



Impact summary

24/6/2026



Supports



GOFOREST

727

trees planted

GOOCEAN

506

mangroves
planted

GOOCEAN

4

coral fragments
transplanted

GOOCEAN

7

coral spiders
installed

GOFOREST

205

sqm of forest
planted

GOFOREST

280.49

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime

GOOCEAN

58.70

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime

GOOCEAN

4

oyster batch(es)
installed



Projects we support



Durnal (1625 trees), Belgium 2024-2025

 68 trees planted

The project is located in the town of Durnal (postcode 5530), Belgium, and concerns a reforestation following an attack by bark beetles on the spruce trees in the area. On a plot of 0.9 hectares, located along a watercourse, 1150 trees will be planted, consisting of common oaks, alders and rowans. The reforestation is intended to increase biodiversity, protect the soil and support the water cycle. Part of the existing natural regeneration of birches will be preserved to form 10% of the final population. The planting takes place in the winter of 2024-2025. Plantation updates: - Planting period: The trees were planted between December 2024 and January 2025. - 1150 trees planted: 475 sessile oaks (41.30%), 475 alders (41.30%) and 200 rowan trees (17.40%) - Monitoring summary: Planting was done in mixed lines, with terrain prepared by mulching and protected using repellent. Weather conditions were humid. - Maintenance: Clearing is planned to support tree growth.



Roy project, Belgium

 209 trees planted

This project is located in Roy in Marche-en-Famenne, which is a busy region for hikers and/or tourists. The 3-ha project consists of restoring a forest damaged by the bark beetle and afforesting an adjacent piece of grassland with 5800 trees. The largest part (4800 trees) of the project is carried out in the planting season, winter 2023-2024. A small part of the plantation (1000 trees) is postponed to winter 2024-2025 because of wet weather. The planting is organized in four plots: Plot a = 1400 alders Plot b = 500 sessile oaks (planted for the Green Friday & De Warmste Boom campaigns) Plot c = 1500 spruce trees, 800 Douglas firs, 800 larches Plot d = 800 sessile oaks Before, one part of the plot was populated by spruce trees highly affected by bark beetle and one part has been abandoned since 1990. It is important to restore this area because it brings about benefits for the environment, the landscape, and the climate resilience of the Belgian forests.

Sohan (Theux) project, Belgium 2025-2026

 90 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.



Afforestation in Armenia

📍 Armenia

🌳 200 trees planted

The forested area in Armenia is 300,000 ha or about 10% of the total territory, so Armenia ranks among the countries with low forest cover. The world average is 31%. The country's forests provide many important benefits: economic, environmental, social and cultural. In addition to recreational and aesthetic value, forests maintain the water balance of ecosystems, improve soil fertility to increase agricultural productivity, and protect soil from erosion and flooding. It is estimated that 200 years ago Armenia's forest cover was twice as large as it was in the beginning of the 20th century. The main three reasons for this loss are: industrialization and the use of forest lands for agriculture and animal grazing. 80% of the country's surface is facing a danger of desertification (ref: 4th National Communique on Climate Change, 2020). Armenia is one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of climate in the Europe and Central Asia region. The country faces significant risks caused by climate change. Exceptional weather phenomena and their consequences have become especially frequent: droughts, landslides and forest fires. Armenia can reduce the risks of these disasters by extending its forest coverage. Creating new forests and preserving the existing ones has become now a national security issue as these are the ecosystems that will allow living conditions for future generations. Creating forests is a very long process, it is essential to start now while it is still possible in order to have established forests in the future. Together with our partner My Forest Armenia, our afforestation projects fight desertification, combat soil erosion, and preserve the water. The projects also empower the local communities and create jobs that provide a stable income. From seed collections to forest rangers, increasing forest coverage empowers rural villagers. It gives them solid training in a useful field, and it gives them an income while doing profoundly meaningful work. Forests will benefit them directly literally for centuries to come. Reducing poverty and increasing forests are linked. By helping people, we help forests. By helping forests, we help people. This is an important benefit, because 30% of the Armenian population still lives below the poverty line.



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

 160 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.



Direct sowing in Paraíba state

 205 sqm of forest planted

We will proceed with the plantation once one hectare of reforestation is secured. The exact location will follow. We use 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.



Paneltim's coral spiders

 7 coral spiders installed

On 5 April 2024, the first five Paneltim coral spiders were dropped into the water. On 10 April 2024, another two are installed. On 12 May 2024, a first monitoring round was executed and the structures are doing well. In July 2024 and October 2024, monitoring was conducted and new pictures were taken. 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.

Go Ocean member coral spiders

 4 coral fragments transplanted

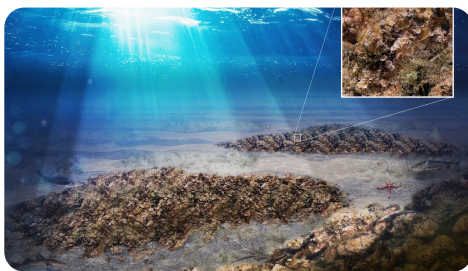
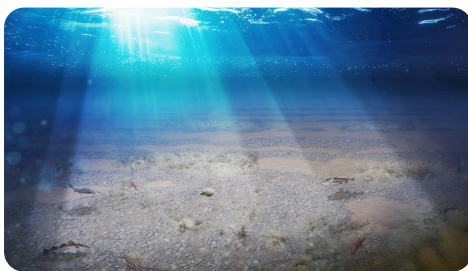
On 5 April 2024, the first Go Ocean member coral spider was dropped into the water. Coral fragments supported by multiple Go Ocean members (Utopia Events, Cryus, Notaris Alexis Brusselmans, and Sarah Parent) are attached to the spider. On 12 May 2024, a first monitoring round was executed and the structure 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, BUFFL, 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.

Oyster reef restoration in the Belgian North Sea

 Belgian North Sea

 4 oyster batch(es)

Before 1850, European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) reefs were a dominant structural and ecological feature of the North Sea. Due to human impact and the spread of a persistent oyster parasite, these reefs have now nearly disappeared. Yet oyster reefs remain vital ecosystems. Often referred to as "ecosystem engineers", they provide habitats that support a wide array of marine life. The government, industry and science join forces to tackle the challenges of restoring oyster reefs, a complex operation that requires both innovation and interdisciplinary expertise. The logistical complexity, coupled with the sensitivity of oysters to disturbance—during seeding of hard reef substrates with oyster larvae, as well as their subsequent transport and installation at sea— requires in-depth knowledge across multiple fields of expertise. The BELREEFS project, commissioned by the Belgian Federal Public Service (FPS) Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment as part of the action T4.8 of the LIFE Belgium for Biodiversity programme (101069526), exemplifies this collaborative spirit. It brings together Jan De Nul Group, the Institute of Natural Sciences, Shells & Valves, and Mantis Consulting, with guidance from the Native Oyster Restoration Alliance (NORA) and additional support from Go Ocean. BELREEFS consists of three phases: identifying suitable sites in existing gravel beds for kick-starting new oyster reefs, deploying substrates seeded with oyster larvae, and guiding the development of self-sustaining reefs that attract and support other marine species—thereby enhancing biodiversity. These reefs provide essential shelter, feeding and breeding grounds for a wide variety of marine flora and fauna. To maximize reef survival and reproduction, BELREEFS identified locations with the most suitable seabed and environmental conditions, as well as natural protection from damage. Detailed seabed mapping, led by the Institute of Natural Sciences, informed decisions regarding the reef deployment location. Furthermore, the project builds on key innovations—such as developing reef installation methods and refining 'remote setting' techniques, whereby oyster larvae produced elsewhere settle on reef substrates in laboratory conditions before being deployed at sea. Once deployed, the new oyster reefs will be closely monitored for several years to assess their development and ecological impact. "The European flat oyster has always been an important core species in our North Sea, but it has today nearly disappeared. The active restoration of these oyster populations is therefore a priority for us. The fact that we can collaborate on this scale with scientists and industry is truly unique". - FPS Public Health, Marine Environment Department Timing: Summer 2025 - 1st installation of oyster reef substrates Summer 2026 - 2nd installation of oyster reef substrates (including the first 1082 Go Ocean oyster batches). Summer 2027 - 3rd installation of oyster reef substrates (only Go Ocean oysters, with 1836 batches as the goal).



Mangrove restoration in Majunga, coming soon

 50 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, April 2025

 456 mangroves planted

On this 0.13-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 April 2025, 848 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.

Care for communities

