Impact summary

23/11/2026

FUTURE SOLUTIONS
YOUR PREMIUM OUTSOURCING PARTNER

Supports

GOFOREST

GOFOREST
2496
trees planted

GOFOREST
1568.15
tonnes of CO_2
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support

GOFOREST

Ellemelle project, Belgium

18 trees planted

This 0.3 ha project in Ellemelle (Ouffet) is a plantation with assisted natural regeneration in an urban area. The region is very agricultural with some afforestation projects. Here, we are planting 835 trees, of which 500 trees are planted in the middle and 335 trees are planted on the stepped edge (as a high hedge). The tree species planted in this project are sessile oak, hawthorn, hornbeam, maple, euonymus, viburnum, and others. In the middle of the plot, the trees will be spaced 2x2.5m apart, thus with a density of 2000 plants/ha. In the stepped edge, there will be 167 plants/100m with a high stem every 7m. The hedge will consist of 2 lines. In the first row, the trees will be spaced 1m apart, and in the second 1.5m apart. The previous stand was composed of ash trees that were affected by chalarosis. From the sick ash trees, zero to no income could be recovered. Replanting is important here because more diversification of the population and resilience to climate change are needed. Additionally, the creation of a stepped edge promotes biodiversity. The project benefits all of the ecosystem benefits of the forest. Other details Altitude (m): 275m Soil type: Loamy Planting season: Winter 23/24 Nursery name: Pirothon Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted during the winter season of 2023–2024. - 835 trees planted: The plantation included a mix of sessile oak, hawthorn, hornbeam, maple, European spindle, viburnum and other species. 500 trees were planted in open areas, and 335 were arranged in a tiered edge hedge. - Monitoring summary: Monitoring conducted in July 2025 indicated a moderate survival rate of 65%. The overall health of the site is rated as moderate to poor, with 25% of the trees affected by biotic damage (mainly from game) and 25% impacted by drought. No natural regeneration has been observed on site. Biodiversity is supported by the tiered edge structure and the presence of mature living trees (>7/ha). - Maintenance: Manual and mechanical clearing have been carried out. No replanting has yet been done, but it may be necessary in the future to improve vitality and compensate for losses.





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Lasne Maransart project of 4200 trees, 2023-2024

45 trees planted

In winter 2023-2024, 1.7 hectares was reforested in Lasne Maransart, about 40 km from Brussels. A total of 4,200 trees were planted, with final additions completed in 2024. Replanting was needed because the plot showed little natural regeneration beyond birch, and the existing vegetation lacked the diversity to cope well with future conditions. Introducing a greater variety of species was therefore essential to build resilience against climate change and potential challenges over the long term. The mix consists of 80% sessile oak, 10% small-leaved lime and 10% Byzantine hazel. Monitoring update, June 2026: - 4,200 trees planted: 80% sessile oak, 10% small-leaved lime and 10% Byzantine hazel, in mixed rows of 3 oaks to 1 lime tree in a staggered pattern, with four rows of edge planting along the boundary. - The recovery rate stands at 100%, and the plot's overall sanitary state is very good. No biotic or climatic damage was observed. - Manual clearing and game protection have been carried out. No replanting is needed. - Natural regeneration of oak and maple is present on site and will be preserved. - Overall, the plantation is doing very well! During another field visit in September 2026, we confirmed the continued healthy growth of the trees.





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Mangroves in Majunga, 2023

1939 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, April 2024

208 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

286 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.






1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS