



LIFE PRIMED (LIFE17NAT/GR/000511) - Restoration, management and valorisation of PRiority habitats of MEDiterranean coastal areas

Project funded with
the contribution of
the European
Commission under
the LIFE programme



PARTNERSHIP

Coordinator

Associated Beneficiaries



DURATION

6 ½ years

BUDGET INFO

Total budget: ca. 2 M

% EC Cofinancing: 75% (ca. 1,6 M)



LIFE PRIMED

Restoration, management and valorisation of PRiority habitats of MEDiterranean coastal areas

#2 NATURA 2000 SITES

Delta of Nestos River, Eastern Makedonia, Greece (SCI GR1150010)

Bosco di Palo Laziale, Rome, Lazio, Italy (SCI IT6030022)



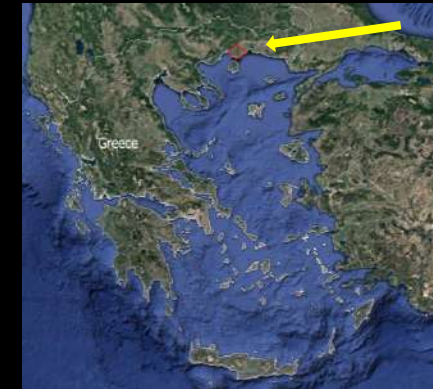
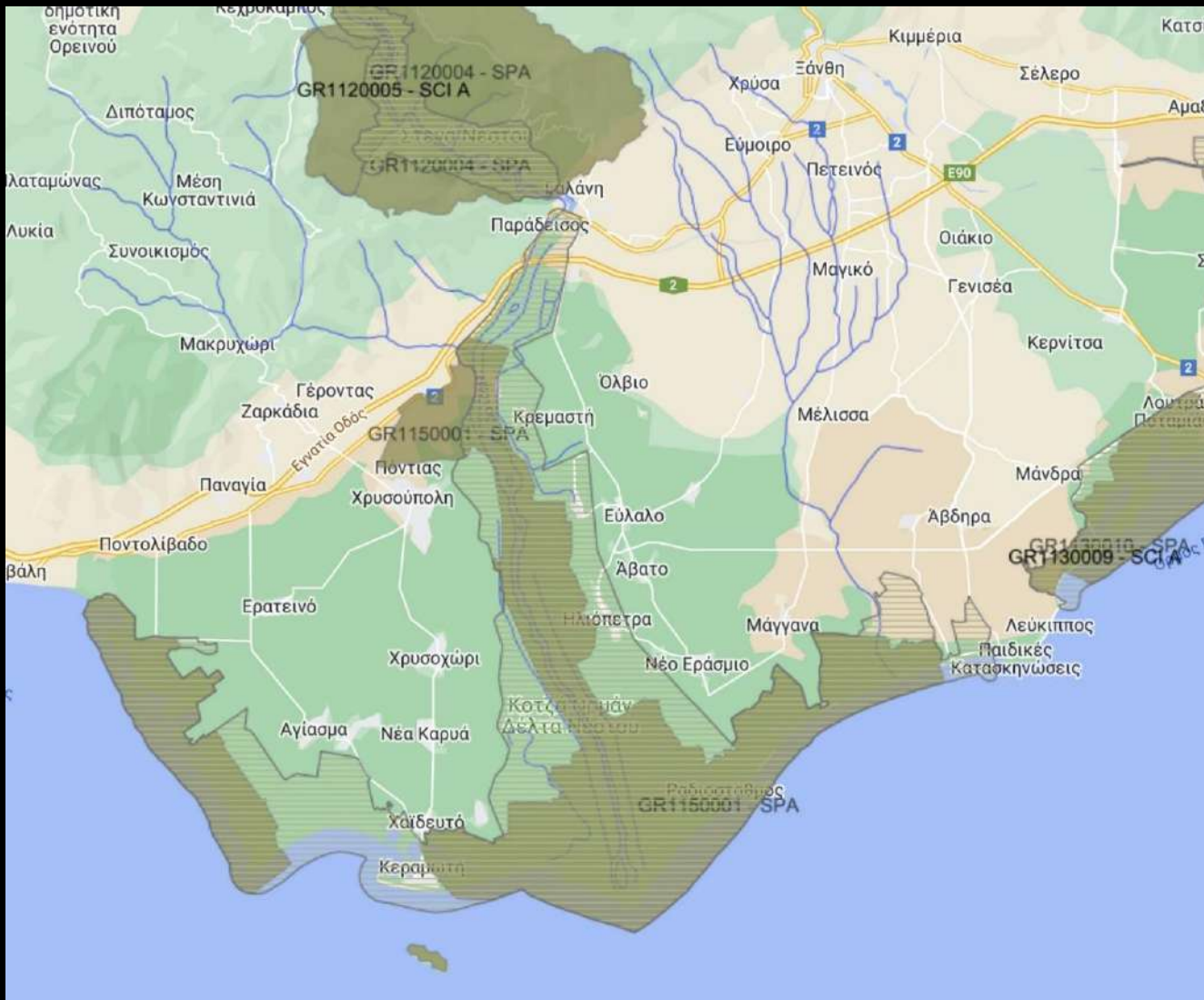
PARTNERSHIP

Coordinator Associated Beneficiaries



The project and all actions are made possible with support from the LIFE financial instrument of the European Community

Nestos Delta



Area designated in:

 GR1150010 – SCI

 GR1150001 – SPA

List of Wetlands of International Importance - Ramsar Convention

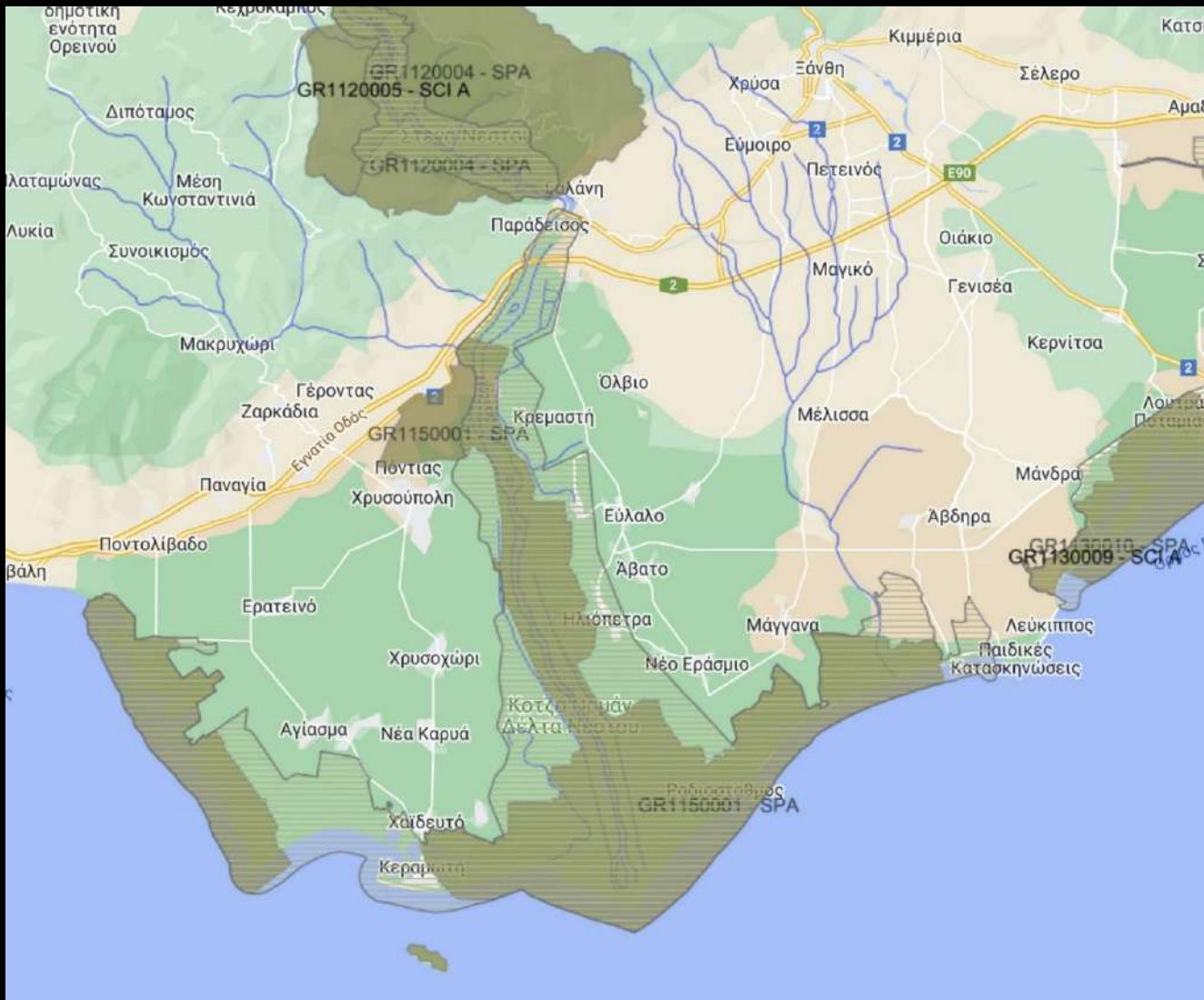
Special Protection Areas for birds of the European Union



Restoration, management and valorisation of PRiority habitats of MEDiterranean coastal areas



Nestos Delta



- 28 habitat types
- 307 bird species (34 endangered)
- 20 mammal species (otter, golden jackal)
- 21 fish species
- 11 amphibian species
- 22 reptile species



Restoration, management and valorisation of PRiority habitats of MEDiterranean coastal areas



LIFE17 NAT/GR/000511

GREEN FUND

Nestos Delta - Kotza Orman



Land cover changes

From 12,000 ha in 1920 reduced to 1,700 ha



Restoration, management and valorisation of PRiority habitats of MEDiterranean coastal areas



LIFE17 NAT/GR/000511

GREEN FUND

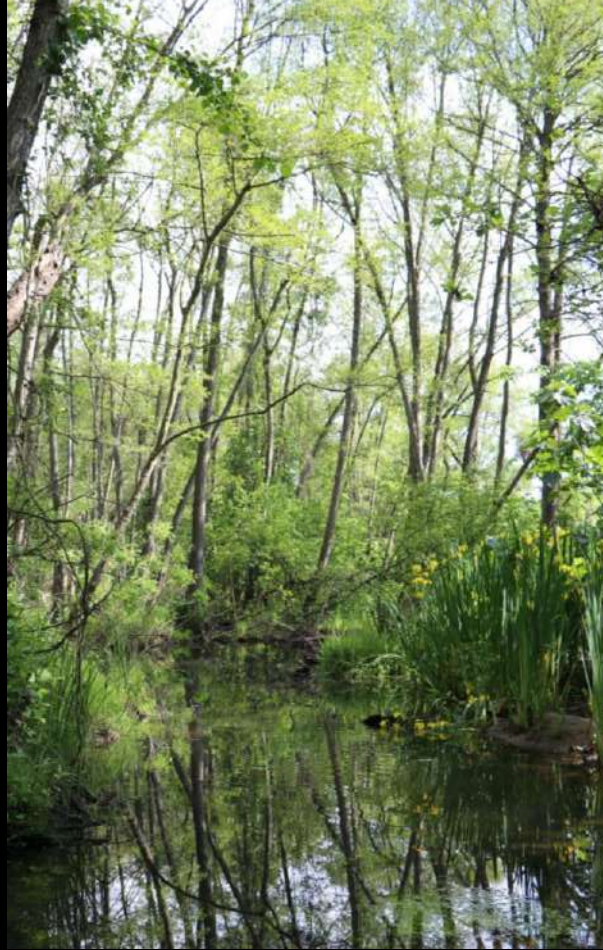
Nestos Delta – habitat 91E0*



Habitat 91E0*

Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn. and *Fraxinus excelsior* L.), but also *Fraxinus angustifolia*, *Salix alba*, *Populus alba*, *Populus nigra*, *Juglans regia*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Quercus robur* subsp. *pedunculiflora* and *Ulmus minor* subsp. *canescens*

Nestos Delta – habitat 91E0*



Main threats

- River regulation and land improvement projects (flood control, irrigation, drainage)
- Shrub expansion (reduction of natural regeneration)
- Presence and spread alien and invasive species



Nestos Delta – habitat 3170*



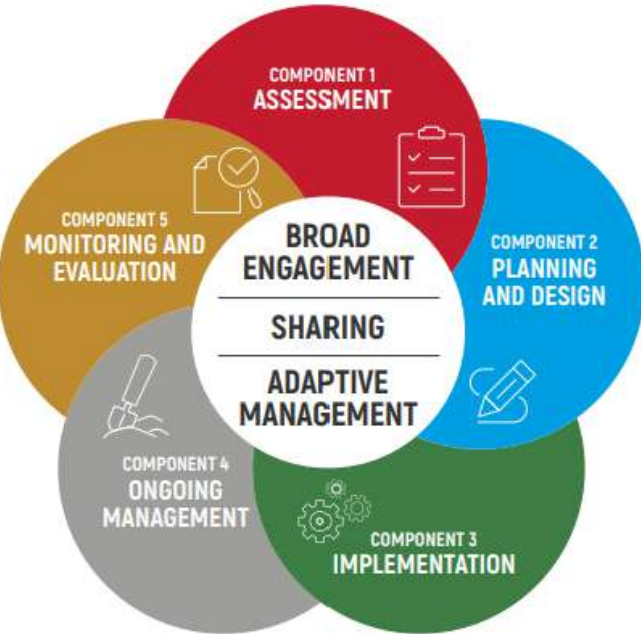
Habitat 3170*

"Mediterranean temporary ponds"
Includes very shallow seasonal ponds (a few centimeters deep)

Main threats

- River regulation and land improvement projects (flood control, irrigation, drainage)
- Fragmented distribution of plant communities
- Grazing during flowering periods, soil compaction (wild boars) and trampling of vegetation (wild boars and cattle)

Standard-based ecological restoration: the SER/FAO's Five Components of the Restoration Process



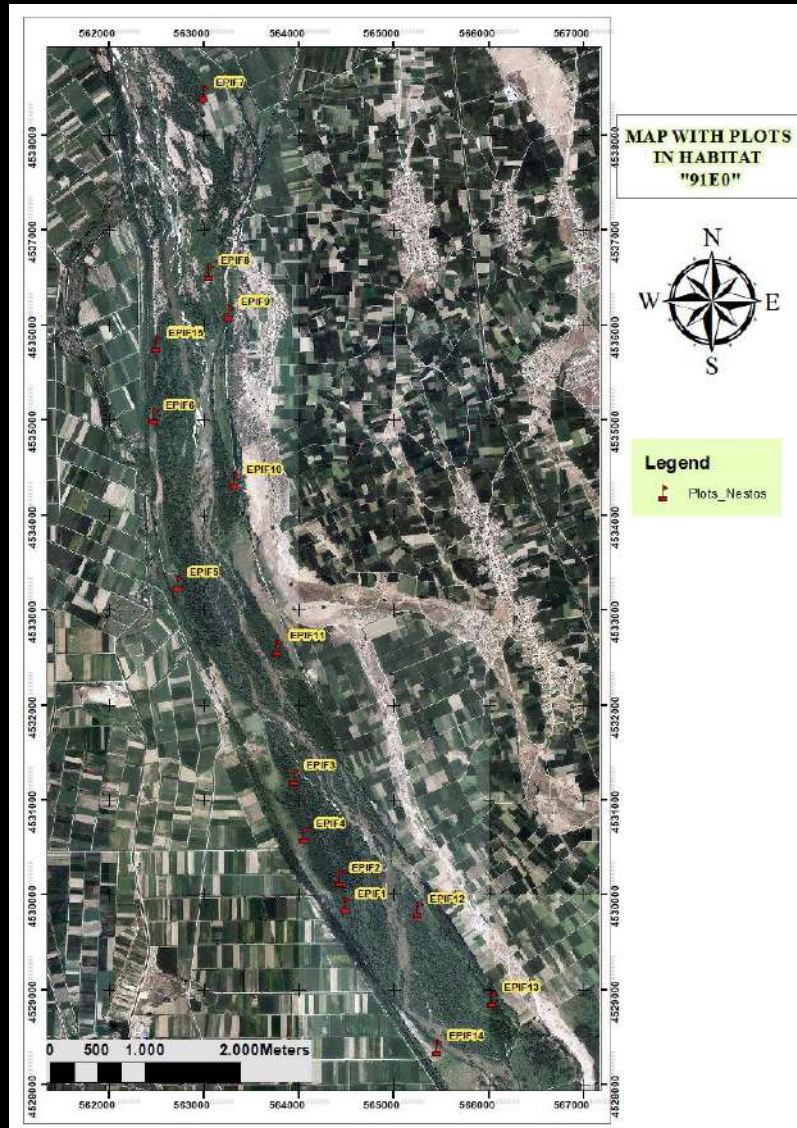
Action	Component	Action	Component
ASSESSMENT		MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
A1	Agreements and action plan	D1	Wildlife monitoring
A2	Topographic survey	D2	Monitoring ecosystem decline and pathogens
A3	Soil analysis	D3	Monitoring of plant species in ponds
A4	Climatic and weather analysis	D4	Monitoring of wood structure and dynamics
A5	Structure and dynamics of wood ecosystems	D5	Soil monitoring
A6	Study of the Mediterranean temporary ponds (3170*)	D6	Socio-economic impact monitoring
PLANNING AND DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION		D7	Ecosystem services impact monitoring
C1	Forestry nursery and reforestation	CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS	
C2	Temporary ponds and habitat recovery	E1	Website
C3	Hydraulic interventions	E2	Project communication
C6	Keystone species propagation	E3	Scientific Workshops
ONGOING MANAGEMENT		E4	Information Panels
C4	Sustainable Forest Strategic Management Plan	E5	Layman's Report
C5	Water Resource Management Plan	E6	Networking with LIFE and non-LIFE projects

Continuum of Ecological Recovery



- **Hydraulic Works (C.3):** Implementation of hydraulic systems (well-points, drainage trenches, underground cistern) to restore water balance and mitigate drought impacts (*Rehabilitation*).
- **Management of Forest Resources (C.4):** Sustainable forest management practices to enhance forest resilience and dynamics (*Rehabilitation*).
- **Management of Water Resources (C.5):** Long-term strategies to address water availability and salinity issues, ensuring ecosystem functionality (*Rehabilitation*).
- **Nursery and Reforestation (C.1):** Propagation of pathogen-free saplings and reforestation efforts to recover native vegetation and biodiversity (*Ecological Restoration*).
- **Creation of Temporary Ponds (C.2):** Establishment of ponds to support native biodiversity, including aquatic plants and amphibians (*Ecological Restoration*).
- **Long-Term Monitoring and Sustainability (Ds/Fs):** Combined actions address hydrological and ecological challenges, aiming for self-regenerating ecosystems and sustainable management (*Ecological Restoration*).

Habitat 91E0* - Preliminary Actions

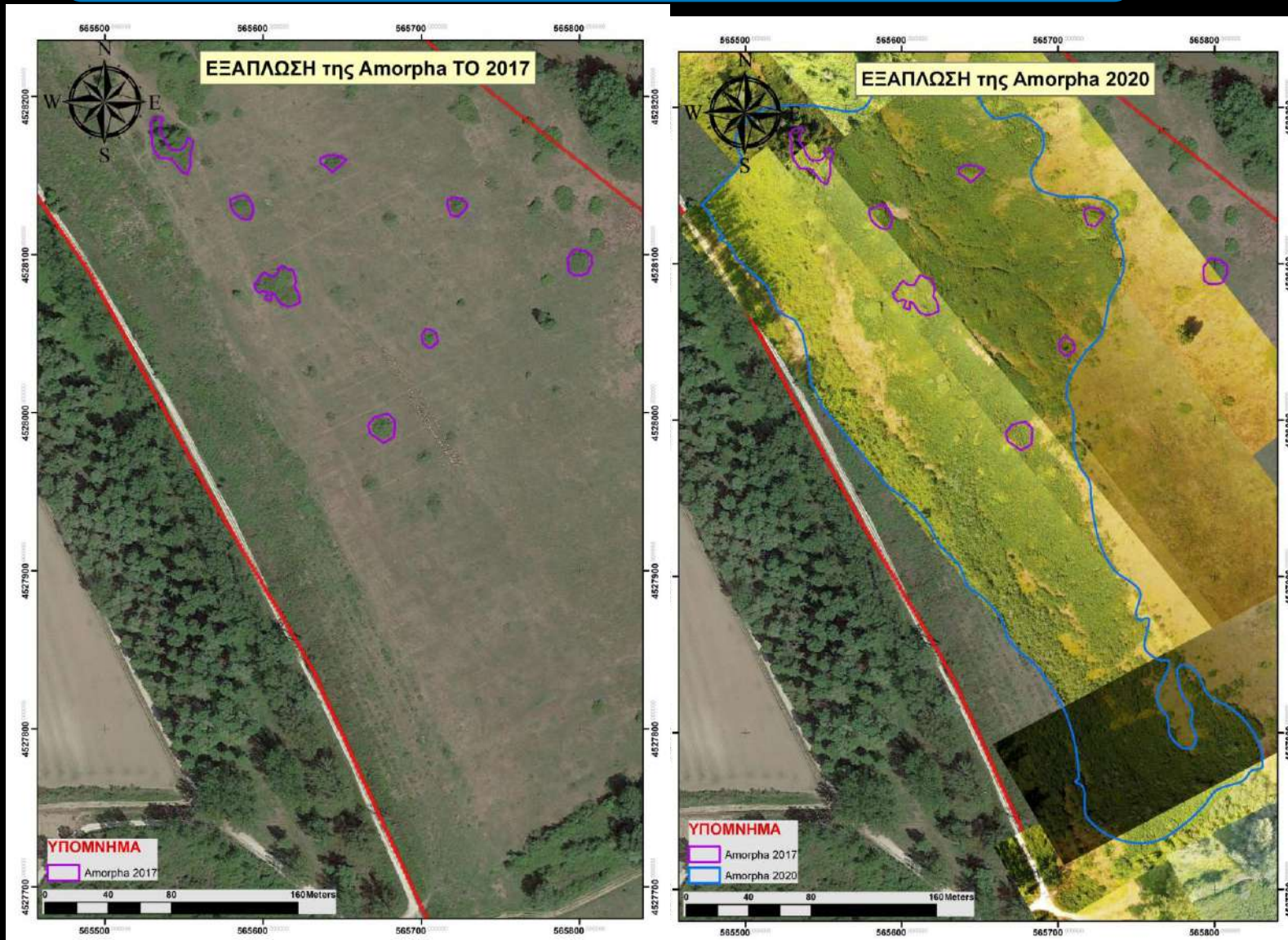


Initial assessment of Structure and Dynamics of Wood Ecosystem

To quantify the current state of conservation and the ecological trend of the alluvial forest 91E0* in the Nestos Delta, Greece

- 15 circular permanent plots, with a radius of 15m each, were established in Nestos
- In each plot, tree species, DBH and tree height were measured
- Basal area and Index of Regeneration were calculated

Amorpha fruticosa encroachment



- Total area: 14ha
- *A. fruticosa* covers 60% of the area compared to 2017

Amorpha fruticosa



- fast growing shrub of 1 – 4 m height
- produces a high number of viable seeds, with good germination ability for 2–3 years
- flowers from May to June
- fruits from July to September
- reproduces both generatively and vegetatively, by sprouting
- light demanding species

Effects

- As it occupies forest openings and edges, it may suppress native tree species of the **priority alluvial forest (91E0*)** in the Nestos Delta.
- It may also reduce the area covered by **temporary ponds**.
- Furthermore, it encroaches upon floodplain pastures and meadows, posing a risk to the **survival of species** listed in Directive 92/43/EEC, such as *Emys orbicularis*, *Testudo hermanni* and *Callimorpha quadripunctaria**

A. fruticosa science-based treatments



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LIFE17 NAT/GR/000511

2009-11-23

I. Vegetation shading



After vegetation was removed, a shading net was placed at 3 m height

II. Plantings of *Alnus glutinosa*

140 *A. glutinosa* seedlings
– natural shading



III. Plantings of *Populus alba*



140 *Populus alba*
propagated plants –
natural shading

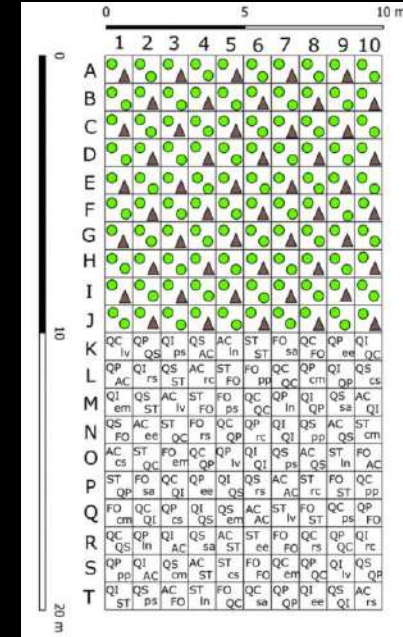
IV. Use of geotextile as a ground cover



V. Controlled grazing



VI. High-density mixed plantation (Miyawaki method)



Effectiveness of control methods



- Shading has a good effect preventing excessive dominance but it is difficult to replicate at a larger scale

Effectiveness of control methods



- *A. glutinosa* plantations seems to hinder the establishment of *A. fruticosa* but long-term monitoring is required

Effectiveness of control methods



- Grazing is the most effective and fast method, but side-effects (trampling, nitrification, etc.) must be monitored

Nestos Delta – habitat 3170*



Habitat 3170*

"Mediterranean temporary ponds"
found in one site

Nestos Delta – habitat 3170*



A grid was placed in the MTP to monitor the plant communities



Project objectives



- Habitat 3170* study / protection measures
- **Creation of new ponds with a total area of 0.1 ha**
- **Hydraulic interventions for the restoration and preservation of habitat 3170***

Nestos Delta – habitat 3170*



Fencing

New areas for ponds

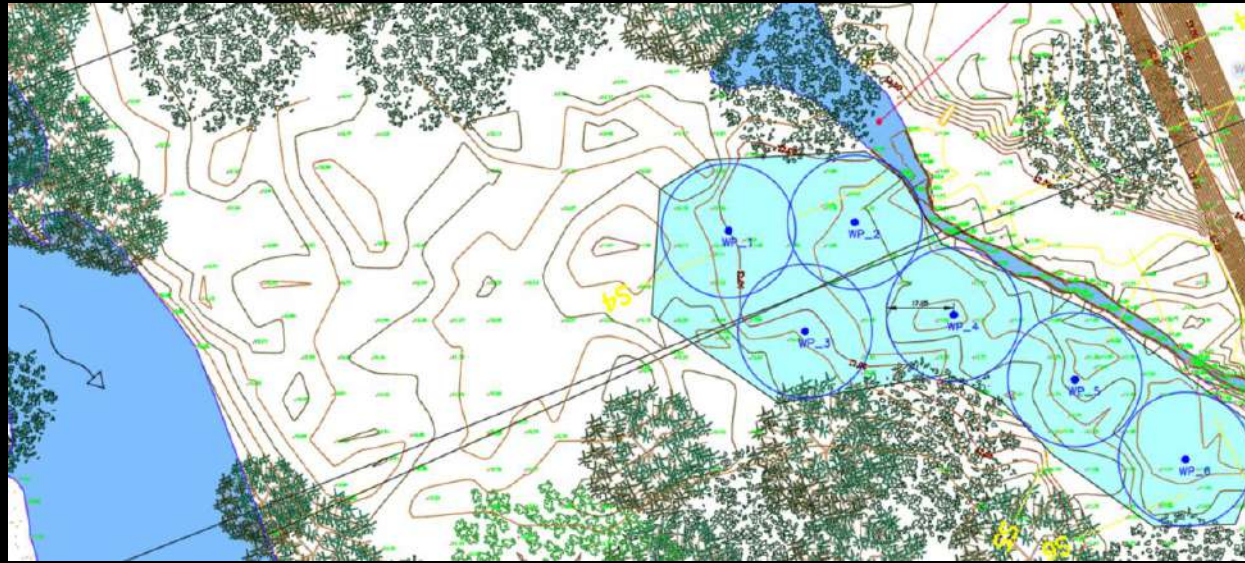


Identification of suitable areas for the installation of new ponds

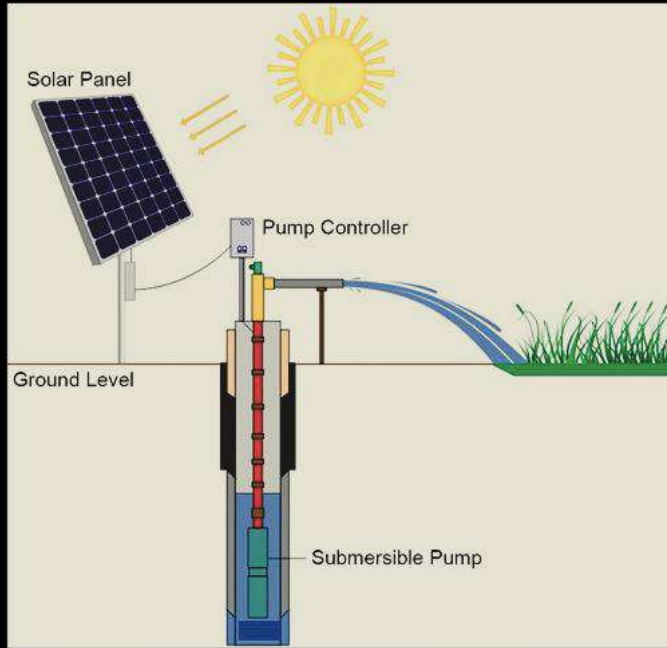
New ponds 3170*



Pre-configuration of well points location



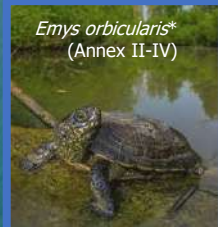
Hydraulic system automation



- Nebulising initiates based on soil moisture sensor readings at a depth of 20 cm.
- Soil moisture thresholds are set to start and stop the pump.
- Flow meters provide information on the volume of water used.
- Data is stored in the cloud.
- The system automatically sends alerts.

MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL FOODPLAIN OAK WOODLAND

Bosco di Palo Laziale, Ladispoli, Rome, Lazio, Italy (Natura 2000 site)



Forest Dieback

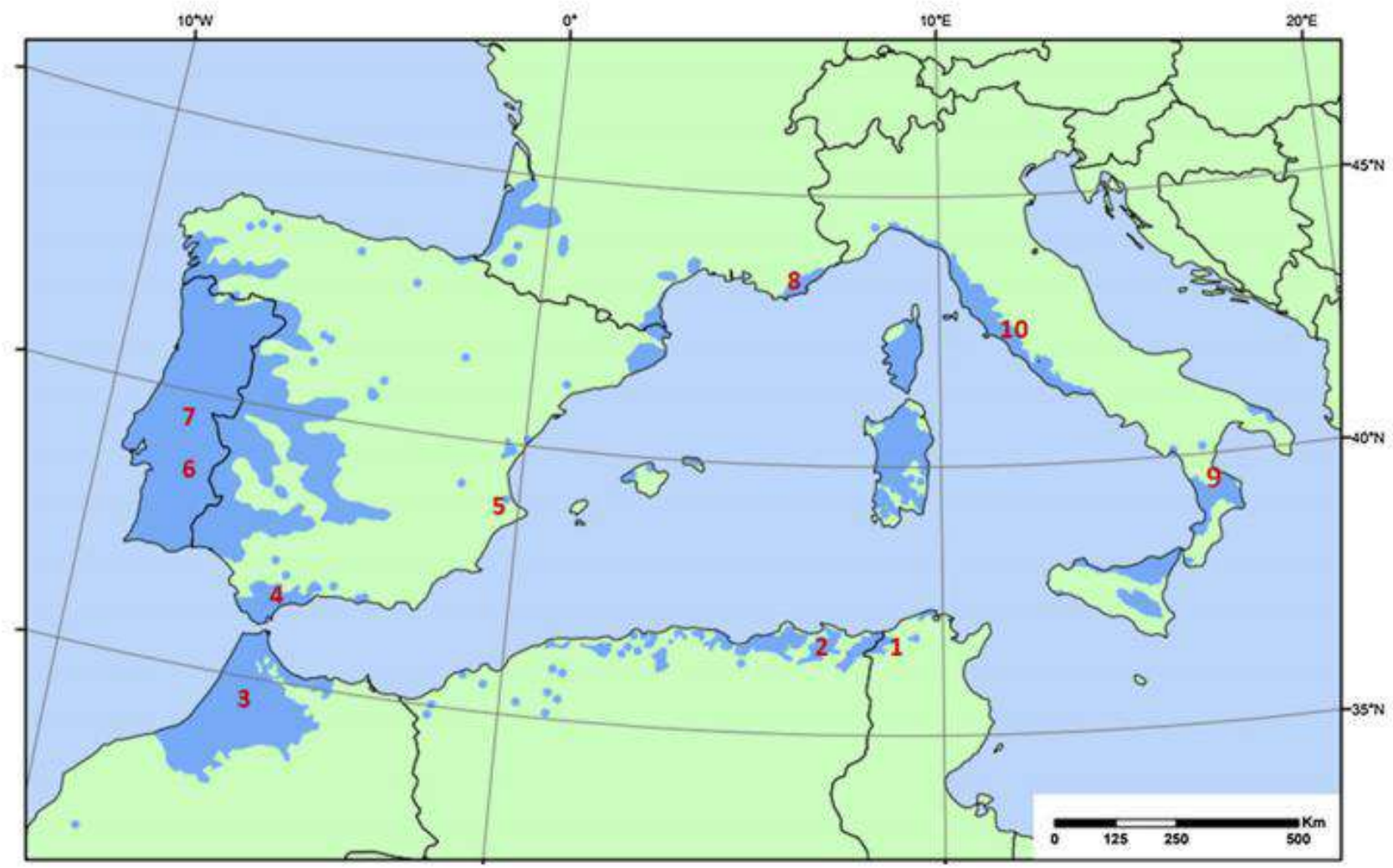


Fig. 1 Documented localities in the Mediterranean Basin with oak species mortality related to climatic stress from drought and high temperatures indicated with numbers. (See corresponding numbers in

Table 1). *Source:* the EUFORGEN database <http://www.euforgen.org/species/quercus-suber>

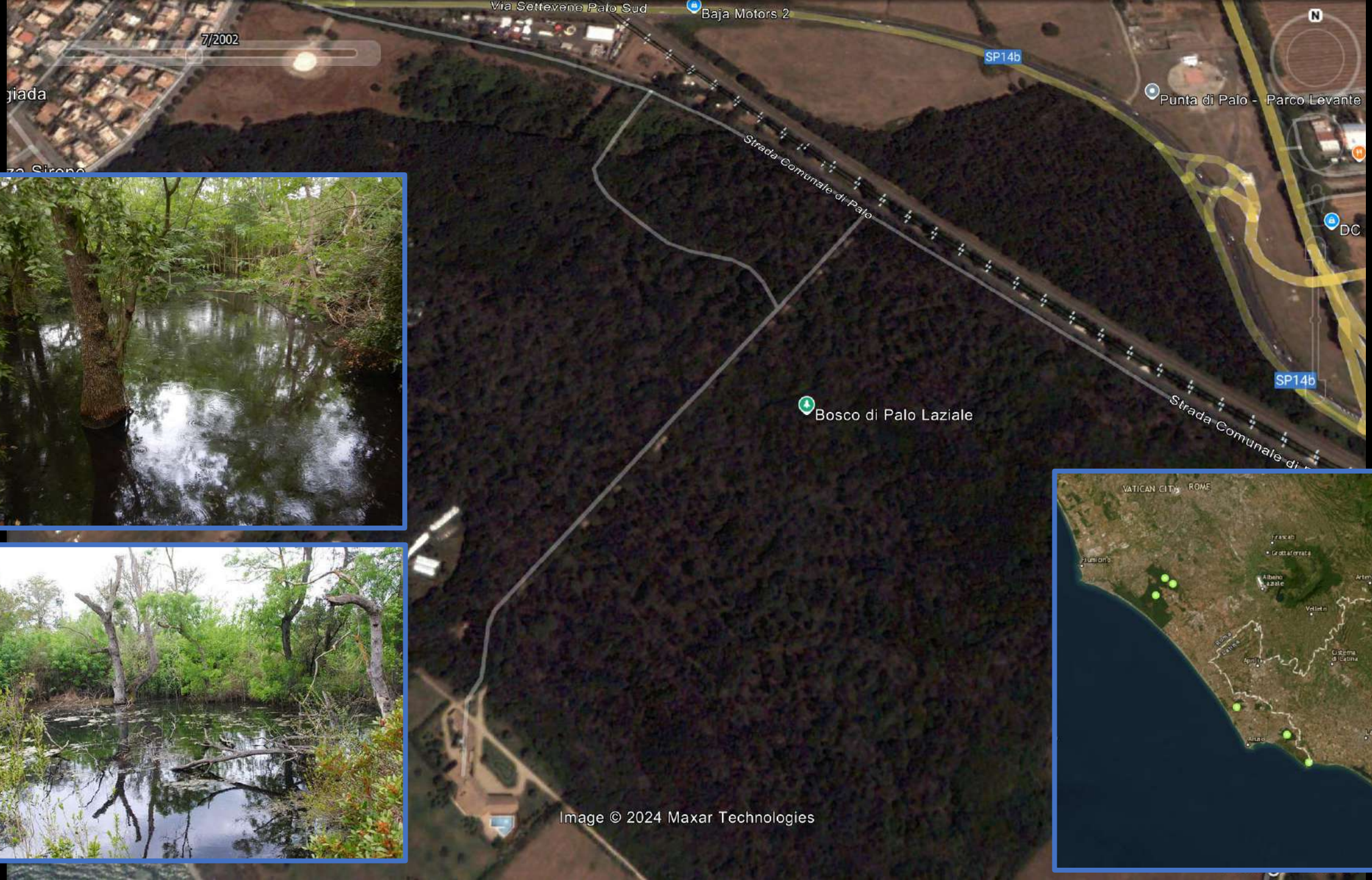
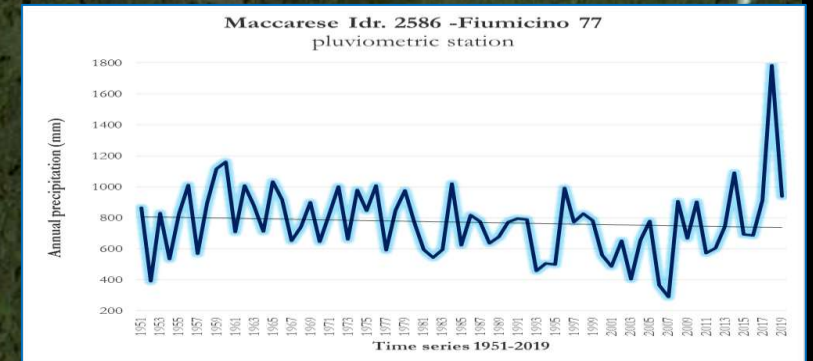
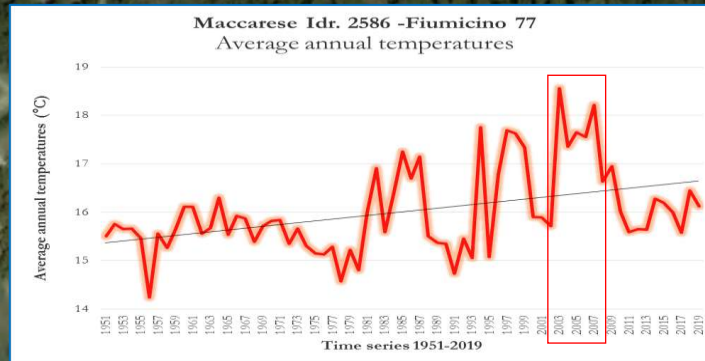


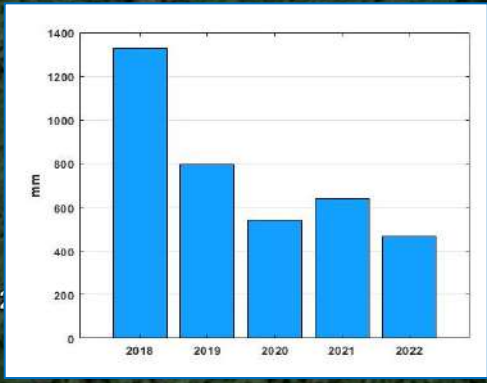
Image © 2024 Maxar Technologies

- 1951-2017: decades of increasing T and decreasing P
- 2003 & 2007: summer heat waves
- 2004: 40% of adult trees died or cutted down

CLIMATE PATTERN ALTERATION



- 2015: 80% canopy lost
- 2017: massive fires
- 2018-2020: massive rainfall oscillation (from 1.328 mm in 2018 to 468 mm in 2022)
- 2018-2022: significant seasonal variation in precipitation («rain bombs» vs prolonged dryness)





Restoration, management and valorisation of
PRiority habitats of MEDiterranean coastal areas



www.lifeprimed.eu

HABITAT RECOVERY IN PALO LAZIALE: BUSH TRIMMING AND CREATION OF TEMPORARY PONDS (ACTION C.2) - ARSIAL



- 1) Selective trimming to remove encroaching NATIVE shrubs (e.g. *Rubus spp.*) to
 - a) reduce interspecific over-competition in the forest stands,
 - b) to facilitate seedling recruitment
 - c) to restore existing firebreak roads



Fire-cut strips and access routes restored



BEFORE



AFTER



New temporary ponds (habitat 3170*) created



aquatic fauna

flora and vegetation

New temporary ponds (habitat 3170*) recolonized



Isoetes hystrix



Depth: 5 cm-1 m



Hyla italica



Depth: 5-10 cm

Pizzuti, 2022



Restoration, management and valorisation of
PRiority habitats of MEDiterranean coastal areas



www.lifeprimed.eu

FORESTRY NURSERY AND REFORESTATION IN PALO LAZIALE (AZIONE C.1) - ARSIAL



OBJECTIVES

Restore the floodplain oak forest (91M0) in the areas mostly affected by the forest dieback



1) Produce healthy seedlings from seeds harvested from local plant species (*Q. cerris*, *Q. pubescens*, *Q. ilex*, *Q. suber*, *Fraxinus angustifolia*)

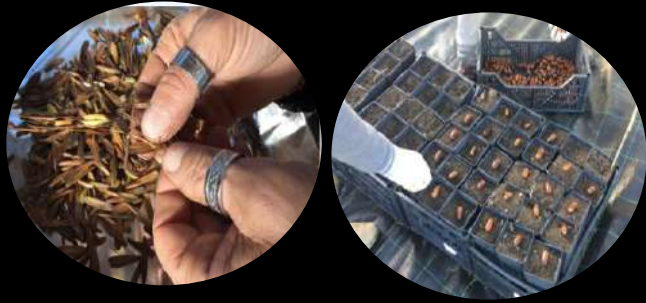
2) Propagate the seedlings in the ARSIAL's nursery (Cerveteri, Lazio region)



3) Plant at least 2.500 seedlings to recover the most affected areas

ARSIAL NURSERY - CERVETERI

- 7 Greenhouses
- 25000 seedlings propagated
- PEFC Certificate



- Greenhouse 1 – 320 m²
- Greenhouse 2 – 320 m²
- Greenhouse 3 – 400 m²
- Greenhouse 4 – 360 m²
- Greenhouse 5 – 360 m²
- Greenhouse 6 – 250 m²
- Greenhouse 7 – 250 m²



PLANTING PHASE

Ante-operam



Post-operam



SUSTAINABLE FOREST STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (SFSMP) ACTION C.4 - ARSIAL

 REGIONE LAZIO	
Comune di Ladispoli (ROMA)	
LIFE PRIMED	
 Restoration, management and valorisation of PRI orityhabitats of MED iterraneancoastal areas	
AZIONE C4 "Sustainable Forest Strategic Management Plan (SFSMP)" del Life Primed	
PIANO DI GESTIONE ED ASSESTAMENTO FORESTALE	
Bosco Palo Laziale	
periodo di validità 2024 – 2033 (DGR N. 126 DEL 14/02/2005)	
Proprietari:	Redatto:
<i>Caterina Flaminia Lucrezia Odaleschi Eredi Guido Odescalchi Maria Vittoria Massimo Lancellotti</i>	<i>Dott. For. Rocco Ferrari Dott. For. Giovanni Marcantonio</i>
 Via Aldo Moro 8/b 85055 Piacenza (PZ) P.Iva 01866200767	

Conservation and Management objectives:

- conserve the habitats and species of community interest,
- enhance overall biodiversity,
- maintain or restore ecological balances.

The management plan (PGAF) will be in effect for ten years, with a review proposed at the end of this period for a potential extension of the same duration.



Rainwater harvesting systems for habitat restoration and resilience

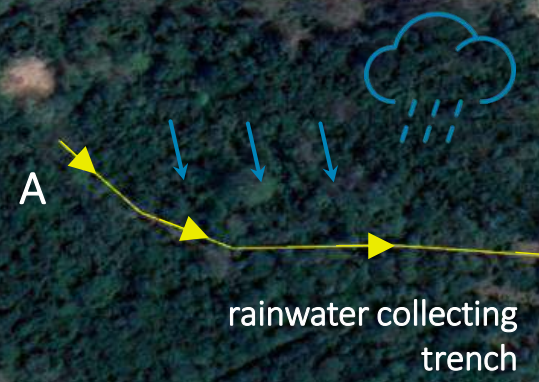


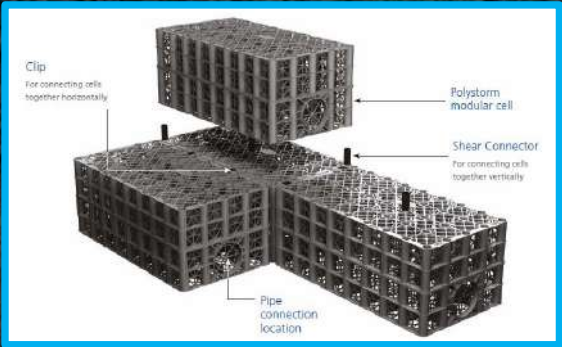
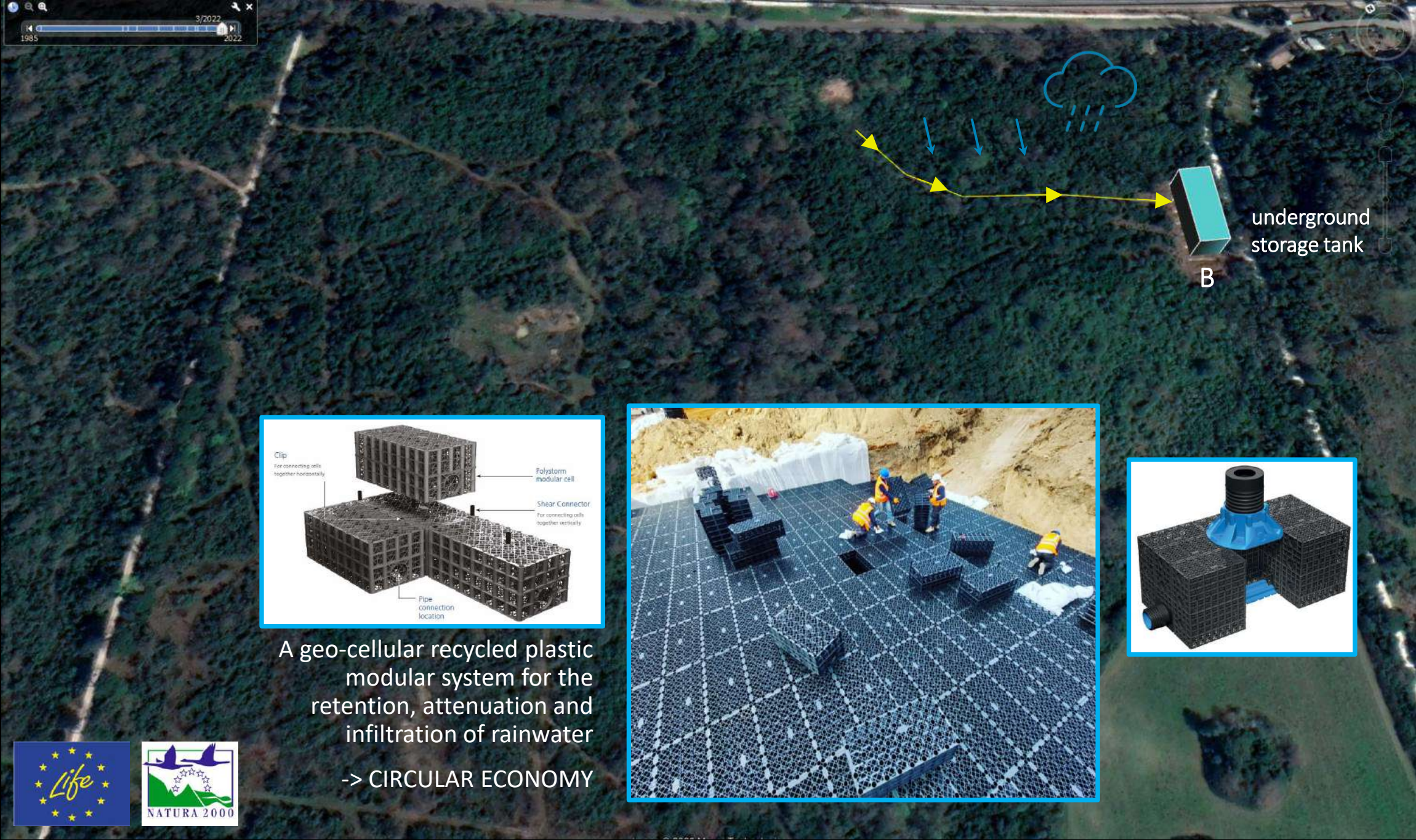
Project funded with the contribution of the European Commission under the LIFE programme



Hydraulic system (Action C.3)

#energy-independent #no emission #gravity-based #remotely-controlled #low visual impact pilot rainwater distribution system





A geo-cellular recycled plastic modular system for the retention, attenuation and infiltration of rainwater

-> CIRCULAR ECONOMY



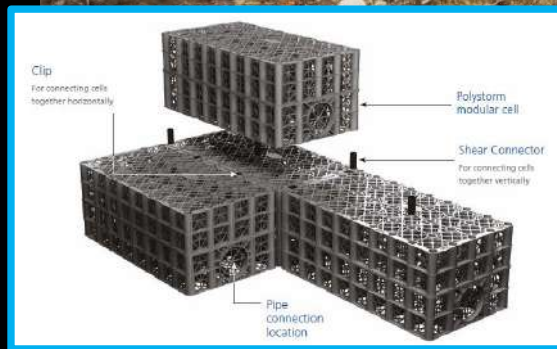






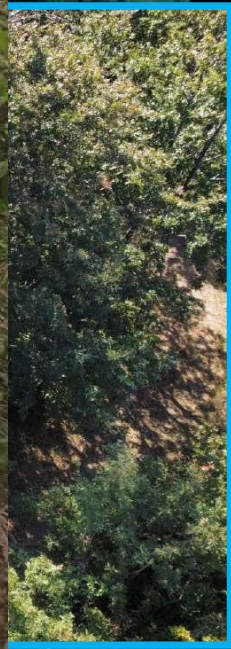
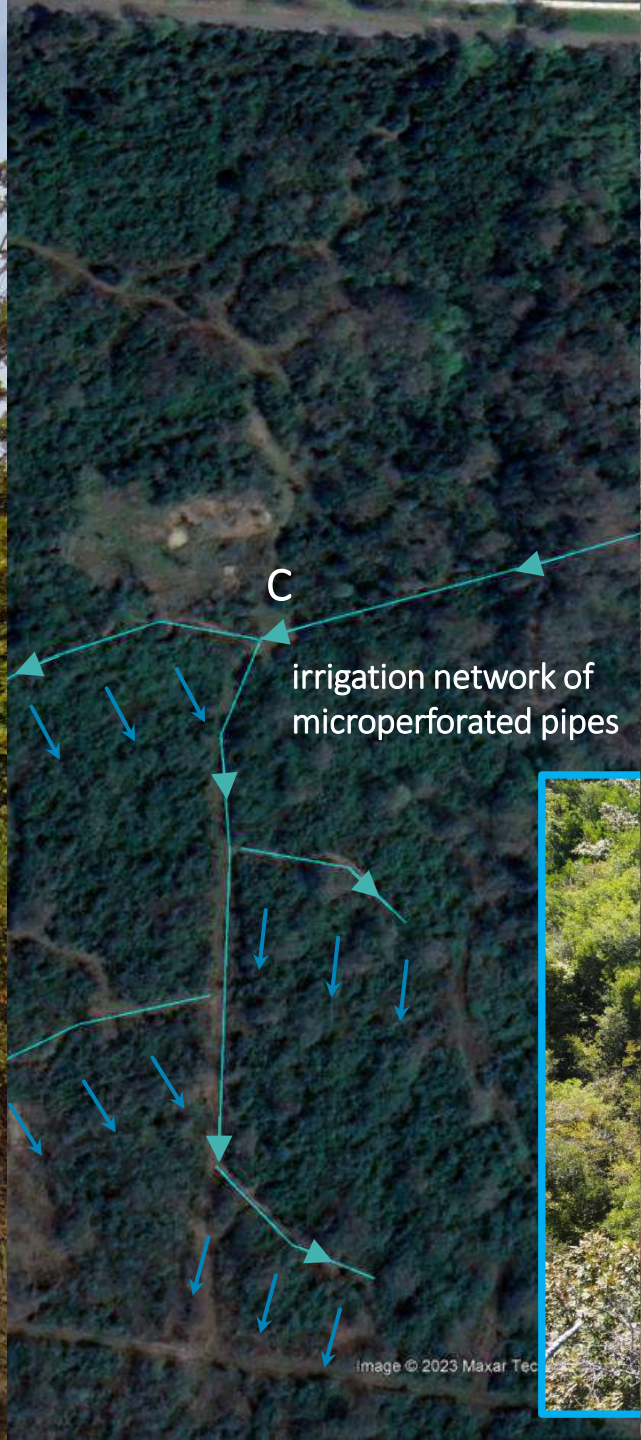


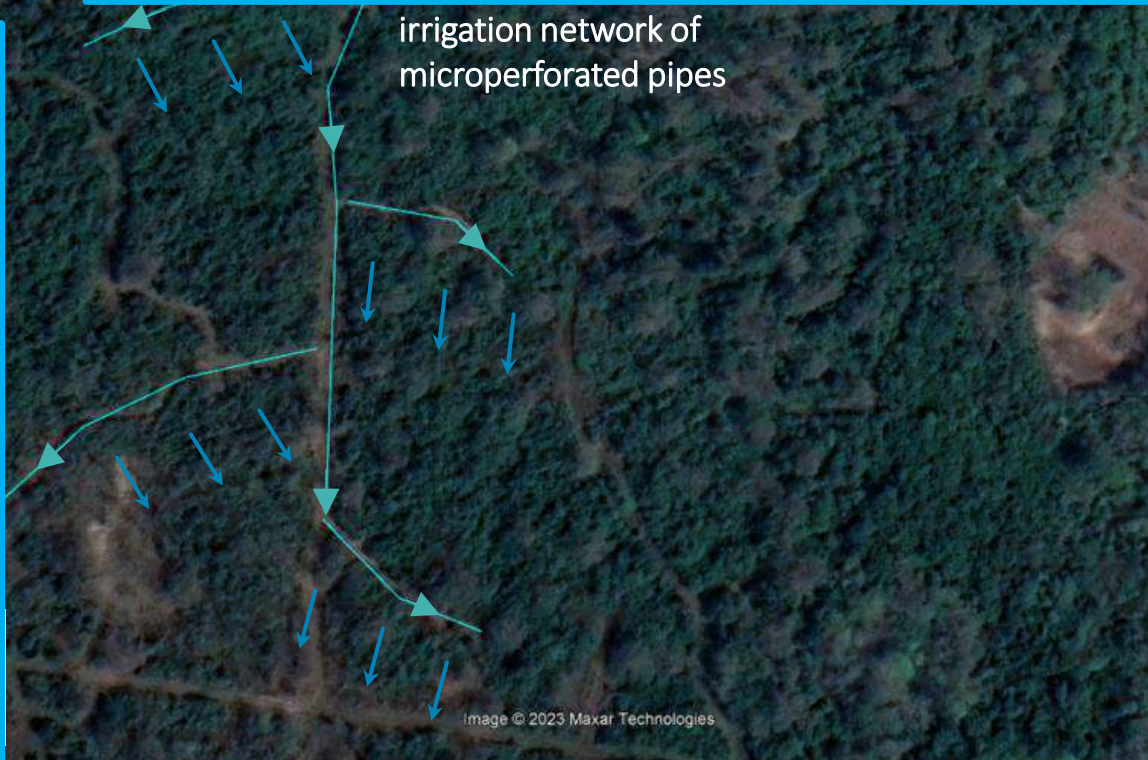


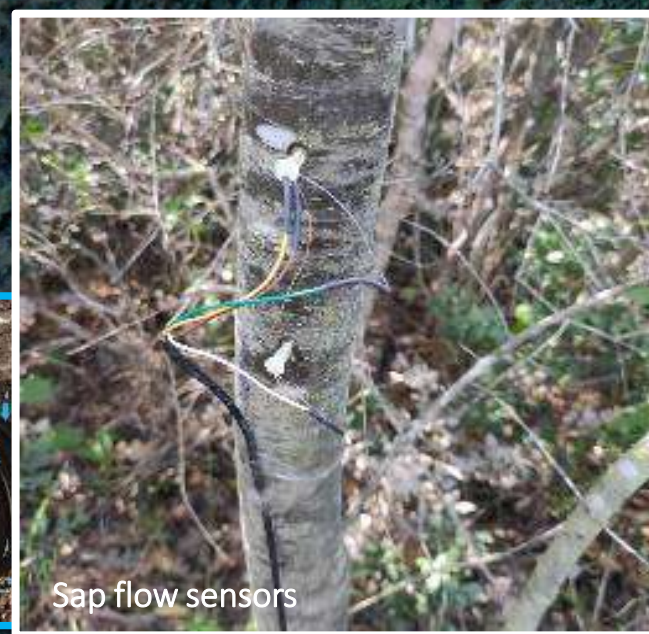












D Air/Soil/Tree response monitoring system

Facing controversial protection regimes

Second World War weapon clearance



clearance preparation for machine access obliges for tree cutting which is controversial!

metal detection

drilling

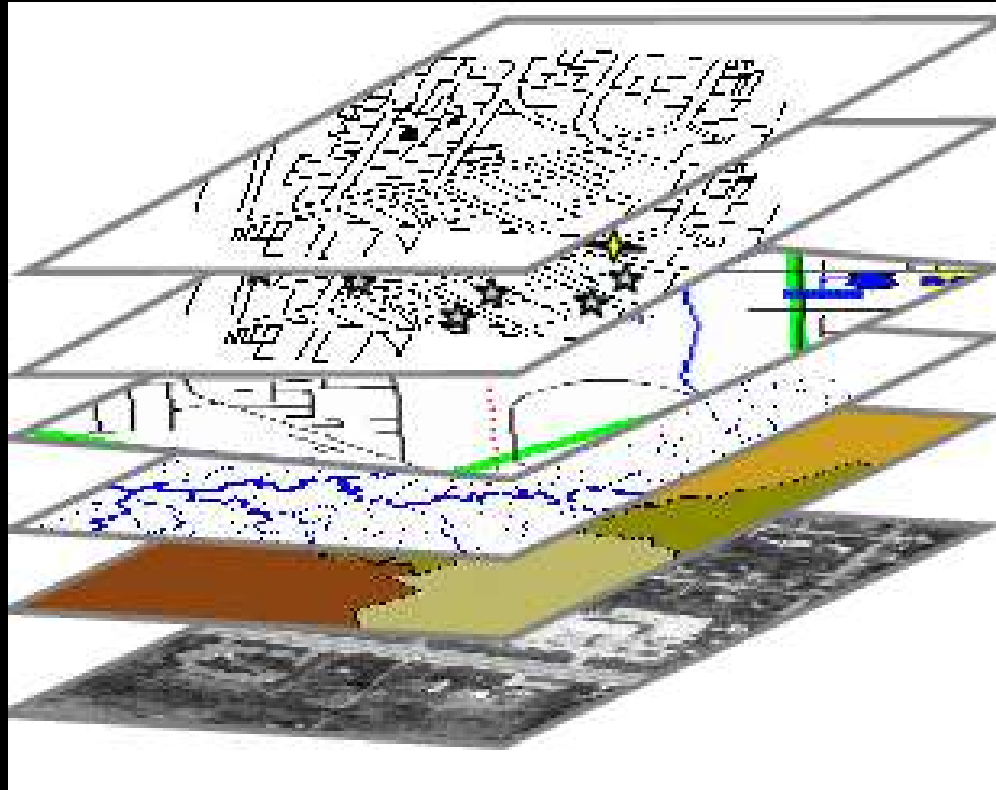
Facing controversial protection regimes

Archeological survey



Findings from Roman Age (!)

→ Natural, landscape, and cultural heritage are key values in the Mediterranean region. **However, the current authorisation process for nature restoration works presents significant challenges and constraints.**



WWII protection regime (weapon clearance)

Landscape protection regime

Archeological protection regime

Natura 2000 protection regime

Restoration site

MAIN CONSTRAINTS

- Coordination required with 10+ competent authorities.
- Conflicting regulations (e.g., Habitats Directive vs Archaeological Superintendence) with no clear prioritization.
- Lack of communication among authorities.
- High risk of delays, fund wastage, and work stoppages due to findings.
- Need for supplementary budgets for inspections and compliance.
- Material cost increases caused delays and required project adjustments.

→ **NEED FOR GUIDANCE/STANDARDS!**

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Model for Restoration:** Developed pioneering, interdisciplinary and science-based restoration practices as a reference for restoring dysfunctional and degraded Mediterranean ecosystems.
- **Administrative Challenges:** Exposed fragility in Med countries' bureaucratic processes for authorizing and executing nature restoration actions.
 - **Complex Regulations:** Required coordination with 10+ competent authorities due to overlapping protection regimes (natural, landscape, archaeological, hydrogeological).
 - **Regulatory Conflicts:** Highlighted mismatches between conservation priorities (e.g., Habitats Directive vs Archaeological Superintendence).
- **Need for Streamlined Processes:** Urgent call for harmonized, centralized authorization frameworks to reduce delays and resource strain.
- **Importance of Communication:** Effective dialogue between stakeholders and authorities is critical for operational efficiency and timely adjustments.
- **Future Guidance:** Stressed the necessity for standardized procedures to support implementation of the EU Nature Restoration Law and similar initiatives.



BiodivRestore Knowledge Hub

Rachel M. Kristensen Vito Emanuele Cambria

Co-chairs of the Implementation Task Force

Declaration of the Italian Network for Ecological Restoration

Ecological restoration is essential to combat the loss of biodiversity, mitigate the impact of climate change and promote the recovery of the functioning of natural and semi-natural ecosystems.

The Nature Restoration Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 is a critical step forward towards realising restoration on a broad scale. Its adoption was only possible thanks to the contribution of numerous experts and civil society organisations. The implementation of the Regulation now demands the full efforts of everyone involved in restoration—public authorities, civil society, entrepreneurs and businesses, and the scientific community.

In 2024, an informal group of experts in the field of ecological restoration was born, starting with researchers and persons from the public sector, business

National Hubs for the Ecological Restoration



Rete Italiana per il Ripristino Ecologico (RIRE)



A Greek Hub on Ecological Restoration?

WHAT'S THE FUTURE FOR THE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION? [15:00-16:30]
 Facilitator: **Marcello De Vitis**, *SERE* & **Rachel Kristensen**, *Biodiversa+ BiodivRestore Knowledge Hub*

This session will focus on the Nature Restoration Law and its implementation, emphasising National Restoration Plans, assessment, and monitoring, with the goal of promoting Greece's progress in ecological restoration within the Mediterranean region.

Presentations:

- 15:00-15:10 *Society for Ecological Restoration's Principles and Standards*
- 15:10-15:20 *Biodiversa+ BiodivRestore Knowledge Hub Overview*
- 15:20-15:30 *Case Study: Italian National Hub on Ecological Restoration*

Interactive Session:

- 15:30-16:15 *An interactive session to map the current status of ecological restoration efforts in Greece*

National Restoration Plan

Nature Restoration Regulation – uniform format for the national restoration plans (implementing act)

Have your say - Public Consultations and Feedback > Published initiatives >

Nature Restoration Regulation – uniform format for the national restoration plans (implementing act)

Draft act

Feedback period

10 January 2025 - 07 February 2025

Feedback: Open

Upcoming

Commission adoption

About this initiative

Topic	Environment
Type of act	Implementing regulation
Committee	C129200

Draft act

Feedback: Open

Feedback period

10 January 2025 - 07 February 2025 (midnight Brussels time)

The Commission would like to hear your views.

This draft act is open for feedback for **4 weeks**. Feedback will be taken into account for finalising this initiative. Feedback received will be published on this site and therefore must adhere to the [feedback rules](#).

[More about draft acts](#)

In order to contribute you'll need to register or login using your existing social media account.

Give feedback >



Draft implementing regulation - Ares(2025)175383

English
(355.5 KB - PDF - 3 pages)

[Download](#)



Annex - Ares(2025)175383

English
(1.2 MB - PDF - 45 pages)

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Give your feedback on: Nature Restoration Regulation – uniform format for the national restoration plans (implementing act)

Have your say - Public Consultations and Feedback > Published initiatives >

Nature Restoration Regulation – uniform format for the national restoration plans (implementing act) > Give your feedback on:

Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are required.

Language of my feedback*

English

My feedback*

4000/4000 characters remaining

Attach a file

Choose file

If you have research or findings that support your ideas, you can add them as an attachment.

Files must be less than 5 MB.

Allowed file types: [txt](#) [doc](#) [docx](#) [pdf](#) [odt](#) [rtf](#)

Encrypted documents and those containing macros are not accepted.

I am giving my feedback as*

- Select a value -

First name*

Vito Emanuele

National Restoration Plan

Part A – information across targets	
2. Preparing and establishing the NRP (Art.15(3)(w))	
2.1 Public participation (Art.15(3)(w))	
2.1.1 Summary of the preparation process, outcome of public participation and stakeholders' involvement	Free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters
2.2 Considerations of the diversity of situations in various regions (Art.14(16)(c) and 15(6))	
2.2.1 Considerations of the diversity of regional characteristics in regions, including their social, economic and cultural requirements and population density (Art.14(16)(c) and 15(6)) (optional)	a) cross-cutting consideration (free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters) b) article-specific consideration – indicate one or more article(s) from the code list of articles c) article-specific number (free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters)
3. Contributions to overarching targets and objectives set out in Art.1	
3.1 Contribution to overarching objectives set out in Art.1(1) (optional)	Free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters
3.2 Extent of land and sea areas that are subject to restoration measures by 2030	a) indicative extent of land areas planned to be covered by effective and area-based restoration measures by 2030 (km ²) b) indicative extent of sea areas planned to be covered by effective and area-based restoration measures by 2030 (km ²)
3.3 Extent of land and sea areas that are subject to restoration measures by 2050 (optional)	a) best estimate or range of the indicative extent of land areas planned to be covered by effective and area-based restoration measures by 2050 (km ²)
4. General co-benefits, related policies and financial information	
4.1 General co-benefits and impacts (Art.15(3)(r) and (s))	
4.1.1 Co-benefits for climate change mitigation (Art.15(3)(r))	a) cross-cutting co-benefits (free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters) b) article-specific co-benefits – indicate one or more article(s) from the code list of articles (optional) c) article-specific co-benefits – free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters (optional)
4.1.2 Co-benefits for land degradation neutrality (Art.15(3)(r))	a) cross-cutting co-benefits (free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters) b) article-specific co-benefits – indicate one or more article(s) from the code list of articles (optional) c) article-specific co-benefits – free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters (optional)
4.1.3 Foreseeable socio-economic impacts and estimated benefits of the restoration measures referred to in Art.4 to 12 (Art.15(3)(s))	a) cross-cutting co-benefits (free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters) b) article-specific co-benefits – indicate one or more article(s) from the code list of articles (optional) c) article-specific co-benefits – free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters (optional)
4.1.4 Other potential co-benefits (e.g. list of Sustainable Development Goals, food security) (optional)	a) cross-cutting co-benefits (free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters) b) article-specific co-benefits – indicate one or more article(s) from the code list of articles c) article-specific co-benefits – free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters
4.2 Policies and measures taken into account	

Part B – National approach to meeting restoration targets and fulfilling obligations, by article	
6. Restoration of terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecosystems (Art.4)	
6.1 National approach and contextual information	
6.1.1 National approach	
6.1.1.1 Descriptive overview of the Member State's approach to meeting restoration targets and fulfilling obligations for terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, based on latest scientific evidence (Art.15(3)(c) (optional))	Free text, suggested max. 3 000 characters.
6.1.2 Contextual information about habitat types (Art.4(1), (4) and (9))	
6.1.2.1 Total area of habitat types	Indicate one of the following (in km ²): a) best estimate or range from Art.17 Habitats Directive data (2013-2018) b) best estimate or range from Art.17 Habitats Directive data (2019-2024) c) best estimate or range from other data source d) if c) is selected, indicate source and justification (free text, max. 1 000 characters)
6.1.2.2 Total area of habitat types 'not in good condition'	Indicate one of the following (in km ²): a) best estimate or range from Art.17 Habitats Directive data (2013-2018) b) best estimate or range from Art.17 Habitats Directive data (2019-2024) c) best estimate or range from other data source d) if c) is selected, indicate source and justification (free text, max. 1 000 characters)
6.1.2.3 Total area of habitat types with 'unknown' condition	Indicate one of the following (in km ²): a) best estimate or range from Art.17 Habitats Directive data (2013-2018) b) best estimate or range from Art.17 Habitats Directive data (2019-2024) c) best estimate or range from other data source d) if c) is selected, indicate source and justification (free text, max. 1 000 characters)
6.1.2.4 Total area to be re-established to reach favourable reference areas	Indicate one of the following (in km ²): a) best estimate or range from Art.17 Habitats Directive data (2013-2018) b) best estimate or range from Art.17 Habitats Directive data (2019-2024) c) best estimate or range from other data source d) if c) is selected, indicate source and justification (free text, max. 1 000 characters)
6.1.3 Minimum areas to be restored	
The following fields can be pre-filled, based on information provided in fields under 6.1.2.	
6.1.3.1 Minimum area to be improved for all habitat types (Art.4(1))	a) by 2030 (best estimate or range in km ² , corresponding to 30% of the total value of field 6.1.2.2) b) by 2040 (best estimate or range in km ² , 60% of the total value of field 6.1.2.2)*

Part C – Measures	
14. Measures Art.15(3)(c)	
For each measure, the following fields should be completed:	
14.1 Basic information	
14.1.1 Name of the measure	a) Full name. Free text, max. 200 characters b) Unique measure ID. Free text, max. 20 characters
14.1.2 Main ecosystem type concerned	Indicate one ecosystem from the code list of ecosystem types. a) wetland ecosystems (coastal and inland) b) grassland ecosystems c) rivers, lakes, alluvial and riparian ecosystems d) forests and woodland ecosystems e) heath, shrubs and scrub ecosystems f) rocky, dune and sparsely vegetated ecosystems g) croplands h) urban i) marine ecosystems
14.1.3 Other ecosystem types concerned (optional)	(multiple choices possible) a) wetland ecosystems (coastal and inland) b) grassland ecosystems c) rivers, lakes, alluvial and riparian ecosystems d) forests and woodland ecosystems e) heath, shrubs and scrub ecosystems f) rocky, dune and sparsely vegetated ecosystems g) croplands h) urban i) marine ecosystems
14.1.3 Scale of planning	Indicate the relevant level (select one): a) national b) sub-national (please indicate name of region or regions – NUTS1 or NUTS2) c) local (please indicate name and/or the relevant NUTS3 or local administrative units) d) transnational (please indicate code of other Member State(s) involved) e) if b), c) or d) selected, free text (max 3000 chars)
14.1.4 Current status of implementation	Select one of the following. If the status differs in different areas, more than one option may be selected. a) planned b) adopted plan c) ongoing implementation



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