



Impact summary

11/12/2025



Supports



1204

trees planted



1

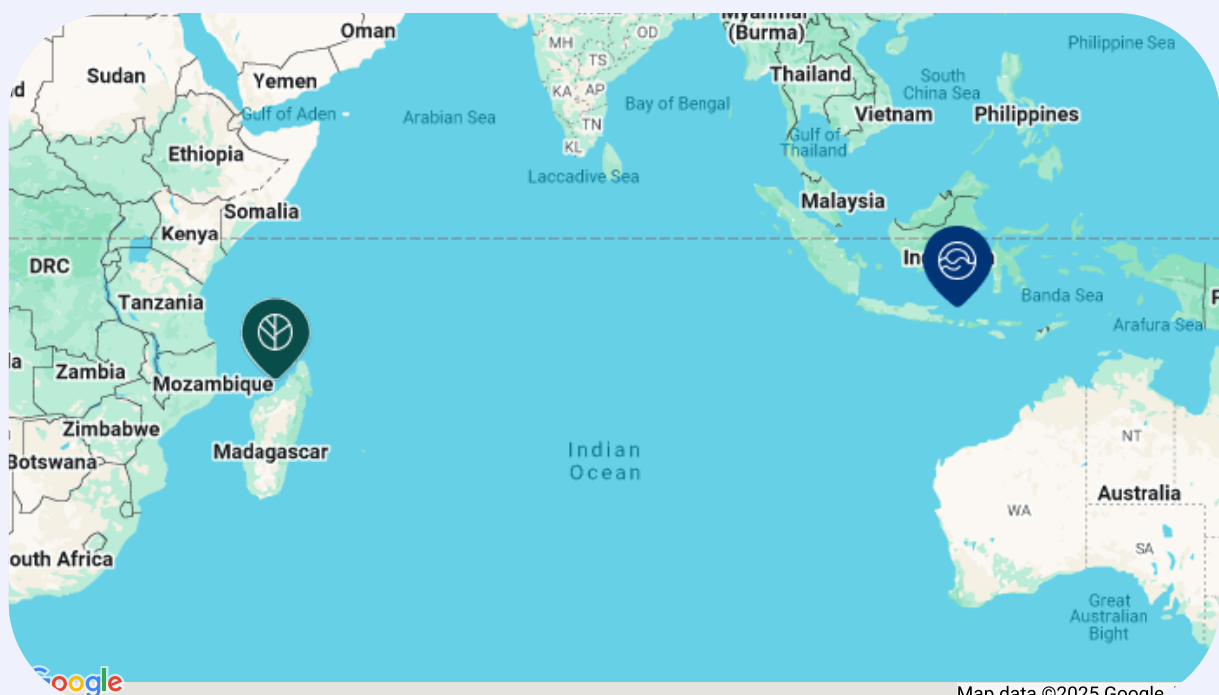
coral spiders
installed

with 16 coral fragments
each



770.56

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Map data ©2025 Google

FDK x GoForest en GoOcean: Impactvol ondernemen

In een wereld onder grote druk, zetten we met FDK volop in op het maken van een positieve impact. Niet alleen met een bewustzijn bij onze kernactiviteiten in de afwerkingssector, maar ook door bij te dragen aan sterke initiatieven die onze planeet ten goede komen. Daarom planten we nu met GoForest om bomen te laten groeien en gaan we in zee met GoOcean om de oceaan te herstellen.

Onze duurzame strategie is geworteld in onze purpose: zo breed mogelijk bouwen aan een kansrijke toekomst door verantwoordelijkheid te nemen voor onze maatschappelijke, ecologische en economische impact. Met deze samenwerking versterken we ons gedeelde engagement om de wereld van morgen te verbeteren — zowel met onze activiteiten als door partners te ondersteunen die de natuur en het milieu in een stroomversnelling herstellen.

Het is onze plicht alle mogelijkheden te benutten om de volgende generaties kansen te bieden en hun omgeving en gezondheid te waarborgen.

Namens de FDK Groep, Sven Deketelaere Bestuurder



Mangrove plantation in Majunga, April 2025

 1204 trees 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 Boanamaray (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. The project consists of restoring 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.

FDK's coral spider

 1 coral spiders installed

In March, 2025, the first FDK coral spider was installed. When using the spider technique, individual metal structures are welded together by local villagers. Once the spider is created, a coat of cement paint is applied. This prevents the leaching of iron into the ecosystem and acts as an attractive base of attachment for the coral. On the upward-facing part of the spider, an engraved name tag made from bamboo is placed. After that, it's time to go into the ocean, for the first time at least. The spiders are left in the ocean for 4 - 6 weeks to become coated in coralline algae. Once the spiders are coated in algae, mixed reef planting techniques are carried out. The reef is carefully combed to find naturally broken, yet still living coral fragments from a variety of coral genera. These fragments are then attached to the spiders using zip ties. As the zip ties become overgrown, excess material is carefully removed to avoid harming wildlife. We attach 16 coral fragments to one coral spider and each spider occupies 0,35 square meters of seafloor. Through the customization of a spider with a name tag, the spider technique allows for transparent monitoring of the coral growth and reef health. This tailored approach ensures transparent and effortless reporting on the progress of restoration efforts.



Care for communities

