Impact summary

25/6/2026

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printing visibility

Supports

GOFOREST

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10700

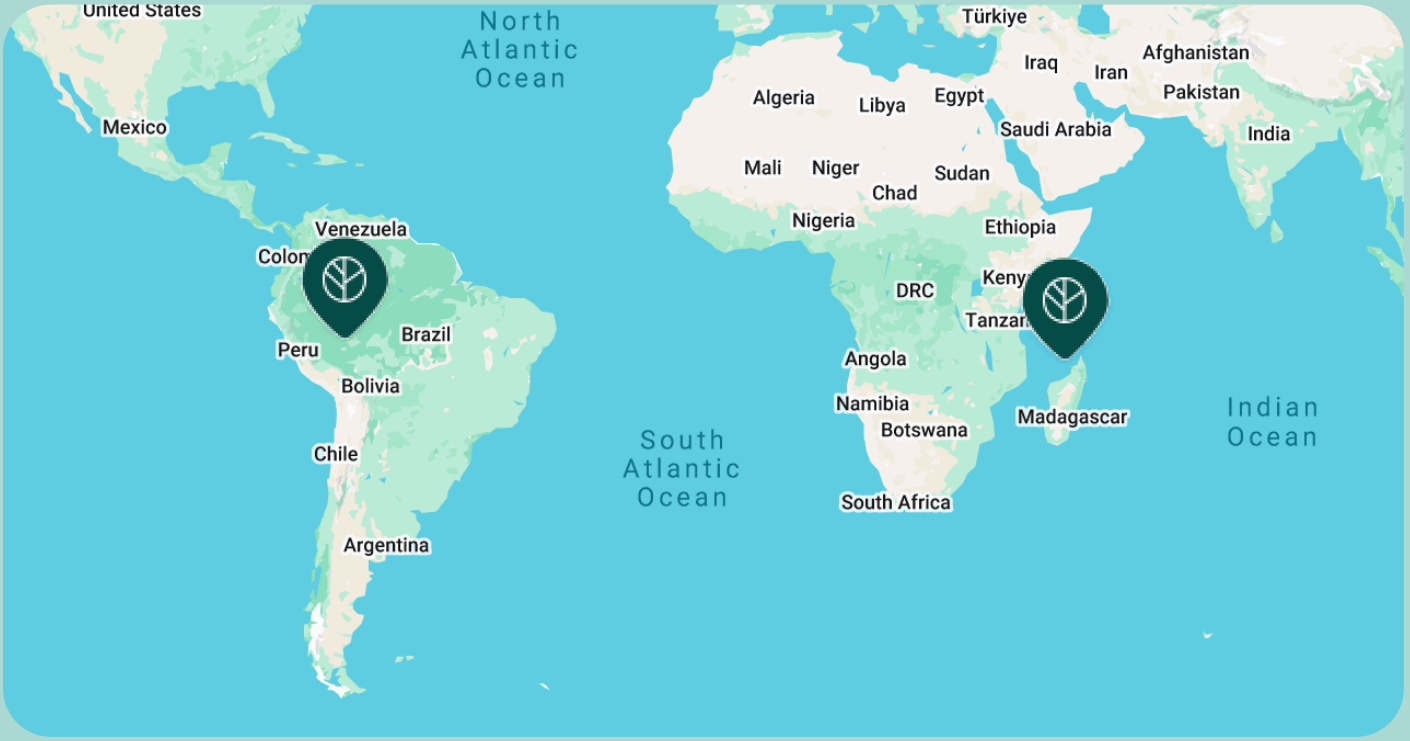
trees planted

GOFOREST

6736.00

tonnes of CO_2

absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support

GOFOREST

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.

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Mangrove plantation in Majunga, April 2025

1250 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.

GOFOREST

Mangroves in Majunga, 2023

4100 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.

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Mangrove plantation in Majunga, September 2025

200 trees planted

On a 0.25 hectare site, 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 September 2025, 1298 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.

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Mangrove plantation in Majunga, April 2024

750 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.

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Mangrove plantation in Majunga, December 2024

2000 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.

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Mangrove plantation in Majunga, October 2025

1000 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.

GOFOREST

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, December 2025

600 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