry plantation was executed in collaboration with the local farmers and as part of the large Tamatave agroforestry project. In May 2023, we planted 2747 new trees including: - 60% cash crops, such as Coffee, Clove, and Cinnamon - 36% forest trees, such as Albizia - 4% fruit trees, such as Rambutan

Farms planted in December 2023 - Akamasoa agroforestry project, Madagascar

 225 trees planted

On these farms, multiple small agroforestry plantations were executed in collaboration with the local farmers and as part of the large Akamasoa agroforestry project. During December 2023, 24 farms were planted with 3944 trees, including: - 25% cash crops, such as Pink Berries and Ravintsara - 72% forest trees, such as Acacia, Jacaranda, and Eucalyptus - 3% fruit trees, such as Rotra

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, April 2025

 290 trees planted

On three sites (1.58 ha, 1.48 ha & 0.34 ha), in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Amparemahintsy (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In April 2025, 22.104 mangrove trees of two species were planted here: *Ceriops tagal* and *Rhizophora mucronata*. The overall objective is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, which helps to boost the economy of the community.

Mangroves in Majunga, 2023

 2050 trees planted

Mangroves are an important piece of the ecosystem that offers much more than we can imagine. Besides being a great habitat for wildlife species and being great protection for coasts, it also is one of the greatest sources of carbon sequestration. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, supporting the local economy (45% of the seafood sold in Majunga, a city of 240,000 inhabitants located near the mangrove area, comes from these local communities). The mangrove forests in this area (Bombetoka Bay in the North-West of Madagascar), however, suffered a 34% loss between 1990 and 2000 (source: Report on the state of mangroves in Madagascar - WWF Madagascar) and this loss represents a significant threat to biological biodiversity and the living conditions of local communities. Today, the mangrove can no longer play its economic and social role, which justifies the search for initiatives and alternatives to revitalize this natural ecosystem. This revitalization should respond to the concern for the preservation and ecological balance of this environment that is so vital for the local populations. Mangrove species are planted according to the natural distribution, to ensure great adaptation and survival. We plant 50% *Ceriops Tagal* (*Ceriops*), also known as "Yellow mangrove" or "Spurred mangrove.". *Ceriops* is considered the female mangrove by the locals in Madagascar, due to its smaller propagules and less intricate roots. Depending on the area, this species is more or less spread, yet play a crucial role in the ecosystem. And we plant 50% *Rhizophora Mucronata* (*Rhizo*). *Rhizophora Mucronata* is a species of mangrove, commonly known as the "Red mangrove" or "Loop-root mangrove." One distinctive feature of *Rhizo* is its prop roots, which extend from the trunk and branches down into the mud or water. It is important to restore the mangrove forest.....for the soil: Mangroves act as a buffer zone between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, ensuring the stability of both environments, preserving and restoring them is essential to protect coasts against waves and cyclones; prevent erosion; and regenerate soils....for biodiversity: Mangrove restoration promotes ecological balance by preserving natural habitats and ensuring the survival of plant and animal species specific to the ecosystem. Moreover, they serve as crucial areas for the reproduction and activity of various species such as crabs, shrimp, and fish, contributing to the sustainability of these populations.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, March 2026

 290 trees planted

In the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Nosy Kabija (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we've planted new mangrove trees on two sites (0.29 ha & 0.45 ha) to restore the mangrove forest. In March 2026, 5055 mangrove trees of two species were planted here: *Ceriops tagal* and *Rhizophora mucronata*. The overall objective is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, which helps to boost the economy of the community.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, April 2024

 200 trees planted

In this 0.8 hectare plot on community owned land, 5669 mangrove seedlings were planted in April 2024. The overall objective of this mangrove restoration project is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. The project consists of restoring 400ha of degraded land by planting 4 million mangroves before the end of 2027.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, December 2024

 1075 trees planted

On two sites (1.18 ha & 2.59 ha), in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Maromiandra (Boanamary municipality, Boeny), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In December 2024, 19720 mangrove trees of one species was planted here: *Ceriops tagal*. The overall objective is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, which helps to boost the economy of the community.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, October 2025

 725 trees planted

On two sites (1.42 ha & 0.77 ha), in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Amparemahintsy (Boanamary municipality, Boeny), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In October 2025, 14235 mangrove trees of two species were planted here: *Ceriops tagal* and *Rhizophora mucronata*. The overall objective is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, which helps to boost the economy of the community.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, April 2026

 145 trees planted

In the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Nosy Kabija (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we've planted new mangrove trees on a site of 1.87 ha to restore the mangrove forest. In April 2026, 12177 mangrove trees of two species were planted here: *Ceriops tagal* and *Rhizophora mucronata*. The overall objective is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, which helps to boost the economy of the community.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, December 2025

 580 trees planted

In the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Nosy Kabija (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we've planted new mangrove trees on a site of 2.6 ha to restore the mangrove forest. In December 2025, 8892 mangrove trees of two species were planted here: *Ceriops tagal* and *Rhizophora mucronata*. The overall objective is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, which helps to boost the economy of the community.

Care for communities

