I progretti LIFE « Nature & Biodiversity »

# Inspiring LIFE restoration projects

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# What makes a good LIFE restoration project?

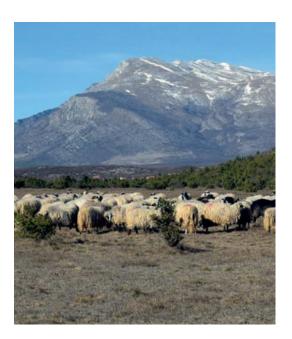
- Solid analysis of the proven problems, state of play and solution proposed (baseline).
- Have a clear vision.
- In line with the policy priorities.
- Concrete, in terms of proposed actions and expected results/impacts.
- Clear and coherent logic.
- Key stakeholders involved. Good partnership.
- Good monitoring mechanism.
- Good assessment of the expected impacts. Ambitious and impactful.
- Room for adaptation (buffer time, etc.).
- Clear strategy on how to sustain and multiply the impacts and results.
- Good communication, throughtout the project (as from from planning).
- Can be of different types: best practice, innovation, or upscaling.





## Dinara Back to LIFE (LIFE18 NAT/HR/000847 - 3 years 11 months - ended)

- What?
  - Addressed an important conservation challenge: land abandonment and loss of grasslands (Natura 2000 dry grasslands, calcareous grasslands).
- How?
  - Nature conservation through sustainable use.
- With whom?
  - With firefighters, farmers, forest service.
  - Collaboration with farmers.
- Actions:
  - Controlled burning.
  - · Grazing with mixed herds.
  - Removal of overgrown vegetation.
  - Restoration of water ponds.
  - Etc.







#### Dinara Back to LIFE

- Results:
  - Restoration of 705 ha of grassland, of which 57 ha of controlled burning.
  - 20 wells or ponds (important for breeders).
  - Restoration of 11,600 m of livestock and mountain paths.
  - Restoration of 2,050 m of dry stone walls.
  - Policy developments.
- Highlights:
  - Has successfully tested new techniques (controlled burning to prevent « wild mes ").
  - Benefits for the people and the local economy (herding, tourism, prevention of wolf damage, etc.).
  - Management experience taken on board in the management plan of a recent nature park.
  - Change to the forestry law (removal of shrubs on state-owned areas now legally possible).
  - Reconnection between the people and the pastoral tradition.
- LIFE Dinara Back to LIFE





# LIFE CAÑADAS (LIFE18 NAT/ES/000930 – 5 years 41 months - ended)

#### What?

 Used the drove roads (transhumance roads) to connect Natura 2000 sites. Improvement of a green infrastructure.

- How?
  - Nature conservation through sustainable use.
- With whom?
  - Partnership: Autonomous University of Madrid, 2 regional authorities in charge of the drove roads, SEO BirdLife, etc.
  - Collaboration with farmers.
- Actions:
  - Restoration of drove roads by grazing.
  - Materializing drove roads.
  - Restoration of water points and shelters for transhumant herders.





Into the Wild Productions

# LIFE CAÑADAS

#### Results?

- Reactivation of livestock movements on 200 Km of drove roads (Madrid).
- 3 shelters restored for 14 farmers still maintaining transhumant use (Castilla-la-Mancha).
- 13 water points and ponds restored.
- Production of a "Handbook of Good Practices for the Conservation and Restoration of Drove Roads".



#### Highlights?

- Design of restoration measures with the shepherds (participatory process).
- Providing the necessary conditions to allow transhumance to continue (benefits for the people and nature).
- Testing another way (less costly, better for nature) to reintroduce woody vegetation.
- Solid monitoring of biodiversity indicators (soil conditions, reptiles, etc.).
- Support to cultural traditions and tourism.

#### LIFE Canadas





## LIFE-TRANSFER (LIFE19 NAT/IT/000264 - 5 years - on-going)

- What?
  - Improving the conservation status of the coastal lagoon habitat (1150\*) in 8 Natura 2000 sites (Italy, Spain, Greece).
- How?
  - Transplantation of submerged phanerogams (sods or rhizomes) to promote ecosystem selfsustainability.
- With whom?
  - Partnership: universities, regional authorities, nature parks.
- Actions:
  - Selection of donor sites.
  - Transplantation by hand.
  - Channel dredging to improve circulation.
  - Training for transplantation.
  - Monitoring.





#### LIFE-TRANSFER

- Results?
  - New seagrass meadows have started to grow.
- Highlights?
  - Builds on the outcome of another LIFE project (LIFE Seresto).
  - Improvement of the whole ecosystem (benefits for fisheries).
  - · Collaboration with fishermen.
  - LIFE Transfer







## LIFE RICOTI (LIFE 15 NAT/AT/000167 – 6 years - ended)

- What?
  - Implement measures to protect Dupont's lark and its habitat in two Natura 2000 sites in Soria (Castilla y Leon region).
- How?
  - Restore favourable habitat conditions.
  - Improve knowledge on habitat management.
  - Awareness-raising among stakeholders.
- With whom?

Partnership: Autonomous University of Madrid, regional and local authorities, foundation, etc. (8 partners).

- Actions:
  - Improvement of livestock management.
  - Removal of shrubs.
  - Signing land stewardship agreements.
  - Monitoring of the habitat and the species.





#### LIFE Ricoti

- Results?
  - Restoration of 330 ha of high-quality habitat.
  - 3,000 ha under land stewardship agreements with 6 landowners.
  - Improved population on the restored areas (+189%).
  - Sheep grazing secured.
  - Development of ornithological tourism on 3,000 ha.
  - Definition of management measures incorporated in official documents (Natura 2000 site and at national level).



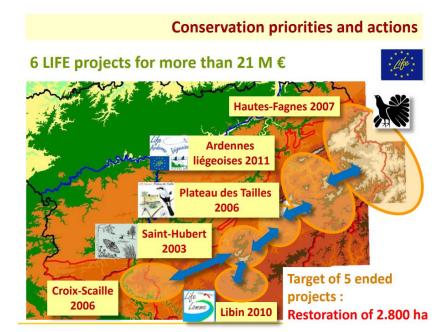
- Highlights?
  - Long-term commitments of landowners (30 years).
  - Benefits for the birds and the landowners or the farmers.
  - Has inspired the LIFE Connect Ricoti project.
- LIFE Ricoti





## Six LIFE projects in the Belgian Ardenne (2003 - 2020)

- What?
  - Restoration of peat wetland areas at regional scale on the plateau, mostly on Natura 2000 sites.
  - In addition, restoration of meadows in the valleys.
- How?
  - Conversion from conifer plantation to open wetlands.
- With whom?
  - Partnership: NGOs and regional nature and forest authority.
  - Collaboration with public and private forest landowners.
- Actions:
  - Removal of spruce plantations and plugging ditches.
  - Fencing and grazing or mowing.
  - Removal of the soil surface.
  - Plantation of broad leaved trees.
  - Creation of ponds.
  - Monitoring of the habitats and the species.







# Six LIFE projects in the Belgian Ardenne

- Results?
  - 4,500 ha restored (after 6 projects).
  - Improved connectivity.
  - Significant recovery of threatened birds and insects.
  - 2,700 additional ha of nature reserves.
- Highlights?
  - Strategy at regional level.
  - Successful replication. Higher acceptability.
  - Shift in ecosystem services: water retention, tourism.
- Meta project LIFE Peatlands Ardenne

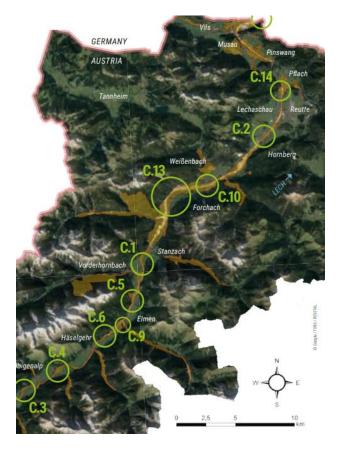






LIFE Lech (two projects from 2001 to 2022: LIFE00 NAT/A/007053 & LIFE 15 NAT/AT/000167 - ended)

- What?
  - Re-dynamisation of the Lech river landscape.
  - Stop the riverbed deepening and stabilize the groundwater table.
  - Restore pioneer habitats (gravel surfaces)...
- How?
  - Give more space to the river.
- With whom?
  - Partnership: Water Engineering Administration of Tyrol, Regional government of Tyrol, Water Management Administration (Germany).
  - Collaboration with a Nature Park.
- Actions:
  - Removal of retention dams.
  - Shortening or removal of bank protections and widening of river beds.
  - Restoration of side arms.
  - Creation of ponds.
  - Information and awareness raising measures.







### LIFE Lech

- Results?
  - 23 ha of active channel areas restored
  - Restored habitat for fishes, increase in small fish populations and several other target species
  - 20 additional ha of water retention areas
  - Good acceptance of the restoration works
- Highlights?
  - Strategy at valley level
  - Targeted species protection measures
  - Combining nature restoration and ecosystem services (flood protection, recharge of the groundwater table, recreation and tourism)
  - Development of the management plan for the Nature Park
- LIFE Lech II and LIFE Lech Multiannual Work Programme







# Keep in touch with LIFE



30 years of bringing green ideas to LIFE



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