



Impact summary

24/6/2026



Supports



797

trees planted



6

coral spiders
installed



239.10

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



At Methis Consulting, social engagement is part of our core values.

We're happy to contribute to Go-Forest in reforestation efforts where we can make the most impact. In partnership with the Changamoto Youth Development Organization, we contribute to restoring forests in the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve, which have suffered from past fires.

Next to this we're also delighted to support Go-Ocean to help recover coral reefs in Indonesia. Methis' coral spider is currently thriving in the Bali Sea.

Sustainability is embedded in our DNA, and we take pride in these partnerships. Through these initiatives, we offset our carbon footprint and work towards a better future. This commitment resonates with our entire team: "Without a sense of caring, there cannot be a sense of community."

Projects we support



Reforestation in the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve - plot I

 300 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. At this site, the people from Nkundei village planted 2035 trees in November 2023 and 3375 trees in April/May 2024. The Belgian team of Go Forest was also at the field during the second planting activities in April. In total, we planted 5410 trees with the aim to restore the loss of biodiversity and regain 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!



Agroforestry in the local villages, Western Usambara Mountains, Tanzania

 249 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 Nkondei village planted 2,258 fruit trees in the individual-owned farms in the Nkondei community.



Reforestation in the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve - plot II

 116 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 Nkondei 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!

Methis' coral spider

 6 coral spiders installed

In February 2024, the first Methis Consulting coral spider was dropped into the water! On 5 April 2024, a first monitoring round was executed on the spider and the corals were doing well. On 12 May 2024, a second monitoring round was executed and the structure is doing well. The name tag of the spider is covered in algae, making the name less visible. It will be replaced at the end of the year. In July 2024 and October 2024, new monitoring pictures were taken and the results are positive! The next spiders: #2 in January 2025 #3 in May 2025 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

