



# Impact summary

 25/6/2026

## /CAPPS

YOUR PARTNER IN DIGITAL GROWTH

### Supports



  
GOFOREST

2349

trees planted

  
GOOCEAN

132

mangroves  
planted

  
GOOCEAN

3

coral spiders  
installed

  
GOOCEAN

50

seagrass shoots  
planted

  
GOFOREST

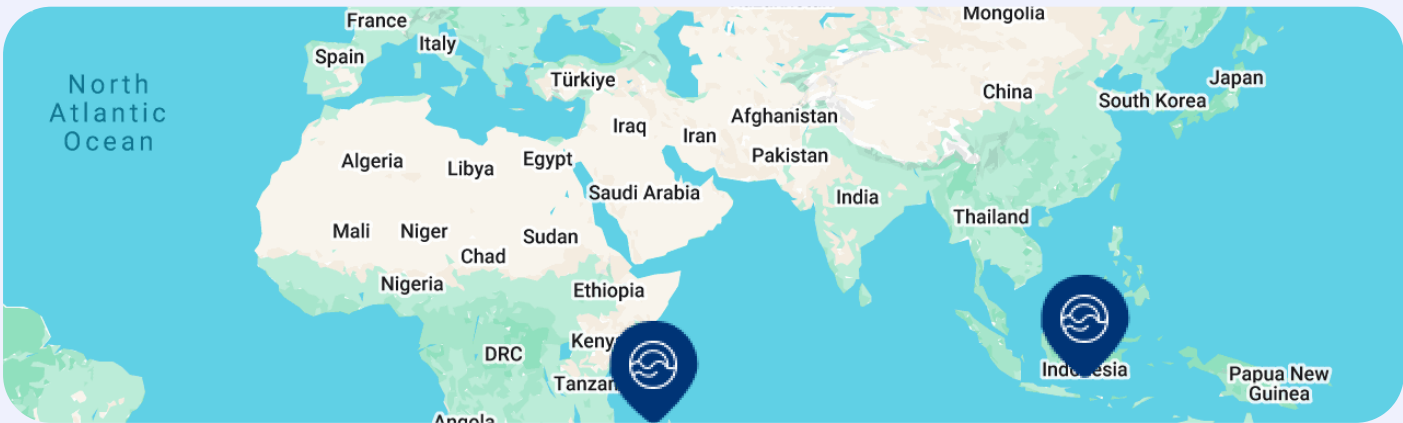
411.07

tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>  
absorbed during lifetime

  
GOOCEAN

15.34

tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>  
absorbed during lifetime



# Projects we support



## Lasne project 2022-2023, Belgium

 2349 trees planted

The project is a plantation based on assisted natural regeneration with 5,255 trees. The tree species are Corsican pines, lime trees, Norway Maples, and shrubs and fruit trees. The project starts in the planting season of 2022 - 2023. The plot is along the road and is 2.5 hectares in total. It was formerly populated with neglected poplars and ash trees. The trees were decimated by rust and chalarose and the plot was abandoned for several years. After removing the dead and dying trees, the planting will be in the following planting organization: Center of the plot is planted with 4300 trees, primarily Corsican pine, then small-leaved lime and Norway maple. A shrubby leafy edge on the periphery of 600 to 700 plants: field maple, dogwood, hawthorn, rowan, hazel + one line of fruit trees for wildlife. The trees are planted with a density of 2,000 trees/Ha and the planting is done in mixed islands, by a portion of parallel lines, etc. Extra: An altitude of 110 m, slightly north-facing slope The soil type is sandy-loam to sandy on the summit Private property in green space area on sector plan

## icapps' coral spiders

 3 coral spiders installed

In October 2025, the first two icapps coral spiders were installed. 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.



## Seagrass transplantation area, 2026

 25 seagrass shoots planted

Seagrasses are the only flowering plants that can live underwater. Just like plants on the land, they have leaves, stems, roots, and photosynthetic activity. The plants' long but strong leaves form dense meadows under the sea. Loch Craignish in Scotland has 10 small seagrass meadows and there are 80 hectares of mud where we think seagrass can be restored. With this seagrass meadow restoration project, in cooperation with Seawilding, we are trying to rebuild damaged seagrass meadows and expand the meadows already existing. This is vital, because just like the coral reefs and rainforests of the tropics, these underwater gardens are full of life, hosting many animals of different shapes, colors, and sizes. By trying multiple methodologies of planting, we are trying to figure out which method is most efficient and successful. These methods include direct seed injection, seed scattering, sod transplants, hessian bags, and rhizome planting. Read more about our progress in the news updates below!

## Mangrove restoration in Majunga, coming soon

Mangroves are an important piece of the ecosystem that offers much more than we can imagine. From being a great habitat for wildlife species, being great protection for coasts, and bringing an economical added value to the local population, it also is one of the greatest sources of carbon sequestration. The total area of mangrove forest in Madagascar covers about 20% of African mangroves and 2% of the world's mangroves. However, the mangrove forests of Bombetoka Bay suffered a 34% loss between 1990 and 2000 (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 for the revitalization of 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. The project, in cooperation with the social enterprise Bôndy, consists of planting mangroves in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the municipality of Boanamary (Maromiandra village) and Amparimahitsy (Belobaka village). 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 and 45% of the seafood sold in Majunga (a city of 240,000 inhabitants in the region) comes from the local commune. Our goal is therefore to boost the economy of the community. Over the entire area, this project can restore 400ha of degraded land by planting 2.4 million mangroves, and we aim to sequester more than 1.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub> over the life of the project.

## Mangrove restoration in Majunga, March 2026

On this site, in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Nosy Kabija (Belobaka municipality), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In March 2026, 300 mangrove trees of the *Rhizophora mucronata* species were planted here. 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 restoration in Majunga, December 2025

 132 mangroves planted

On this site (0.3 ha), in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Nosy Kabija (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In December 2025, 1956 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 restoration in Majunga, April 2026

On this site, in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Nosy Kabija (Belobaka municipality), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In April 2026, 510 mangrove trees of the *Ceriops tagal* species were planted here. 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

