



Impact summary

21/6/2026



Supports



GOFOREST
16
trees planted

GOOCEAN
68
coral fragments transplanted

GOFOREST
4.80
tonnes of CO₂ absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Agroforestry in the local villages, Western Usambara Mountains, Tanzania

 8 trees planted

As part of our ongoing efforts to maximize the impact of our initiatives, we have decided to allocate 50% of the funds for Tanzania to reforestation efforts with native tree species, while the remaining 50% is allocated to supporting agroforestry tree planting within the local communities' farms. Agroforestry integrates trees and shrubs into agricultural landscapes, promoting sustainable farming practices that increase crop yields, improve soil health, and provide additional income sources for local farmers. By supporting both reforestation and agroforestry, we ensure a comprehensive approach that addresses environmental sustainability, food security, and economic development within the community. In the rainy season of November 2024, our local team and the local people of Nkundei village planted 2,258 fruit trees in the individual-owned farms in the Nkundei community.



Reforestation in the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve - plot II

 8 trees planted

The Magamba Nature Forest Reserve has suffered several wildfires which were caused by human economic activities, such as local honey harvesting practices and the search for fuel wood. The reserve is important for biodiversity conservation, enhancing eco-tourism, and the water supply of many villages. This project is going to be conducted at Nkundei Village which is among the 21 villages surrounding the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve. Starting in November 2024, a total of 5,325 new native trees are planted with the aim of restoring the loss of biodiversity and regaining the nature of the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve. We are planting more than 11 different indigenous tree species to introduce as much diversity as possible. The trees will be maintained and monitored for 5 years and every tree that dies within this period will be replaced by a new one. The most important maintenance activity is the clearing of ferns!

Go Ocean member coral spiders

 68 coral fragments transplanted

On 5 April 2024, the first Go Ocean member coral spider was dropped into the water. Coral fragments supported by multiple Go Ocean members (Utopia Events, Cryus, Notaris Alexis Brusselmans, and Sarah Parent) are attached to the spider. On 12 May 2024, a first monitoring round was executed and the structure is doing well. In July 2024, a second Go Ocean member coral spider was dropped into the water, with coral fragments for Just Jane, Cryus, BUFL, CEOs 4 Climate, Komma Board, and Belgisch Centrum voor Geleidehonden. In September 2024, a third Go Ocean member coral spider was installed, with coral fragments for Just Jane, Paneltim, Greenspeed USA, Aquaox, Cryus, and several individuals. A new monitoring round on the three structures was executed on October 31, 2024. In January 2025, a 6th Go Ocean member coral spider was dropped into the water, with coral fragments for Jana Under The Sea, Aquaox, Greenspeed USA, Cryus, and Steven Wilberts. In March 2025, the 4th and 5th coral spider were installed with a little delay. These carry the following member's corals: Impaktfull, Just Jane, Greenspeed USA, Jonas Bary, Valipac, Cryus, Better World Marketing, and Notaris Alexis Brusselmans. In May and June 2025, the 7th and 8th coral spiders were installed, including fragments by Organise-IT, Just Jane, Better World Marketing, Cryus, Lago, Aquaox, Greenspeed USA, and individual members. In July 2025, the 9th and 10th coral spiders were installed, including fragments by our individual members, Cryus, and Just Jane. In October, we installed a second 10th coral spider (miscalculation :-). 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.

Care for communities

