Impact summary

31/10/2026

moonland

Supports

GOFOREST GOOCEAN

GOFOREST
6
trees planted

GOOCEAN
23
mangroves

GOFOREST
0.92
tonnes of CO_2
absorbed during lifetime

GOOCEAN
2.67
tonnes of CO_2
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support

GOFOREST

Forest corridors in Brazil (direct sowing)

Atlantic Forest in Paraíba state, Brazil

23 sqm of forest planted (≈ 6 trees)

Brazil is a megadiverse country, holding an important part of the world's currently catalogued biodiversity, also having many threatened species and habitats in its biomes, such as the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. The Brazilian Atlantic Forest is one of the most threatened natural areas in the planet. Originally, it covered around 15% of the Brazilian territory, located along its coast in 14 states. Within its original limits a succession of economic activities occurred throughout the country's history, as the coastal areas were the first ones to be colonized. This scenario brings us to the current framework where there is only 12.5% of the original area of the biome covered by forest, which are mainly represented by degraded, small patches of secondary forests. Forest landscape restoration must be a priority for all Brazilian biomes, especially the Atlantic Forest. Also, the good practices for forest restoration must bring people to be the leading figures of the restoration, as decision makers, knowing the importance of this kind of activity and enjoying the benefits of the process. That's why Retopia, a partnership between Arne Quinze, Go Forest, and South Pole, is working hard to restore the Atlantic Forest by planting forest corridors that connect existing plots of forest. One restoration method we use in Retopia is the direct seeding or muvuca method, in cooperation with our field partner CEPAN. The muvuca method is a method in which a lot of seeds are directly sown on a plot. The process consists of multiple stages: an extensive research period to identify the most adequate tree species, seed collection, seed storage, soil preparation, and the actual sowing using tractors to increase efficiency. Short-lived shrubs that quickly cover the soil are sowed with native trees, the competition among saplings leads to fast soil cover and a high density of trees. With this project, a seed orchard with native seeds is created. The indigenous communities can use these seeds themselves or sell them to others for their restoration initiatives.





GOOCEAN

Mangrove restoration in Madagascar

Madagascar, Majunga

23 mangroves

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 tCO2 over the life of the project.





