



Impact summary

25/6/2026



Supports




GOFOREST

1630

trees planted


GOOCEAN

58

coral fragments transplanted


GOOCEAN

20

seagrass shoots planted


GOFOREST

694.73

tonnes of CO₂ absorbed during lifetime


GOOCEAN

0.01

tonnes of CO₂ absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Reforestation in Baltimori 2023, Peru

 100 trees planted

In Baltimori, Peru, we're often not starting with a bare patch on the map but we're mainly talking about enrichment planting in a secondary forest (a forest where only a few tree species grow as 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

 415 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.

Florenville - Muno project, Belgium

 6 trees planted

Florenville is a French-speaking town located in the Walloon region in the province of Luxembourg, more precisely in the Gaume region, on the border with the Ardennes and France. The project started with the first plantation activity in March and April 2022 and is finished one year later. The trees are planted in diversified and mixed hardwood species: chestnut trees, maples, sessile oaks, and wild cherry trees. The plot has a private owner. The plantation fulfills a triple objective: Reforestation of neglected/abandoned land, without satisfactory natural regeneration. Diversified reforestation after a health crisis: spruce bark beetle. Increase of the forest area by the conversion of neglected areas. The plantation obviously contributes to all the ecosystem benefits of a balanced and functional forest (CO₂, soil, water...). In particular, the presence of chestnut trees will contribute to the development of biodiversity; the plantation also provides a landscape interest given the touristic character of the region. Extra: Type of soil: silty / sandy Altitude : +/- 320 m Work: crushing of the soil (brushwood and shapeless coppice) - planting and treatment with Trico (natural product based on sheep fat) to keep animals away Organization of the plantation by mixed blocks in great density of +/- 2.500 trees / Ha

Bovigny (7767 trees), Belgium 2024-2025

 24 trees planted

This project in Bovigny is a reforestation effort in Bovigny, Belgium (Parc naturel des deux Ourthes). It's replanting 7767 trees over 8 hectares after a bark beetle attack on the previous spruce stand. The planting includes sessile oak, Douglas fir, spruce and hybrid larch. The goal is to enhance biodiversity and leave room for natural regeneration. Planting is scheduled for 2024-2025. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted between March 17 and April 30, 2025. - 7767 trees planted: The plantation included 742 sessile oaks, 2875 Douglas firs, 2875 Norway spruces and 1275 hybrid larches. The planting was carried out in lines, with species mixed along each row. - Monitoring summary: Weather conditions during planting were marked by a dry eastern wind, and rain is hoped for soon. - Maintenance: Future work includes manual clearing. Treatment against the pine weevil (hylobius) was applied to protect young trees.

Le Roeulx project, Belgium

 66 trees planted

In this project in Le Roeulx we plant 12,000 trees during the first months of 2024, with the majority of the trees planted in March 2024. On the 5.5-hectare plot, we mainly plant lines of chestnuts, oaks, maples, and walnuts. It is important to execute this project because the area is a very agricultural one with little afforestation. We are planting a diverse forest to preserve wildlife habitats and support the ecological and environmental benefits of the forest. Details: - Altitude of 118 meters. - The soil is loamy with favorable natural drainage or loamy with poor natural drainage. - The composition of the previous stand: ash trees. - The follow-ups of the trees are planned for April 2024 and summer 2025.

Lasne Maransart project of 4200 trees, 2023-2024

 419 trees planted

Location: Lasne Maransart (40 km from Brussels) Project: reforestation of 1.7 hectares with 4200 trees Timing: planting season winter 2023-2024, last additions in 2024 Reason for reforestation: Replanting is necessary as there are no natural seedlings (other than birch) on the plot. Diversification of species is necessary for resilience to climate change. Tree species: 80% Sessile oak, 10% Small-leaved lime, 10% Byzantium hazelnut Planting organization: In the center of the plot we plant mixed rows of 3 oaks and 1 lime tree, in a staggered pattern (2x2.5m). At the edge of the plot we plant 4 rows along the road to the North.

Sint-Pieters-Leeuw project, Belgium

 6 trees planted

During the winter of 2022–2023, a total of 3,200 trees are being planted on this site, with an average density of approximately 1,500 trees per hectare. The plantation is certified under both PEFC and FSC standards. The project focuses on assisted natural regeneration across a 2-hectare plot situated at an altitude of 52 meters. Poplars will be planted in an 8x8 spacing pattern, supported by natural regeneration—which will be maximized—and supplemented with additional plantings. Due to the relatively wet conditions and limited species diversity across the site, planting clusters will be established to develop the understory. These islands will help diversify the habitat and fill in gaps. Species selected for the understory will be adapted to wetland environments, such as willow, alder, pedunculate oak and others to be confirmed. Previously, the plot was dominated by poplars, many of which were affected by rust—a fungal disease that causes powdery orange, brown or black pustules on leaves. Replanting is essential to increase species diversity, establish a healthy understory and enhance areas that are currently understocked. Ultimately, the goal is to restore and strengthen the forest's ecosystem functions. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted on March 9, 2023. - 3200 trees planted: The plantation included a diverse mix of species. 550 hornbeams, 500 field elms, 400 black alders, 325 pedunculate oaks, 300 hawthorns, 300 sycamore maples, 300 poplars, 250 hazels, 250 guelder roses and 25 goat willows. - Monitoring summary: Monitoring conducted in October 2024 indicated a strong survival rate of 90%. The overall health of the site is good, with no observed damage from biotic or climatic factors. Natural regeneration is actively occurring and is being encouraged to complement the planted species. Goat willows have been strategically placed along the northern edge of the parcels near the watercourse, with approximately 15 meters between each tree. Biodiversity is supported by the presence of a bordering river and ongoing natural regeneration. During a field visit in June 2026, we confirmed the continued healthy growth of the trees.

Baclain project, Belgium 2024-2025

 6 trees planted

The Baclain project, located in the Parc Naturel des Deux Ourthes (Gouvvy, Belgium), focuses on the reforestation of a 2.5-hectare plot of fallow land previously used for coniferous plantations. The plot is surrounded by diverse-aged forests with mixed species and is very close to the Wez de Halleux stream. This rural area, rich in natural and agricultural landscapes, has soils conducive to forest growth, specifically loamy soils with favorable natural drainage. Scheduled for the season of 2024-2025, we introduce 7,650 new trees using a mixed planting approach. The species composition includes 34% Douglas fir, 33% larch, 20% beech, 10% oak, and 3% chestnut, with spacing tailored to each species' needs. Ground preparation will involve band tillage, with residual vegetation mulched and wildlife deterrents applied to protect young saplings. The regeneration of native species such as birch, sorb, and oak is anticipated, complementing the planted trees. This balanced approach will promote a resilient forest structure that aligns with regional biodiversity and climate goals. In general, the project aims to restore the land's ecological and economic value by reestablishing forest cover and enhancing ecosystem services such as water quality, flood mitigation, soil protection, and carbon sequestration. It transforms neglected land into a thriving forest ecosystem, contributing to local environmental, social, and economic benefits. Plantation update: - 7650 trees were planted in March-April 2025: 2601 Douglas firs (34%), 2525 larches (33%), 1530 beeches (20%), 765 oaks (10%) and 229 chestnuts (3%). - Monitoring summary: The plantation took place on 2.5 hectares across several parcels in Gouvvy. The terrain was prepared in advance and treated with natural forest latex. Douglas and larches were planted in mixed rows (2x1.7m), while beeches and oaks were placed along the borders (2x1.5m). A field visit in June 2026 showed a good establishment of the trees, along with natural regeneration of birch & rowan. - Maintenance: Clearing will be necessary due to the abundance of ferns.



Amblève project, Belgium 2024-2025

 6 trees planted

The Amblève project, located in the commune of Amblève (BE 4770) and in the Amblève bassin, involves a reforestation initiative in response to an ongoing bark beetle infestation affecting the region's spruce forests. Rather than clear-cutting the entire area, selective extraction of infested trees is being implemented. This method varies depending on the situation, with some areas undergoing large or small-scale clear-cutting while others focus on isolated spruce removal. Following last season's intervention with 10,500 trees, another 14,280 trees are planted during the season of 2024-2025, in a mix of 1.5m x 1.5m (islands) or 2m x 2.5m spacing (in larger areas). The replanting will prioritize beech trees (88%) due to their adaptability to low-light conditions, particularly in small clusters. Other species, including hornbeam, linden, and maple, will be introduced in varying proportions, depending on the specific site conditions. There is significant wildlife pressure, but not enough to threaten the plantations. The manager plans to protect the planting clusters with small localized fences. The restoration effort aims to restore forest cover, enhance species diversity, and strengthen the forest's resilience to climate change. The project can be expanded up to 100,000 trees. The area, known for its rich rural and agricultural landscape, attracts hikers, cyclists, and horse riders exploring the extensive forests around the Amblève River. Historically, the region's forests were damaged during World War II, particularly during the Ardennes Offensive, and were subsequently replanted with spruce, which has proven vulnerable to pests and storms. The project is integrated into a special zone (ZIP), is easy accessible, and offers opportunities for site visits. Plantation updates: - Planting period: The plantation took place between November 2024 and February 2025. - 14280 trees planted: 11480 beeches, 1200 hornbeams, 1200 maples and 400 lindens. - Monitoring summary: The planting was carried out over 15.64 hectares of former spruce forest. Despite regular snow and freezing conditions, the weather did not hinder the work. Trees were planted in clusters, either under existing spruce stands or following clear-cutting. The terrain was prepared beforehand, and protection measures were applied where needed. No major difficulties were encountered.

Gouvy project 2023-2024, Belgium

 6 trees planted

In Gouvy, in a forest region with lots of coniferous woods, we're planting 11 250 trees on 5.28 ha. The trees are planted on two plots of 2.02 and 3.26 ha and one of the two plots will be protected by a 2m fence. We are planting the following tree species: - 5000 rowan trees (*sorbus aucuparia*) - 4000 warty birches (*betula pendula*) - 2250 beech trees (*Fagus sylvatica*) The distribution of plants in each plot is not yet known. The trees are planted among vegetation and various shrubs, that have not all been crushed. The vegetation is left on the plot, because it will protect the plants from the heat this summer, and will provide some shade. It will also enable the plants to grow straight. We will make sure that this vegetation does not cover the young trees. Although the trees are planted within an existing system, we still consider this project a normal Plantation instead of an Assisted Natural Regeneration project (ANR). The total number of plants is higher here than in an ANR project. This plantation is important because this diversified planting promotes biodiversity and creates resilience to climate change. This project benefits all of the ecosystem benefits of the forest. Other details Altitude (m): 590m Soil type: Loamy Composition of the previous stand: Spruce and Douglas fir with health problems Planting season: Winter 23/24 Accessibility to the plot: easy

Tintange project, Belgium

 6 trees planted

Tintange is a part of the Belgian municipality of Fauvillers located in the Walloon Region in the province of Luxembourg. The village is located at the entrance of a Belgian enclave in Luxembourg territory. Fauvillers is also located in the heart of the forest of Anlier in the heart of the Natural Park of the Haute-Sûre. The plot in Tintange is 0.8 hectares and the plantation exists out of 1660 trees: 800 cedars, 800 European larches, and 60 sessile oaks. The plantation activities start during the Spring of 2023. It is necessary to rehabilitate an old forest area left in the coppice. This project environmentally enhances an abandoned forest area and creates a diversification of species compared to the previous situation. This benefits the reconstruction of a forest with a real future. The planting organization is an intimate mixture of cedars and european larches planted at 2.5x2m, with a border of 60 sessile oaks planted 6x6m with a filling of natural hardwood seedlings. Before, there was a coppice of various hardwoods. Coppicing is a traditional method of woodland management that exploits the capacity of many species of trees to put out new shoots from their stump or roots if cut down. Because the plot was abandoned, this coppice was composed of what had grown naturally but without any real potential for the future. Other details: Area of the plot in ha: 0.8 Ha Altitude (m): 420 Soil type: Ardennes brown soil Nursery name: Pirothon Other source of funding: Resilient Forest, public aid granted by the Walloon Region Type of work – Remanent: Grinding Type of work – floor: Line milling Type of work - Pre-planting: Game repellent when planting A field visit in June 2026 confirmed that the trees continue to grow well.

Rodt project, Belgium

 6 trees planted

This 4500-tree reforestation project in Rodt, 4780 Saint Vith, aims to restore the forest after a spruce bark beetle attack. The plots are 1.47 ha and 1.27 ha, so we reforest a total of 2.74 ha. The planting of 4500 trees starts in April 2023. More specifically, we plant Oaks (Chênes), Corsican pines (Pins courses) and Larch trees (Mélèzes). This diversified plantation is important because this is a region with a lot of spruce trees. With this plantation, we promote biodiversity and create resilience in the face of climate change. Altitude (m): 590m Soil type: Loamy Composition of the previous stand: Spruces damaged by bark beetle. Accessibility: We plant on a south slope with a stream at the bottom of the plot. The site is notably crossed by a path open to the public, supporting landscape connectivity and biodiversity. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted in spring 2023. - 4500 trees planted: The plantation includes a mix of species: 2500 larches, 2000 Corsican black pines and 1000 sessile oaks. Trees were planted in rows with 2.5m x 2.5m spacing. - Monitoring summary: Monitoring conducted in June 2024 indicated a strong survival rate of 90%. The overall health of the site is good, with no observed damage from biotic or climatic factors. Natural regeneration is occurring, particularly with birch, spruce and rowan. Rowan appears to be the most promising species for natural regeneration. - Maintenance: Replanting of larches was carried out. Besides this, no further replanting is needed.

Agroforestry in Baltimori 2024, Peru

 48 trees planted

In Peru, the agroforestry project in cooperation with Camino Verde focuses on successional agroforestry (farming with trees). In successional agroforestry, you take into consideration not only the physical dynamics of a forest's shape (how trees grow with each other compatibly in space) but also the importance of the factor of time when designing your agroforestry system. Different species appear in the system (or disappear from the system) at different times. For example, in many successional agroforestry systems, annual or short-lived perennials (such as maize and bananas) are planted in the system at the beginning, later harvested, and then disappear from the system. Trees are planted at the beginning of the system's establishment, but other trees (especially shade-loving ones) are planted into the system later in its lifespan. In many of our agroforestry areas, we plant trees under the established canopy of trees that were planted back in the beginning of the system. Trees like cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) and huasaí (*Euterpe precatoria*) benefit from the forest-like conditions and do better when established in shade versus when established in a clear, open patch. As a result, we often plant trees in areas that already have some established trees, sometimes even 5- or 10-year-old trees as the canopy overhead. While many of the trees planted in the understory are relatively small (like cacao), others, like huasaí, grow up into the canopy eventually and are structurally compatible with interplanting among other trees. Huasaí is a palm tree and therefore always grows straight, never branching, allowing it to be placed in the system in a way that is harmonious with already established trees. In several areas, bananas are planted at the beginning of the system's life span. But these giant herbs are productive for only a few years and then are removed from the system. The gaps formerly occupied by the bananas are then planted with new trees, including large, long-lived species like Brazil-nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*).

Agroforestry in Loreto (Peru), March 2026

 48 trees planted

Between January and February 2026, our technical partner in Peru organized a large-scale plant distribution in the Amazon. A total of 9,934 tree seedlings, sponsored by Go Forest clients, were delivered to 5 communities of the Ampiyacu River Basin. The agroforestry systems established with these communities are centered around rosewood (*Aniba rosaeodora*), an endangered species valued for its aroma, with essential oil widely used in the perfume industry. Rosewood serves as a key productive and income-generating species within the agroforestry parcels. It is complemented by 15 additional species, including a diverse mix of fruit, medicinal, and hardwood trees that together form resilient agroforestry systems. These include endangered ironwood (*Dipteryx micrantha*), andiroba (*Carapa guianensis*), mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), copaiba (*Copaifera* sp.), chacruna (*Psychotria viridis*), capirona (*Calycophyllum spruceanum*), avocado, and a variety of citrus species. The systems also incorporate previously established nitrogen-fixing guaba trees (*Inga edulis*), along with other native species. Our technical partner, together with a small group of volunteers, spent approximately 10 days traveling from one community to the next, distributing plants to all participating families. Community members carried out the planting in the following weeks. In March 2026, our technical partner returned to each community to monitor planting progress and provide additional guidance, training, and hands-on workshops, particularly for more delicate species such as rosewood. Follow-up visits are planned going forward to continue monitoring efforts alongside participating families.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, March 2026

 62 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, May 2026

 31 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 0.2 ha to restore the mangrove forest. In May 2026, 1284 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, to be planted in 2026

 93 trees planted

In the course of 2026, these mangroves will be planted in Majunga, Madagascar. Once the planting has taken place, this section will be updated with the correct species & geolocation. Mangrove species are planted according to the natural distribution, to ensure great adaptation and survival. We plant two different species: - *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. - *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.



Mangrove plantation in Majunga, October 2025

 93 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, December 2025

 124 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.

Go Watts' coral spiders

 48 coral fragments transplanted

On August 10, 2024, the first three Go Watts coral spiders were installed. Monitoring rounds were executed in September and October, 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.

Transplantation of 60 coral fragments in Bali

 10 coral fragments transplanted

In November 2023, 60 new coral fragments were transplanted on the Balinese coastline. The corals were transplanted using the rope technique which is a simple, 100% organic technique that simply uses wooden stakes and cotton ropes. The target density is 200 coral fragments per 25 sqm. The coral fragments are added to natural ropes of 2 meters long. Every rope has 10 corals. We use all-natural cotton rope and hardwood that is resistant to rotting in the water. One team works to pound in the wooden stakes, the other team strings the coral ropes. During the transplantation of this batch of coral fragments, the founder of Go Ocean - Sarah Parent - was also on location. She documented the process and helped with the actual restoration work!

Seagrass transplantation area, May - July 2024

 20 seagrass shoots planted

In 2024, between May and July (the planting season), and with the help of over 40 volunteers, we harvested, processed, and replanted over 8,000 seagrass plants - rhizomes - in Loch Craignish over an area measuring approximately 485 square meters of seabed. We focused on a single area, Dun Mhuilig Bay, adjacent to an existing seagrass meadow, where the seabed has positive oxygen levels. The seagrass was planted in bundles, each covering 1 square meter of seabed. The most southern polygon was transplanted from 6 to 11 May, 2024. The first and second polygon above were transplanted from 4 to 8 June, 2024, and from 21 to 25 June, 2024. The most northern polygon was transplanted from 16 to 19 July, 2024.

Care for communities

