

Als volleybalfederatie werken wij samen met Go Forest en GoOcean om bedreigde bossen en oceanen te beschermen en te herstellen. Klimaatverandering, plagen en ziektes vormen een grote bedreiging voor onze ecosystemen. Dankzij jouw donaties kunnen we bomen planten en zeegrasvelden herstellen. Ontdek hier de impact van jouw bijdrage en zie hoe jij bijdraagt aan een duurzamere toekomst.

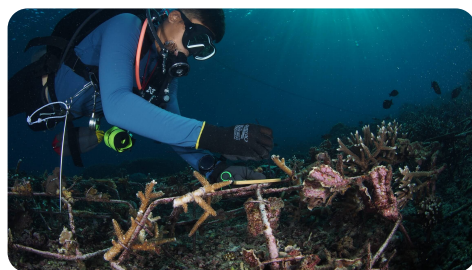
Projects we support



Volley Vlaanderen's coral spider

 1 coral spiders installed

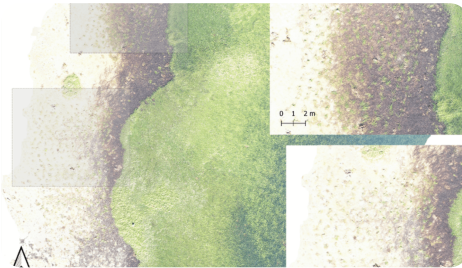
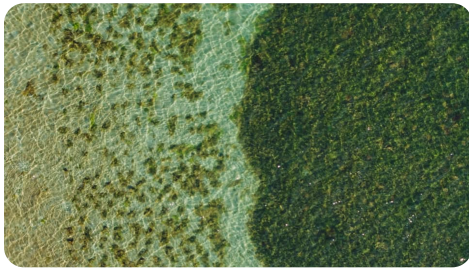
On September 15, 2024, the first Volley Vlaanderen coral spider was installed. Monitoring was executed in October, 2024. When using the spider technique, individual metal structures are welded together by local villagers. Once the spider is created, a coat of cement paint is applied. This prevents the 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

 75 1/5 square meters of seagrass 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.



Mangrove restoration in Majunga, October 2025

 66 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.

