



LIFE Nature Integrated Projects state of play



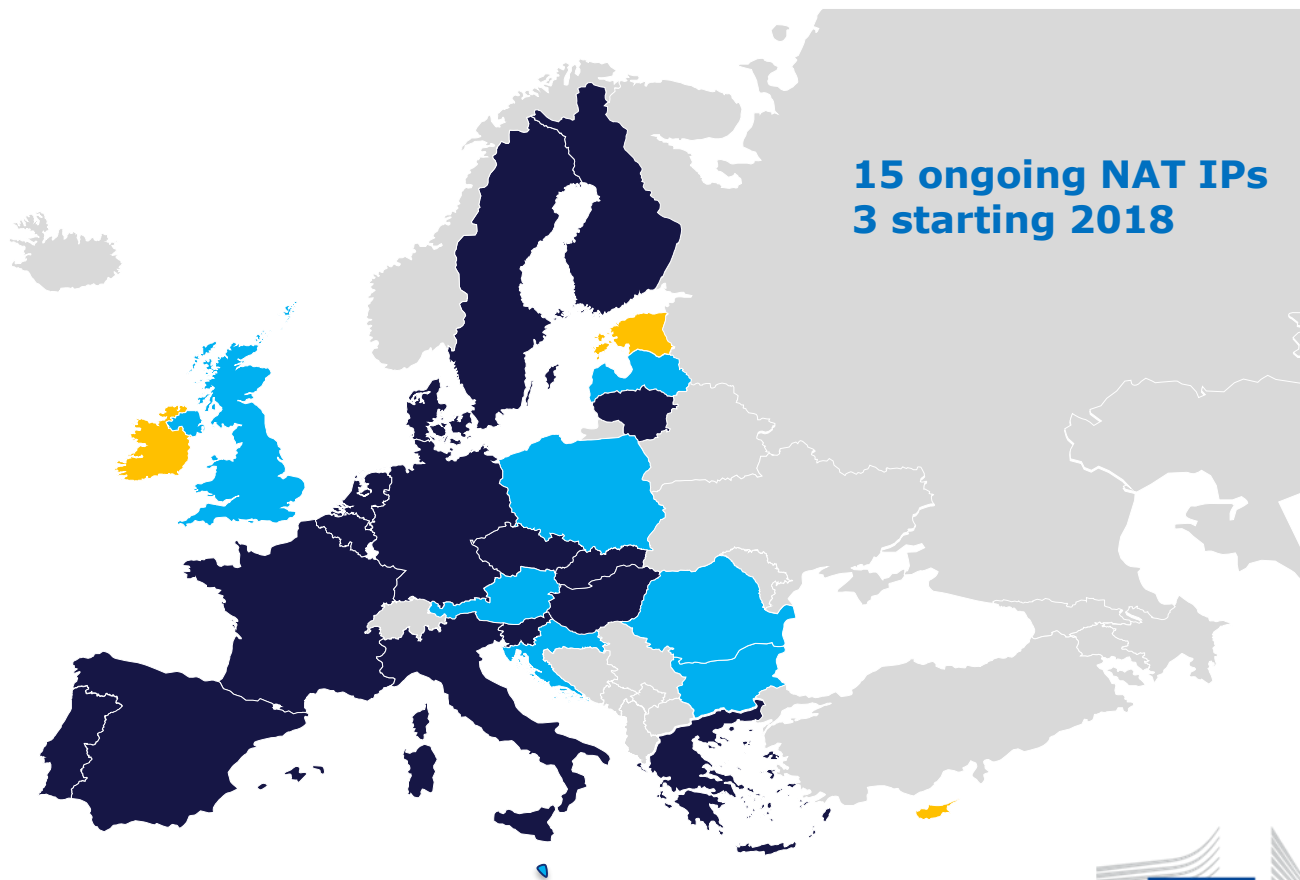
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Nature IP Portfolio

- 2014 – 3 NAT IPs, Belgium, Finland, Italy
- 2015 – 3 NAT IPs, Germany, Netherlands, Spain
- 2016 – 5 NAT IPs, Denmark, France, Greece, Lithuania, Sweden
- 2017 – 4 NAT IPs, Czech Republic, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia
- 2018* – 3 NAT IPs, Estonia, Cyprus, Ireland



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Budget

Total budget of all 2014-2018 Nature Integrated Projects

- € 338 million*

Total EC contribution

- € 200 million*

Complementary funding to date

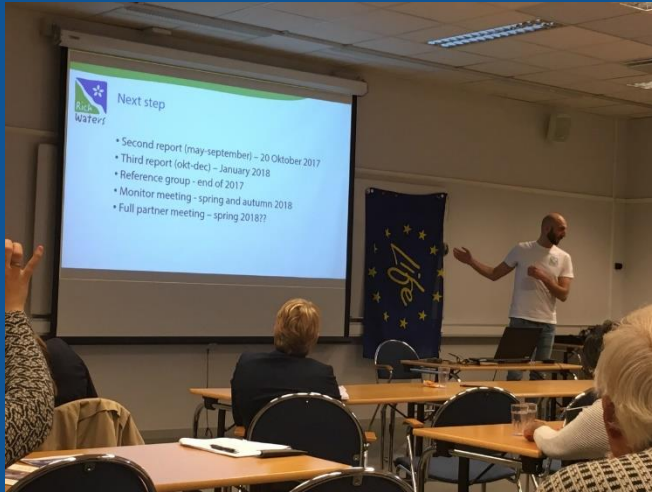
- € 1.4 billion*

** Indicative figures, subject to conclusion of the grant agreements under 2018 call for proposals*



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Who are the Coordinating Beneficiaries



-The Coordinating Beneficiaries are either a Ministry responsible for Nature, Environment, Ecology, Agriculture, Forestry or an Agency working under/within/together with the Ministry (in 15 out of 18 projects).

-In 2 projects a regional public authority is in charge of the NAT IP.



Different approaches

All projects are working with the Priorities Action Framework PAF but with different approaches

Two main approaches can be found

- 1. 7 IPs target the entire N2000 network in the country (BE, CZ, LV, GR, SI) or region (IT, PT)**
- 2. 8 IPs target specific habitats and annex species in those habitats (FI, SE, DK, NE, ES, FR, HU, DE)**

In 5 projects all N2000 sites and all habitats are included (BE, CZ, LV, GR, SI)

In 2 projects the main focus is on wetlands (FI, SE)

In 1 project the main focus is on grasslands (HU)

In 2 projects the main focus is on marine habitats (ES, FR)

In 1 project the main focus is on large waters, marine, coastal, freshwater (NL)

In 1 project the main focus is on habitats in sand landscape (DE)

In 1 project the main focus is on incentives required to develop nature management into a financially attractive branch of farming (DK)

Wealth of experience



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IP key words

- Large territorial coverage
- Prioritised Action Frameworks
- Stakeholders
- Complementary funds

Preliminary results and lessons learnt

Prioritised Action Frameworks

- The IPs speed up the implementation of Natura 2000;
- The IPs boost the development of management plans/species action plans and their quality;
- Monitoring is improved and harmonised
- Important role of the IPs for the updating of the PAFs



Preliminary results and lessons learnt

Large territorial scale

- a national approach allows working on widespread but small and fragmented habitat types that would otherwise not be possible in traditional projects

Preliminary results and lessons learnt

Stakeholder engagement

- The IPs enable a stakeholder cooperation at a scale that has not been possible before and trigger stakeholders to explore cooperation;

Preliminary results and lessons learnt

Mobilisation of complementary funding and complementary actions

- Increased uptake of complementary funding
- IPs can buffer against the budget cuts at the regional level, ensuring implementation;
- the European 'label' increases the priority that stakeholders attach to activities;
- Opportunity to influence new programming (2021-2027)
- Complementary actions are difficult to oversee, to fully understand or to steer them towards IP objectives;



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Wishing you further interesting discussions.

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