



Impact summary

25/6/2026



Supports



GOFOREST

11260

trees planted

GOOCEAN

149

mangroves
planted

GOOCEAN

38

coral fragments
transplanted

GOOCEAN

4

coral spiders
installed

GOOCEAN

65

seagrass shoots
planted

GOFOREST

5049.63

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime

GOOCEAN

17.32

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Reforestation in the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve - plot I

 2771 trees planted

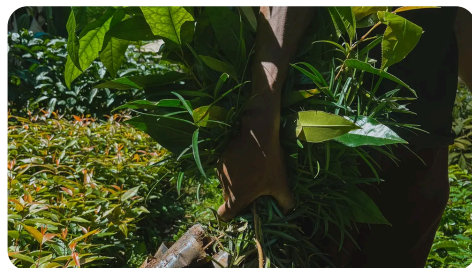
The Magamba Nature Forest Reserve has suffered several wildfires which were caused by human economic activities, such as local honey harvesting practices and the search for fuel wood. The reserve is important for biodiversity conservation, enhancing eco-tourism, and the water supply of many villages. 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

 182 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 Nkundei village planted 2,258 fruit trees in the individual-owned farms in the Nkundei community.



Reforestation in the Magamba Nature Forest Reserve - plot II

 242 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. 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!

Site B - framework planting in São Paulo state

 50 sqm of forest planted ($\approx$ 13 trees)

Between December 2023 and February 2024, we executed a restoration project on the East corridor on the Categeró Farm (São Paulo state) which comprises an area of 1,085 ha finished planting and is now under maintenance. The total number of trees planted was 2200 trees of 87 tree species, The parcel is part of a larger project area and a larger initiative that addresses climate change, supports communities, and conserves biodiversity and aims to: a) restore large areas in private and public lands to provide connectivity between forest fragments and protected areas in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest; b) promote the occupation of restored and connected areas by wildlife; c) facilitate change in land use practices of small and large scale farmers in fragmented areas; d) improve small farmers' livelihoods; In general, we are demonstrating an integrated series of replicable biodiversity-friendly, and economically viable land-use alternatives in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. Barriers to conservation are being removed within the landscape and we are witnessing the following achievements: 1) Livelihood alternatives, for more sustainable use of the forest and its products and forest rehabilitation and species conservation; 2) Viable mechanisms for forest rehabilitation that generate income for low-income settlers; 3) Conservation and management of black lion tamarins, a key primate flagship for the Brazilian Atlantic rainforest, with the species downlisted from Critically Endangered to Endangered; 4) Awareness and understanding, among direct and indirect stakeholders, of the full value of this forest and its biodiversity; 5) New systems of landscape management that balance socio-economic gains with the maintenance of ecosystem services; 6) Empowerment of local community and stakeholders, creating a more participatory process for sustainable development in the region.

Reforestation in Baltimori 2024, Peru

 10 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.

La Banda: On the map, the more southern parcel is called La Banda, covering approximately 7 hectares. It was the very first parcel planted with Go Forest's support, with reforestation efforts beginning in the second half of 2021 and completed by the end of 2024. This site boasts a wide diversity of native species. Notable highlights include rosewood, cacao, and several aromatic relatives of rosewood that hold promising potential for the fragrance industry. A particularly dominant species in this parcel is *Flemingia macrophylla*, locally known simply as *flemingia*. Though it's a relatively small tree, it plays a powerful role in the ecosystem. *Flemingia* is a prolific producer of organic matter and mulch, and also contributes by fixing nitrogen, attracting pollinators with its flowers, and possibly even improving soil health through its anti-nematode properties. What enables such a large number of *flemingia* trees to thrive in this parcel is a unique management technique known as radical pruning. Once a year, the trees are pruned back to tall stumps, and the resulting biomass is used as a nitrogen-rich mulch to cover and enrich the soil. While this method prevents the trees from growing large enough to store significant carbon in their trunks, it allows them to make meaningful contributions to soil carbon and overall soil fertility. Their rapid growth also makes them excellent tutor trees, helping to create a humid, shaded microclimate that supports the early development of more sensitive tree seedlings.

Ex Maxi: Further north on the map lies a smaller parcel known as Ex Maxi, spanning about 2.14 hectares. The land was previously deforested by its former owner for agricultural use, and was acquired by Camino Verde in 2022. The reforestation efforts were largely executed in 2024 (with some last trees planted in the beginning of 2025) and are focused specifically on the areas that had been cleared. Like La Banda, this parcel features a high planting density and a strong presence of leguminous tree species, prized for their ability to produce nitrogen-rich organic matter. In addition to *flemingia*, Ex Maxi also hosts a significant number of trees from the *Calliandra* genus—especially *Calliandra angustifolia*, known locally as *bobinsana* or *qori sacha*. This species is not only used medicinally in the Amazon, but is also beloved by pollinators and serves as a valuable tutor plant for supporting vine crops in agroforestry systems. While the species diversity in Ex Maxi is somewhat lower compared to other parcels—what we refer to as a "simple" agroforestry system—the species that are present are high performers. The system includes high carbon-density timber trees such as *Moena naranja*, *Shihuahuaco*, and *Tahuari*, as well as fruit-bearing palms like *Huasaí* and *Sinamillo*, which also offer substantial carbon sequestration potential.

La Joya reforestation sites, Peru

 150 trees planted

On the La Joya reforestation site 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.

Baltimori reforestation sites, Peru

 445 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.

Nuenen project in Eindhoven, The Netherlands 2024-2025

 62 trees planted

This project is located in a private estate/park, called the Soeterbeek Estate, in the municipality of Nuenen (Eindhoven region). The estate is classified as a “monument” to be preserved in the Netherlands and has been handed down from generation to generation since its creation. A monastery was founded on this site by the Ursuline sisters around 1450. This remained so until the 1830s. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the house was converted into a castle. The house burned down in the early twentieth century and in 1938, a new country house was built on the foundations of the older house. The trees and the plots, surrounded by the extending Dommel River, are in an aging condition and the domain should be renewed to be preserved. Two members of the family have decided to renew the estate to make it more ecologically sustainable and continue to provide its so-called official "green lungs" role identified by the city of Eindhoven. We have visited the project with the owner at the end of January 2024 and we are convinced that this owner deserves to be helped, technically and financially, to manage this relevant project. In total, 2500 trees are planted: 1500 trees in a plantation (0.3 hectares) and 1000 trees (100 sqm) in a hedge formation along the vegetable garden. It is a beautiful project that makes the area greener, sequesters carbon, and supports biodiversity in the region. FOREST SPECIES Field Maple 2.25% Alder 5.62% Hornbeam 10.11% Cornelian Cherry 4.49% Hazel 2.25% Medlar 2.25% Black Poplar 6.74% Bird Cherry 5.62% Blackthorn 2.25% Pedunculate Oak 6.74% Buckthorn 2.25% Alder Buckthorn 4.49% Glandular Hedge Rose 2.25% Dog Rose 2.25% Hedge Rose 2.25% Sweet Briar 2.25% Felted Rose 2.25% Crack Willow 10.11% Elder 4.49% Small-Leaved Lime 8.99% European White Elm 5.62% Guelder Rose 4.49% HEDGE SPECIES Beech (3-year-old) 12.50% Hornbeam 18.75% Small-Leaved Lime 3.13% Pedunculate Oak 3.13% Redcurrant 6.25% Cornelian Cherry 18.75% Common Hawthorn (Single-Styled) 12.50% Field Maple 12.50% Alder Buckthorn 6.25% Blackcurrant 6.25% Plantation update: - Planting date: Both sites were planted between October and November 2024. - 2,500 trees planted in total: 1,500 forest trees in a mixed native line planting (including white willow, hornbeam, linden, black poplar, English oak, black alder, bird cherry, elder, wych elm, and multiple rose and shrub species) and 1,000 hedge plants in double rows along the vegetable garden (beech, hornbeam, dogwood, hawthorn, field maple, red and black currant, linden, buckthorn, and oak). - Monitoring summary (November 2025): The recovery rate is 95% for the hedges and 85% for the forest. No biotic damage was recorded. Climatic factors have affected approximately 15% of trees, linked to the very wet conditions on site. A water collection system has since been installed to improve drainage and water management. Several bird species were heard on site. - Maintenance: Overall the plantation is performing well, and the hedges bordering the vegetable garden are doing particularly well.

Sensenruth project, Belgium

 7 trees planted

Sensenruth is located in Bouillon: a French-speaking city in Belgium, located in the Walloon Region and in the Belgian Ardennes in the province of Luxembourg. Surrounded by forests, Bouillon is an important tourist center, in particular for its famous castle which dominates the Semois from the top of its rock. In the spring of 2023, we start the plantation of 4445 new trees on 1ha78 in Sensenruth. The soil is already prepared by rotary grinding and replanting is necessary to preserve a forest heritage, preserve its sustainability, and enable it to provide all of these ecosystem benefits. We want to create a forest that is more resilient due to the diversification of the species that compose it. The planting of the last trees was planned for Autumn 2023, but because of the continuous wet weather, it is postponed to 2024. We are planting 20% hardwood species (mainly beech trees) and 80% softwood species (such as Douglas and Spruce). The trees will be planted with a density of 2500 trees per hectare. We will plant in a band mix and planting is executed by hand. Additionally, there is an installation of a fence to protect the plants from the presence of game (animals such as deer). Other details Altitude (m): about 375m. Soil type: Loamy - Schistose. Composition of the previous stand: spruces affected by bark beetle attack. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted in spring 2024. - 4445 trees planted: The plantation included 978 beech trees (22%), 1734 Douglas firs (39%) and 1734 spruces (39%). Trees were mixed in strips at a density of 2500 plants per hectare. - Monitoring summary: Monitoring conducted in February 2025 indicated a recovery rate of approximately 70% for beech trees (due to 30% loss from field mice) and 90% for conifers. The overall health of the site is moderate, with biotic damage observed in both beech and softwood species. No climatic damage was reported. Biodiversity is supported by the presence of foxglove, broom, elderberry and preserved elder trees to deter deer. - Maintenance: Manual and mechanical clearing have been carried out, along with game protection and repellent measures. Replanting is planned for spring 2025 to address losses.

Gouvy project with 2000 trees, Belgium 2024-2025

 10 trees planted

This plot in Parc naturel des deux Ourthes was acquired by a new owner after more than 10 years of neglect and it is located in a forest region dominated by coniferous stands. Because the elderberry and birch coppice trees left on the land have little future, we are intervening in the plot. Preserving the natural regeneration of broadleaf species will help increase species diversity and the forest's resilience to climate change. On this 2.63-ha plot, we are working with alternating 5-meter-wide strips. We alternate between 1) conservation of natural regeneration of birch and elderberry and 2) mulching and planting three rows of larches and grand fir (2000 trees in total). Planting season: 2024-2025 Nursery: Pirothon Soil: Loamy Altitude: 490 m Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted between February and May 2025. - 950 trees planted in a first phase: the mix included 500 grand firs, 250 hybrid larches and 200 European larch. A further 1050 European larch were later planted in a second phase. The upper section of the plot was left open to observe natural regeneration following row mowing. - Plantation summary: The site covers 8.7 ha. Planting was done in rows with species mixed within each row. Site preparation included mulching of logging residues and milling of planting rows. A steep slope on part of the plot posed some difficulty, though machinery access was still possible. - Monitoring (April 2026): Recovery rate is strong at 95%, with an overall good health status. Game pressure (roe deer) accounts for 5% damage to plants. No climatic damage recorded. Manual clearing has been carried out since planting. No natural regeneration has been observed on site yet. Many bird species are present. A field visit in June 2026 confirmed that the trees continue to grow well. - Maintenance: Light clearing work considered depending on conditions.

Bovigny (7767 trees), Belgium 2024-2025

 75 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

 72 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.

Montzen project, Belgium 2024-2025

 82 trees planted

Vin du Pays de Herve is a cooperative started in 2017, a project where locals invested in building a local vineyard. They aim to create over 10ha of bio vineyard, with respect for the environment and biodiversity. The head of the farming operations currently aims to reshape the vineyard to further promote biodiversity. This will be done through: • Planting tiered hedges along the edges of the plots (as a shelter for foxes, birds, and other animals), thereby doubling certain existing hedges and creating new ones • Create flowered strips along the edges of the plots to attract more bees. • Further vegetation creation on slopes to prevent erosion, installing ponds, increasing the number of perches,.... • Improve collaboration with local shepherds to control weed growth and with a local beekeeper for the installation of beehives. We aim to support this project by helping to fund the plantation of 5794 trees in the season of 2024-2025, many of which will be hedges. Various native species will be used in five nearby sites. In addition to its obvious ecological importance for biodiversity (animal habitats, soil conservation, water management, air quality), there are many other social, landscape, tourism and economic benefits. Vin du Pays de Herve wants to connect the plots to existing hiking trails and create educational panels on animal life (wildlife, small animals, insects) and local flora. Several hiking trails already run along the vineyard plots and one of them, 22 km long, goes around them. In addition, a winery is an important living and meeting place suitable for organizing events, trainings, facility visits, vineyard presentations, etc. Vin du Pays de Herve has already applied for public subsidies for the planting of hedgerows, but this support will not be sufficient to implement the entire project. Moreover, they do not have all the technical expertise required for this development. This is also why there's a collaboration with Go Forest and technical partner Sylva Nova. Plantation updates: - Planting period: The trees were planted between March 25 and April 1, 2025. - 5794 trees were planted, of which 2701 were funded through Go Forest: Species included 22% field maple, 16% hornbeam, 15% hawthorn, 10% guelder rose, 10% Cornelian cherry, 5% alder buckthorn, 5% spindle, 5% bird cherry, 3% dog rose, 2% fly honeysuckle, and smaller proportions of elder, rowan, sessile oak, bloodtwig dogwood, hazel, eared willow, white willow, Norway maple, sweet chestnut, pedunculate oak, pear, apple, and walnut. - Monitoring summary: Trees were planted in double or triple staggered rows over 1,720 meters. The terrain was occasionally rocky but did not significantly hinder progress. - Maintenance: Future clearing will be done if herbaceous vegetation competes too strongly with the young trees.



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

 147 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

 183 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.

Sohan (Theux) project, Belgium 2025-2026

 537 trees planted

The Sohan project focuses on restoring forest resilience across three forest areas in Theux, where several stands have been weakened by fungal disease, aging trees and climate-related stress. Extreme weather events, particularly the heavy rains and floods of 2021 in the Vesdre Valley, further highlighted the vulnerability of local forest ecosystems and the need for proactive restoration. Across 6.84 hectares, 6460 trees will be planted in April 2026 season. The project brings together a balanced mix of oak, hornbeam, chestnut, rowan, hazel, larch and cedar. This diversity helps prevent the formation of single-species stands, reduces risks linked to pests and diseases, and strengthens overall biodiversity. Before planting, the plots will undergo targeted preparation, including soil work where needed and the sanitary felling of trees affected by fungal decline to prevent further spread. Appropriate protection measures will also be installed to ensure successful establishment of the young trees. With a deep respect for local resources, the estate is managed according to sustainable and responsible forestry principles, including thoughtful thinning practices that support long-term timber production while avoiding clearcutting. The forest will be managed under an irregular continuous cover system, ensuring permanent tree cover and encouraging natural regeneration. Furthermore, the project contributes to soil stabilization, the reinforcement of the regional ecological network, and the preservation of the scenic character of the Sohan valley, while offering habitat for local wildlife. It represents a concrete, climate-adapted approach to responsible forestry and long-term forest stewardship.



Amblève project, Belgium 2025-2026

 21 trees planted

The restoration project in Amblève is continuing and can be expanded to a total of 100,000 trees. Following last season's interventions with 10,500 trees in 2023–2024 and 14,280 trees in 2024-2025, the same approach is being applied to strengthen forest resilience and diversity this season. The Amblève forest consists mainly of conifers, in particular spruce. At present, about 75% of the forest stands are spruce. Localized thinning helps prevent attacks on spruces that are weakened by competition for light. The objective is to gradually reduce the share of spruce to 50%. To achieve this, clear-cutting is avoided. Management is carried out through thinning and progressive canopy reduction, which irregularizes the stands and initiates assisted natural regeneration. Spruce requires a lot of light to grow well in its adult stage, which means little light reaches the forest floor. Natural regeneration is therefore limited, making external planting of young trees necessary. In the cleared patches, beech is planted. This species is well adapted to shaded conditions and is introduced at high density, as it tolerates competition well in its early years. This approach also protects the young trees against late frost and drought. In larger clearings, other species are introduced according to the conditions of each parcel. The long-term goal is to establish irregular stands with varied age classes, increasing resilience to unexpected events. The project takes place in a rural and agricultural region known for its extensive forest massifs and numerous trails, where hikers, riders and cyclists come to experience the rich nature around the Amblève river.

Chevron (Stoumont), Belgium 2024-2025

 7 trees planted

In the commune of Stoumont, Belgium, a 1-hectare reforestation project is planned for the 2024/2025 season. The project aims to enrich an existing forest mass by introducing 1,000 trees, diversifying the landscape currently dominated by spruce, which has suffered from bark beetle damage. This restoration will strengthen the forest's resilience and increase biodiversity by replacing the majority of spruce with a mix of native hardwoods, focusing primarily on Sessile oak and complemented by other hardwood varieties. Located at an altitude of 420 meters, the site is characterized by loamy-gravelly soil with natural drainage, well-suited for long-term forest health. Preparation of the site happens in summer 2024, with planting scheduled for the end of 2024. Trees are sourced from the Pirothon nursery, and post-planting monitoring will ensure the young forest's success. The project has ecological, societal, and economic benefits, enhancing the forest ambiance, supporting local biodiversity, and contributing to the visual continuity of the landscape. As part of broader environmental initiatives, this project aligns with local green and blue corridor networks, promoting ecological connectivity. This project reflects a commitment to sustainable forest management, certified by PEFC and FSC, and is supported by a comprehensive management plan. Plantation updates: - Planting date: The trees were planted between December 2024 and January 2025. - 1000 trees planted: The plantation included a diverse mix of species: 600 sessile oaks, 100 small-leaved limes, 75 apple trees, 75 chestnuts, 50 alders, 50 beeches, 25 wild service trees, and 25 wild cherries. The final mix offers greater species diversity than initially planned, which was 60% sessile oak and 40% other broadleaves. - Monitoring summary: The trees were planted under favorable weather conditions, with no frost and good soil moisture. Planting was done in lines and mixed clusters, with scarification carried out using a mini-excavator in areas with dense grass. No specific difficulties were reported during the planting process. - Maintenance: Future maintenance activities are expected to continue as needed.

Urasar afforestation area, Armenia

 322 trees planted

During 2023, new trees were planted on this beautiful site which hosts a total of new 120353 trees that fall. Trees contributed by Go Forest members during 2022, 2023 and 2024 are all dedicated to this site. Up to now, 11767 trees from 2022 and 2333 trees from 2023. The site has excellent climatic and soil conditions to grow a forest. During the summer monitoring round, the trees planted in the spring of 2023 were doing great. Because of this positive feedback, we continued planting in fall 2023. Area: 360 ha Elevation: 1700 – 2000 m Exposition: N Main tree species: walnut, oak, wild apple, maple, pines, and shrub Status: started spring 2023

The Belgian-Armenian forest 2025

 29 trees planted

We are aiming to plant 50,000 trees which represent a forest of 16 hectares, but let's try to surpass that number. The area we have selected is near Lake Sevan, in the province of Gegharkunik, close to the village of Tsaghkunk. The land which is well-oriented to the north has a total surface of 51 ha. The creation of this forest will contribute to improving the landscape in Armenia and will also be a testament to the strong bonds between Belgium and Armenia. At the same time, the creation of this forest will have a significant social impact as it will create more than 100 direct and indirect jobs which will improve the livelihoods of many families. The elevation near Tsaghkunk is high, ranging between 2000 and 2200 m. We can plant a few different species of trees and shrubs, like pine, oak, wild apple, and wild pear. The soil is good with more clay content than in Lori province. However, this makes digging a bit more difficult after rainy days. This is a new region for us, and we have hired people from local communities to plant. P.S. When contributing more than 2000 trees to this particular project, your company name will be featured on the field panel. P.S.2. A more specific polygon outlining the project boundaries will be uploaded soon.



Agroforestry in Loreto (Peru), March 2026

 47 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.

Truffle-favored plantation near Tórtolos de Esgueva, Spain

 71 trees planted

Tórtolos de Esgueva is a municipality in the province of Burgos, Castile and León, Spain, situated at 930 meters above sea level on the limestone moorland of the Castilian plateau. The soils are basophilic with calcium carbonate stones, and the native vegetation is dominated by *Quercus ilex* forest, with scattered *Juniperus thurifera* and shrub species including *Rosa canina*, *Prunus spinosa*, and *Rhamnus saxatilis*. The project site had been under dry-land cereal and legume cultivation for over 70 years, replacing a native *Quercus ilex* forest. This land use was ecologically unproductive and reliant on agrochemicals. The plantation aims to restore native forest cover through a sustainable truffle-producing agroforestry system, delivering benefits including soil restoration, carbon storage, elimination of agrochemical inputs, and long-term economic value through *Tuber melanosporum* production. Plantation updates: - Planting date: March–April 2025. - 1,600 trees planted, of which 984 trees sponsored by Go Forest clients: 100% *Quercus ilex*, mycorrhized with *Tuber melanosporum*, at 400 plants/ha over 4 hectares - Seedling quality: Two-year-old mycorrhized seedlings from Viveros Fuenteamarga (Valladolid), with a mean height of 36 cm, mean stem diameter of 6.8 mm, and an average mycorrhization rate of 29%. - Site preparation: Cross subsoiling and shallow tillage, with a 5 x 5 m planting spacing. Fencing and an irrigation system were installed to mitigate wildlife browsing risk during establishment. - Maintenance planned: A 5-year silvicultural plan includes soil tillage in 2025; irrigation and replacement of dead plants in 2026–2027; and pruning from 2028 onwards. - Future outlook: The plantation is managed under a 40-year continuous canopy forest plan, with natural regeneration expected after approximately 30 years. A truffle-growing school and guided visits are planned to support knowledge transfer and local engagement.

Agroforestry in Nemai Nagar (India), to be planted in 2026

 35 trees planted

In the course of 2026, these agroforestry trees will be planted in Nemai Nagar village (Jhargram district, West Bengal). Once the planting has taken place, this section will be updated with the correct species & geolocation. The project focuses on working with smallholder households in selected districts of West Bengal, India, to plant and maintain primarily fruit-bearing trees through a participatory approach. Local community members are actively engaged throughout the process: gaining technical knowledge, operating local nurseries to produce saplings through grafting and seed propagation, carrying out sustained planting efforts, taking ownership of the trees, and ensuring their long-term survival.



Agroforestry restoration in QOP (Argentina), 2024-2026

 100 trees planted

This planting takes place in the Quebracho & Oka Puckie community (QOP), a now-protected community forest in northern Argentina. We restore degraded patches of native forest using species of high ecological, cultural and food value, enriching and recovering the forest's capacity to feed and sustain the communities who have always lived from it. Following the indigenous logic of native forest enrichment, families can continue to gather fruits and other resources in the way they have always done traditionally. Traditional knowledge is incorporated into planting techniques. The planting model prioritises an irregular native forest structure: multiple tree and shrub species of different ages, a complex vertical structure across various strata, and a spatial distribution that emulates the natural patterns of the local ecosystem. Species planted: - *Neltuma alba* (White Algarrobo / carob) - key food source for people and wildlife, nitrogen fixer, soil protection - *Anadenanthera colubrina* (Cebil) - deep cultural value for the Wichi community, attracts pollinators, medicinal properties - *Ceiba chodati* - native species contributing to vertical forest structure and biodiversity - *Handroanthus impetiginosus* - native species contributing to vertical forest structure and biodiversity - *Calycophyllum multiflorum* - native species contributing to vertical forest structure and biodiversity - *Caesalpinia paraguariensis* - native species contributing to vertical forest structure and biodiversity - *Lithraea molleoides* (Molle) - high drought resistance, wildlife refuge, medicinal properties - *Leucaena leucocephala* (White Aromo) - fast-growing and drought-resistant, fixes nitrogen and restores degraded soils; particularly effective in recovering land affected by wildfires, agrotoxics or flooding This is an ongoing project, with planting carried out in multiple rounds since early 2023: - March-April 2024: 500 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Ceiba Chodati*, *Anadenanthera colubrina*, *Handroanthus impetiginosus*, *Calycophyllum multiflorum*) - October-November 2024: 270 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Ceiba Chodati*) - January 2025: 242 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Ceiba Chodati*, *Caesalpinia paraguariensis*, *Anadenanthera colubrina*) - March 2025: 356 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Anadenanthera colubrina*, *Lithraea Molleoides*) - January 2026: 606 trees (*Neltuma Alba*, *Ceiba Chodati*, *Leucaena leucocephala*)

Agroforestry in Argentina, to be planted in 2026

 163 trees planted

In the course of 2026, these trees will be planted in the Yunga and Chaco regions of northern Argentina. Our approach rests on two complementary pillars, co-designed with local communities based on what is most needed in each territory. Pillar 1 – Agroforestry restoration We reforest large, now-protected community forests damaged by logging, focusing on native trees of high ecological, cultural and food value – such as carob, mistol and chañar. Following the indigenous logic of native forest enrichment, we restore degraded patches and recover the forest's capacity to feed and sustain the communities who have always lived from it, allowing families to gather fruits and other resources as they have always done traditionally. The planting model prioritises an irregular native forest structure: multiple tree and shrub species of different ages, a complex vertical structure across various strata, and a spatial distribution that emulates the natural patterns of the local ecosystem. Pillar 2 – Intensive agroforestry Since 2025, we have added a second, complementary approach. On defined plots, we develop multi-strata agroforestry systems that replicate forest structures at higher productive intensity, combining native and non-native species – mango, banana, avocado, citrus and moringa – alongside vegetables, legumes, aromatic plants and medicinal species. This pillar directly addresses the malnutrition and health issues caused by forest loss. As neighbouring communities come to learn and establish their own systems, the approach generates a powerful multiplier effect across the region. Once planting has taken place, this section will be updated with the confirmed species, geolocations, pictures and approach (agroforestry restoration or intensive agroforestry)

Direct sowing in Paraíba state, August 2023

 284 sqm of forest planted ($\approx$ 75 trees)

This project is located in Paraíba State, within the limits of Japungu agroindustry areas. The Japungu is a long time partner for restoration purposes, being one of the most important sugarcane plantations in Brazil. The Japungu plantations are in an area that is emblematic for biodiversity conservation, where our project aims to connect two protected areas in the region where threatened species occur – The Pacatuba-Gargaú Corridor. There, among many other species, we have the Red Handed Howling Monkey and the Blonde Capuchin Monkey still in large numbers, in a fragmented landscape. Our goal is to connect those forests to bring more habitats for those and other species of the region. The planting activities are very important to the context of the region, helping to bring back biodiversity and to employ people on seed collection and planting activities. In July 2023, we received the collected seeds from the small farmers of the region. They could collect about 500 kg of native seeds of 31 species. We have also used green fertilizer species. The green fertilisation has the role of stabilising better microclimate conditions and improve soil quality, decreasing the competition with invasive grasses through a fast soil covering, and creating the better conditions for the native seeds to thrive in the planting. The planting activities are divided into three steps: soil preparation, muvuca preparation, and mechanized sowing. The first results of the areas planted show that the planting activities went as expected, resulting in 1.06 hectares and more than 4 thousand trees. With this planting, we were able to involve 11 seed collectors, 2 tractor operators, 4 restoration workers, 4 environmental experts, and a team of 8 people providing technical and administrative support. This planting activity contributed to helping to improve the connecting biodiversity corridors for primate conservation. It also involved local labor, which means shared benefits to communities, and preservation of essential areas. We will visit the planting sites regularly, to monitor the development of the restoration activity. In the meantime, the local partners take care of the areas and send frequent reports to our team.

Farms planted in March 2025 - Akamasoa agroforestry project, Madagascar

 1 trees planted

On these farms, multiple small agroforestry plantations were executed in collaboration with the local farmers and as part of the large Akamasoa agroforestry project. During March 2025, 6809 trees were planted, including: - 25% cash crops, such as Pink Berries and Ravintsara - 72% forest trees, such as Acacia, Jacaranda, and Eucalyptus - 3% fruit trees, such as Rotra



Reforestation in Ingung Kapia (DRC), 2022-2024

 111 trees planted

In Ingung Kapia, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, we plant native tree species on degraded soils to restore biodiversity and create meaningful employment for local communities through manual planting work. Since we began in 2022, our reforestation program has taken on the challenge of restoring the natural environment and preventing further desertification of the region. Looking ahead, our long-term vision includes well-considered forest management, designed to relieve pressure on DR Congo's precious old-growth jungle. Our planting target is 1,000 trees per hectare at survival, achieved by initially planting 1,250 trees per hectare to account for natural loss. The species mix is intentionally diverse, combining native forest trees to support soil recovery and ecological resilience. The full list of species planted includes: *Millettia laurentii* (Wenge) *Cassia siamea* & *Cassia floribunda* *Pentaclethra macrophylla* (Owes) *Piptodeniastrium africanum* (Osing) *Hevea brasiliensis* *Uapaca mole* (Ontang) *Canarium schweinfurtii* (Mbidi) *Prioria balsamifera* (Mwana Mpembe) *Ricinodendron heudelotii* (Ongiel) *Erythrophleum gabonensis* (Onkok) *Guibourtia demeusei* (Ladzum) *Paramacrolobium coelucum* (Obwar Osur) *Prioria oxyphylla* (Tshitola) *Pterocarpus soyauxii* (Padouk) *Ceiba pentandra* (Obel) *Milicia excelsa* (Mulundu) *Leplaea cedrata* *Pachira aquatica* (Nguba Mindele) *Staudtia kamerunensis* *Ongokea gore* (Ndeke) *Acacia auriculiformis* *Acacia mangium* *Maesopsis eminii* *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* (Labong) *Dacryodes normandii* *Celtis tessmannii* *Pycnanthus angolensis* *Nauclea diderrichii* *Pericopsis elata* (Afromosia) *Millettia drastica* *Coffea arabica* & *Coffea robusta* *Autranella congolensis* *Entandrophragma gabonense* (Tiama Blanc) *Khaya grandifoliola* *Treculia africana* *Combretum welwitschii* *Azelia bipindensis* *Millettia versicolor* (Ablo) *Olong Obol Mbem Dileka* *Nkokoking* The full reforestation plot spans 52.5 hectares. We began planting in 2022, and by the end of 2024 the entire plot was fully funded, a milestone we are incredibly proud of. This work is made possible by a dedicated team of 150 day laborers (136 men and 14 women) from the local community, ensuring that forest restoration directly translates into livelihoods and long-term investment in the land by the people who depend on it most.



Reforestation in Ingung Kapia (DRC), 2025-2026

 232 trees planted

In Ingung Kapia, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, we plant native tree species on degraded soils to restore biodiversity and create meaningful employment for local communities through manual planting work. Our reforestation program has taken on the challenge of restoring the natural environment and preventing further desertification of the region. Looking ahead, our long-term vision includes well-considered forest management, designed to relieve pressure on DR Congo's precious old-growth jungle. Our planting target is 1,000 trees per hectare at survival, achieved by initially planting 1,250 trees per hectare to account for natural loss. The species mix is intentionally diverse, combining native forest trees to support soil recovery and ecological resilience. The full list of species planted includes: *Millettia laurentii* (Wenge) *Cassia siamea* & *Cassia floribunda* *Pentaclethra macrophylla* (Owes) *Piptodeniastrium africanum* (Osing) *Hevea brasiliensis* *Uapaca mole* (Ontang) *Canarium schweinfurtii* (Mbidi) *Prioria balsamifera* (Mwana Mpembe) *Ricinodendron heudelotii* (Ongiel) *Erythrophleum gabonensis* (Onkok) *Guibourtia demeusei* (Ladzum) *Paramacrolobium coelucum* (Obwar Osur) *Prioria oxyphylla* (Tshitola) *Pterocarpus soyauxii* (Padouk) *Ceiba pentandra* (Obel) *Milicia excelsa* (Mulundu) *Leplaea cedrata* *Pachira aquatica* (Nguba Mindele) *Staudtia kamerunensis* *Ongokea gore* (Ndeke) *Acacia auriculiformis* *Acacia mangium* *Maesopsis eminii* *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* (Labong) *Dacryodes normandii* *Celtis tessmannii* *Pycnanthus angolensis* *Nauclea diderrichii* *Pericopsis elata* (Afromosia) *Millettia drastica* *Coffea arabica* & *Coffea robusta* *Autranella congolensis* *Entandrophragma gabonense* (Tiama Blanc) *Khaya grandifoliola* *Treulia africana* *Combretum welwitschii* *Afzelia bipindensis* *Millettia versicolor* (Ablo) *Olong Obol Mbem Dileka* *Nkokoking* The full reforestation plot spans 38 hectares. We are working hard to secure the funding needed to complete this plot and continue our commitment to large-scale forest restoration across the region.



Mangrove plantation in Majunga, April 2025

 131 trees planted

On three sites (1.58 ha, 1.48 ha & 0.34 ha), in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Amparemahintsy (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In April 2025, 22.104 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.

Mangroves in Majunga, 2023

 4319 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.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, March 2026

 27 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, April 2024

 1 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.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, December 2024

 105 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.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, to be planted in 2026

 64 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

 40 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, April 2026

 5 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 1.87 ha to restore the mangrove forest. In April 2026, 12177 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

 313 trees planted

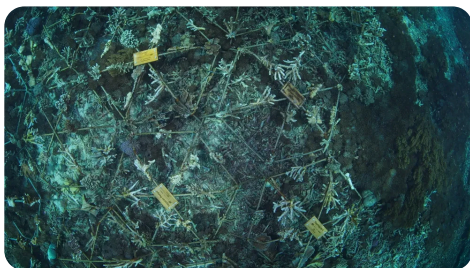
In the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Nosy Kabija (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we've planted new mangrove trees on a site of 2.6 ha to restore the mangrove forest. In December 2025, 8892 mangrove trees of two species were planted here: *Ceriops 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.

Reef restoration with customized coral spiders in Indonesia

📍 Nusa Penida, Bali, Indonesia

🕸 4 coral spiders installed

Coral reefs are resilient ecosystems found throughout the oceans, from deep, cold waters to shallow, tropical waters. However, because of increased frequency of threats and disturbances, the reefs get damaged and often do not have enough time to naturally repair themselves. With this coral reef restoration project in collaboration with Project Laut, we are rebuilding damaged – and expanding healthy – coral reefs, so they can provide all the coral reef ecosystem benefits. In the restoration, we use the spider (or "reef star") technique, in which individual metal structures are welded together into a spider structure. 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, the spiders are left in the ocean for 4 - 6 weeks to become coated in coralline algae. Once the spiders are coated in algae, 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. All restoration work is done by the team of Project Laut, the local communities, or interns trained for these techniques and receive an income from maintaining and gardening the ocean the same way they do on land. The projects do not only create an ecological but also social and economic positive impact. Besides rebuilding the reefs, reducing the local threats, engaging communities and tourists, and bringing more awareness are also very important



Go Ocean member coral spiders

 36 coral fragments transplanted

On 5 April 2024, the first Go Ocean member coral spider was dropped into the water. Coral fragments supported by multiple Go Ocean members (Utopia Events, Cryus, Notaris Alexis Brusselmans, and Sarah Parent) are attached to the spider. On 12 May 2024, a first monitoring round was executed and the structure is doing well. In July 2024, a second Go Ocean member coral spider was dropped into the water, with coral fragments for Just Jane, Cryus, BUFL, CEOs 4 Climate, Komma Board, and Belgisch Centrum voor Geleidehonden. In September 2024, a third Go Ocean member coral spider was installed, with coral fragments for Just Jane, Paneltim, Greenspeed USA, Aquafox, Cryus, and several individuals. A new monitoring round on the three structures was executed on October 31, 2024. In January 2025, a 6th Go Ocean member coral spider was dropped into the water, with coral fragments for Jana Under The Sea, Aquafox, Greenspeed USA, Cryus, and Steven Wilberts. In March 2025, the 4th and 5th coral spider were installed with a little delay. These carry the following member's corals: Impaktfull, Just Jane, Greenspeed USA, Jonas Bary, Valipac, Cryus, Better World Marketing, and Notaris Alexis Brusselmans. In May and June 2025, the 7th and 8th coral spiders were installed, including fragments by Organise-IT, Just Jane, Better World Marketing, Cryus, Lago, Aquafox, Greenspeed USA, and individual members. In July 2025, the 9th and 10th coral spiders were installed, including fragments by our individual members, Cryus, and Just Jane. In October, we installed a second 10th coral spider (miscalculation :-)). 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.

Coral transplantation near Penida island, Indonesia (332 coral fragments)

 1 coral fragments transplanted

On the 20th of July, 2023, we transplanted coral fragments near Penida Island, Bali, Indonesia. In the restoration, we use a variety of coral species and different nursery and reef restoration methods depending on the location and needs of the reef being restored. All work is done by the local communities that are trained for these techniques and receive an income from maintaining and gardening the ocean the same way they do on land. The projects do not only create an ecological but also social and economic positive impact. 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.

Transplantation of 60 coral fragments in Bali

 1 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

 41 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.

Seagrass transplantation area, March - July 2025

 5 seagrass shoots planted

With the help of 47 incredible volunteers from the UK, Europe, and beyond, our local team in Scotland transplanted 20,000 shoots over a five-week sprint this spring, potentially creating 2,600 m² of new seagrass meadow. That's a 300% increase from last year's efforts. They're growing, literally and figuratively. In 2024, we often planted bundles of 10 shoots at 2 bundles per square metre. This year, we switched it up: 1 bundle per square metre, and half of those only had 5 shoots. If this lower-density method works, it could quadruple our restoration capacity. We also kicked things off six weeks ahead of schedule this year, planting 2,000 shoots in late March. We're testing if we can extend the planting season to gain more flexibility and free up time for oyster restoration later in the summer. Until now, all transplanting has happened next to existing seagrass meadows. But this year, we went bold: we planted in two areas where eDNA analysis suggested seagrass used to grow: - A site in Loch Craignish capped with land-quarried sand (see more on Van Oord below) - A completely new site in Loch Beag, just next door



Mangrove restoration in Majunga, coming soon

 39 mangroves planted

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.

Mangrove restoration in Majunga, October 2025

 86 mangroves planted

On this 0.58-hectare site, in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Amparimahitsy (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In October 2025, 2288 mangrove trees of one species were 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.

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

 24 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

