



Impact summary

11/10/2026



*Delhaize fonds, beheerd door B Koning
*Le fonds Delhaize, géré par B Koning Boudewijnsstichting

Supports



15

eco block(s)
in harbor breakwater



13

hectares
forest restored



Projects we support



Presles project, Belgium 2026-2028

 13 hectares

Eight years after bark beetles forced the felling of its spruce stands, this forest in Presles is slowly finding its way back. This project gives that recovery a helping hand, turning a patchy natural regeneration into a diverse and resilient young forest. Restoring a forest isn't only about planting new trees. Supporting forests that are already recovering to make them more resilient is just as important. Assisted natural regeneration builds on the trees that return on their own and adds targeted planting or other actions where nature needs a hand. Work on the 13 hectares runs from 2026 to 2028. A mixed forest is already returning on its own, but unevenly: dense in some patches and absent in others. Silvicultural clearings come first, to make the site accessible, followed by management of the natural regeneration to favour the most vigorous trees. The bare patches are then planted with 7,500 young trees, and protection and ongoing maintenance help them establish. The long-term goal is a forest managed according to mixed forestry with continuous cover principles, promoting natural regeneration and the maintenance of a diverse and well-structured forest stand.

- Silvicultural clearings: In 2026, clearings will be opened every 10 metres, creating a network of partitions across the plots. They make the site easier to access and maintain. They also channel wildlife along designated paths, reducing its random movement through the regeneration areas.
- Managing natural regeneration: Natural regeneration is already present across the site, but unevenly. On some patches, it has come back densely, with different species competing for the same space. Here, some trees will be removed to create better conditions for others to grow.
- Planting in bare patches During the 2027-2028 season, around 7,500 trees will be planted across 4.65 hectares where regeneration hasn't taken hold. The species mix includes sessile oak, beech, Scots pine, hornbeam, wild service tree, sweet chestnut and wild cherry, all adapted to the site.
- Protection and maintenance The site has a significant wild boar population, and roe deer have already browsed some of the young trees. Protective tubes will shield both plantings and natural regeneration throughout the project. Thinning and clearing in the final year will keep the young stand on track. In the long term, the forest will be managed according to mixed forestry with continuous cover principles.



Enhancing biodiversity in the Blankenberge harbor

 Blankenberge, Belgium

 15 eco block(s)

The biodiversity in the North Sea is under threat due to overfishing, pollution, and habitat destruction. Intensive fishing practices have depleted fish stocks and damaged the seabed. Pollution from agricultural runoff and industrial activities has led to water quality degradation. Additionally, infrastructure projects disrupt marine habitats, further impacting marine life. We need to rethink how infrastructure projects are carried out, and consider how to design them more in harmony with nature. Our collaborative effort with Deme Group & Artes, and MDK (Maritime Services and Coast Agency) aims to transform Blankenberge's harbor dam into a model of sustainable, nature-inclusive infrastructure. The new harbor dam will be built not only with the traditional concrete Haro blocks but also with 40 nature-inclusive Haro blocks. These nature-inclusive units meet marine-grade concrete standards and are designed to promote ecological responsibility by fostering marine life. They support a diverse range of marine species, improve water quality, and stimulate carbon storage. The technology transforms marine concrete into habitable surfaces, promoting the growth of calcific organisms such as oysters, tubeworms, corals, and algae, which filter water, sequester carbon, and create a habitat for a variety of other marine life. The goal of Go Ocean is to gain support for 40 eco units. The units are installed in 2025. When proven successful, the project can be expanded for large-scale application along the Belgian coastline and beyond. To ensure the ecological benefits are realized and documented, we adhere to a comprehensive monitoring plan. The monitoring scope includes:

- Diversity indices: We will measure biodiversity, species richness, and species abundance between the eco Haro units and the traditional concrete blocks (A/B).
- Successional stages: Differences in biogenic buildup and successional stages will be recorded.
- Biological accumulation: We will assess the biological productivity and ecological value of the breakwater.

Nice to know: because the eco units can be customized with numbers and company logos, we can provide transparency, personal ecological monitoring, and unique branding opportunities.

