



Impact summary

25/6/2026

UTOPIA Creative & positive impact event agency

Supports



GOFOREST

2277

trees planted

GOOCEAN

5

coral fragments
transplanted

GOOCEAN

16

seagrass shoots
planted

GOFOREST

1000.66

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime

GOOCEAN

0.01

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Site B - framework planting in São Paulo state

 700 sqm of forest planted ($\approx$ 185 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.



Site A (Categeró farm) - framework planting in São Paulo state

 259 sqm of forest planted ($\approx$ 68 trees)

Starting in August 2023, we executed a restoration project on the Categeró Farm (São Paulo state) which comprises an area of 0,38 hectares and is part of a larger project. In the project, 730 trees of 63 different tree species are planted and maintenance activities (control of invasive grasses, replanting and watering) will be carried out on a regular basis. The area significantly expands a key forest remnant for the conservation of the black-lion-tamarin and initiates the establishment of a large corridor aiming to connect very important gallery forests, ultimately, facilitating wildlife flux to the Morro do Diabo State Park. This project also generated economic impact. Regarding the employment of the local communities, we can share the following figures: - The service contracts with local associations generated approximately U\$ 1,520 of local income; - The production agreements with local associations and families leading the nursery operations, generated approximately U\$ 620 of local income.

La Joya reforestation sites, Peru

 850 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

 1000 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.

Direct sowing in Paraíba state, August 2023

 370 sqm of forest planted ($\approx$ 98 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.

Agroforestry in Ingung Kapia (DRC), 2023-2026

50 trees planted

Agroforestry — a farming system based on trees and their non-timber products — plays a key role in building a lasting relationship with local communities, whose involvement is essential to securing the future of the new forests. Close to the reforestation sites in Ingung Kapia, we have established an agroforestry coffee plantation where coffee plants are grown among the trees. We began developing this plot in 2023, marking an important step towards integrating sustainable agriculture with ecological restoration. Each hectare accommodates 625 shade-grown coffee plants, complemented by native reforestation species planted at 600 plants per hectare. This combined system mirrors the natural forest structure, protects the soil, and provides local communities with a diverse and sustainable source of income. Each hectare also creates employment opportunities for one local family, and in the long term, the harvested coffee can be sold at a fair price. The full plot spans 11 hectares, and our goal is to get it fully funded. By achieving this, we create a new sustainable economy in which people and nature can live in harmony, with greater self-reliance. The economic value of these non-timber products — in this case, coffee — is also a powerful incentive for farmers to move away from the most common agricultural practice across Congo: cutting and burning forests and vegetation to create open pastureland. While widespread, this slash-and-burn approach leads to severe soil erosion and the permanent loss of native vegetation. Agroforestry offers a viable and regenerative alternative.



Reforestation in Ingung Kapia (DRC), 2025-2026

 25 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* *Treculia 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.



Go Ocean member coral spiders

 5 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.

Seagrass transplantation area, May - July 2024

 16 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.

Care for communities

