LIFE19 NAT/IT/000848
IL PROGETTO GODE DEL CONTRIBUTO FINANZIARIO LIFE DELL'UNIONE EUROPEA

LIFE PollinAction

Actions for boosting pollination in rural and urban areas

LIFE19 NAT/IT/000484

ACTION F.1

DELIVERABLE

After Life Plan

31/03/2025

DATE 30/04/2025

COORDINATING BENEFICIARY:
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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DATA

Project code: LIFE19 NAT/IT/000848
Title: *Actions for boosting pollination in rural and urban areas*
Acronym: LIFE PollinAction
Project duration: 01/09/2020 – 31/03/2025
Total Budget: € 3,293,690
EU Contribution: € 1,811,532

Project beneficiaries

coordinating beneficiary	Ca' Foscari University of Venice
associated beneficiary	ALBATROS S.r.l.
associated beneficiary	Comune di Caldogno
associated beneficiary	Concessioni Autostradali Venete - CAV S.p.A.
associated beneficiary	Centro de Investigación y Tecnología Agroalimentaria de Aragón
associated beneficiary	EcorNaturaSì SPA
associated beneficiary	Regione Autonoma Friuli-Venezia Giulia
associated beneficiary	Veneto Region - Directorate of Agri-environment, planning and management of fishing and wildlife hunting
associated beneficiary	SELC soc. coop.
associated beneficiary	Agenzia veneta per l'innovazione nel settore primario, Veneto Agricoltura

Member States and Regions interested by the project

ITALY	Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia
SPAIN	Aragón

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INTRODUCTION

The LIFE PollinAction project has achieved significant results, but several challenges remain particularly regarding the need to strengthen dialogue and create synergies among the various stakeholders, especially at a time when the opportunities provided by the National Strategic Plan of the CAP 2023-2027 and the recent European Regulation on Nature Restoration lay the foundation for an integrated approach between human activities and biodiversity conservation.
The objective of this After LIFE Plan is, therefore, to define how the experience, knowledge, and techniques developed during the LIFE PollinAction project will be used to continue and extend restoration and management activities after the project's conclusion.
The Plan provides information on a) management and/or communication actions, identified as priorities for the next five years based on the project's SWOT analysis, b) expected impacts, and c) their implementation methods, specifying who will ensure their execution and with what funding.

THE PROJECT LIFE POLLINACTION

The LIFE PollinAction project set out to implement concrete actions to address the ongoing 'pollination crisis'. Both wild pollinators and honeybees are vital for maintaining ecosystem stability and functioning. Their role goes far beyond biodiversity conservation, contributing to food security, agricultural productivity, support for farmers and beekeepers, and delivering important socio-cultural benefits.
While pollinator populations are impacted by multiple factors, including the increased use of agrochemicals, parasites, and diseases, LIFE PollinAction placed particular emphasis on the adverse effects of human-driven land-use changes, which have led to the **loss of natural and semi-natural habitats** and the disappearance of key plant species that provide pollinators with essential resources such as pollen, nectar, and shelter.
Accordingly, LIFE PollinAction aimed to enhance landscape heterogeneity by establishing a network of multifunctional natural and semi-natural areas, collectively forming a **Green Infrastructure (GI)** that supports pollinator populations and ecosystem resilience. The network includes strategically distributed small patches of habitats that provide pollinators with essential foraging resources, nesting sites, and safe movement corridors across the landscape.
By focusing on pollination interactions, the project aimed to enhance not only the conservation status of plant and pollinator species but also their long-term ability to survive and reproduce. In line with the latest scientific evidence, pollinator and pollination conservation has been approached at the **landscape scale**. This **holistic landscape perspective** has made it possible to integrate pollinator conservation with sustainable land-use planning. The concrete actions implemented within the project were designed to strengthen both pollination functionality and overall **landscape connectivity**, thereby also increasing the effectiveness of the **Natura 2000** network.
To ensure long-term sustainability and integrate the Green Infrastructure (GI) approach into policy frameworks, LIFE PollinAction also included the assessment of Ecosystem Services and the design and implementation of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes. These actions aimed to support the development of incentive mechanisms for the creation and maintenance of pollinator habitats within regional and national agricultural policies. Additionally, they laid the groundwork for the establishment of close-to-market solutions, thereby promoting farmers' competitiveness.

LIFE PollinAction Approach: Two sets of complementary actions

INCREASE LANDSCAPE HETEROGENEITY

HABITAT CREATION AND RESTORATION

- Conversion of arable lands and marginal areas into habitats for pollinator (e.g., species-rich meadows)
- Enhancement of existing species-poor meadows
- Creation of hedgerows, flowering strips, and shrub patches (stepping- stones and linear corridors)

GUARANTEE SUSTAINABILITY OVER TIME

POLICY/SOCIETY/ECONOMY

- Design and implementation of PES schemes (Payments for Ecosystem Services)
- Revision of RDP measures (Rural Development Programme)
- Design of value chains (close-to-market solutions)
- Definition of compensation/management measures in urban and infrastructure contexts at the local scale

The territory interested by the project

The project has been developed in two European landscapes characterised by **two different socio-economic contexts** and subjected to **contrasting dynamics**.
Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia Regions (Italy) are located in the eastern Po Plain, one of the most populated and urbanized areas in Europe, with population densities ranging from 152 to 266 inhabitants/km². Human activities have simplified previously diverse landscapes, leading to the loss of natural habitats, which are now threatened by isolation and edge effects. Here, approximately 60% of the land is used for rural and urban purposes, while only 10-12% is designated as natural protected areas.
Aragón Region (Spain), on the contrary, has experienced one of the most severe population declines in Europe, with a very low population density of 5.6 inhabitants/km². Abandonment of marginal areas has led to a loss of landscape diversity, resulting in the dominance of less diverse shrub and woody communities. This decline raises concerns for the beekeeping sector, which constitutes about 0.17% of agricultural production in Spain, with a significant number of hives managed by professional beekeepers.

Project sites

The project included several sites located in **urban** and **rural areas** as well as in **protected natural and semi-natural areas**.
The selection of intervention sites was based on several aspects, including:

1. insect biology/ecology and behaviour;
2. landscape composition and configuration and their influence on pollinator dispersal in terms of their ability to move and the distance between habitats;
3. the degree of human modification of the surrounding landscape.

The fourth point taken into consideration in the site selection process regarded the location of protected areas. In these areas, natural and semi-natural habitats are expected to be larger and better connected, resulting in real pollinator reservoirs for the surrounding areas. Hence, project sites were possibly selected based on their location in relation to protected areas such as Natura 2000 sites or other natural or semi-natural remnants.

In this way, Project actions can accomplish the **dual objective** of improving the protected areas, where appropriate, to strengthen their role as reservoirs for pollinators, and reducing the degree of isolation between them through interventions in the surrounding urban and rural landscape.

Target habitat types

In designing intervention types (i.e., creation and/or restoration) and the habitat types to be included in GI, we considered such pollinator needs as i) resource provision, in terms of pollen and nectar, ii) resource availability over time, i.e., provision of a range of floral resources throughout their active period, iii) provision of nesting and overwintering sites.
The project focused on three main grassland types typical of rural and suburban areas, which include four different Natura 2000 species-rich grassland and hay meadow habitat types.
Besides N2K habitat types of Annex I, GI has been based on other three habitats/green spaces that can function as stepping stones and linear corridors; although not included in Annex I of the Habitat Directive, they have been selected as crucial habitats for pollinators. These three habitats have been especially planned in urban areas and productive areas such as those typical of intensive agriculture where the space available for semi-natural areas is limited. They also reflect the CAP Agri-Environmental Scheme approach where Agri-Environmental Schemes were designed to convince farmers to reduce the environmental risks of conventional agricultural practices and to preserve nature and cultivated landscapes. Flower strips, hedgerows and shrub assemblages often are landscape elements of limited surface, established in marginal areas (in urban sites, typically road edges, or field edges in rural landscape), but are known to increase biodiversity, notably attracting specific insect groups, such as pollinators and natural enemies that can provide valuable pollination and biocontrol services to the crop.

GRASSLANDS	NATURA 2000 HABITAT TYPE
Xeric and meso-xeric grasslands	6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*)
	62A0 Eastern sub-mediterranean dry grasslands (*Scorzoneretalia villosae*)
Hygrophylous and wet meadows	6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-siltladen soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)
Mesic meadows	6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)
OTHER HABITATS	**EUNIS HABITAT TYPE**
Flower strips/field margins	I1.3 Arable land with unmixed crops grown by low-intensity agricultural methods
Hedgerows	I1.3 Arable land with unmixed crops grown by low-intensity agricultural methods
Species-rich assemblages of shrubs	F Heathland and scrub

Species-rich grasslands were once a very common habitat in the agricultural landscape across Europe, associated with low-intensity farming, in the form of livestock rearing and traditional cultivation methods. Following the decline in traditional agriculture management, natural or semi-natural habitats have been largely lost, and remnants are increasingly threatened by isolation and edge effect. When in good condition (high species number, reduced biomass of grass species) they represent a permanent habitat of crucial importance for both pollinators and several plant species of conservation concerns. Their stability over time and the abundance and diversity of flowers with different shapes, colours and flowering times attract a wide variety of pollinators thereby crucially contributing to the pollination service retention

Flower strips can be defined as strips or other areas of planted wild native flowering herbaceous plants. Typically, they can be created on the edge of cultivated fields or ditches and canals in rural environments, while in urban areas they are mostly located along the streets, at the foot of walls or gates in gardens and parks. They can become a precious oasis for natural plants and pollinators. The species of the strips are often the same as those of the meadows, put together to guarantee food resources to pollinators for the entire duration of their period of activity. Flower strips specifically tailored to the needs of beneficial insects can be a feasible tool also to enhance biological pest control in the field

Hedgerows are defined as linear-shaped areas planted with native woody plants. Hedgerows offer pollinators shelter and food resources and allow plants and animals to move about and spread. They also have other important functions: they reduce the intensity of wind, improve the local climate, regulate, and purify wastewater, and stabilize canal banks

Shrub assemblages are small patches of bushes mainly used in rural landscapes. They represent the best habitat to nest, reproduce and survive during the winter months; moreover, these areas are very important since they provide food resources (nectar and pollen) in early spring when the other species are not yet in bloom.

The Key Points of LIFE PollinAction

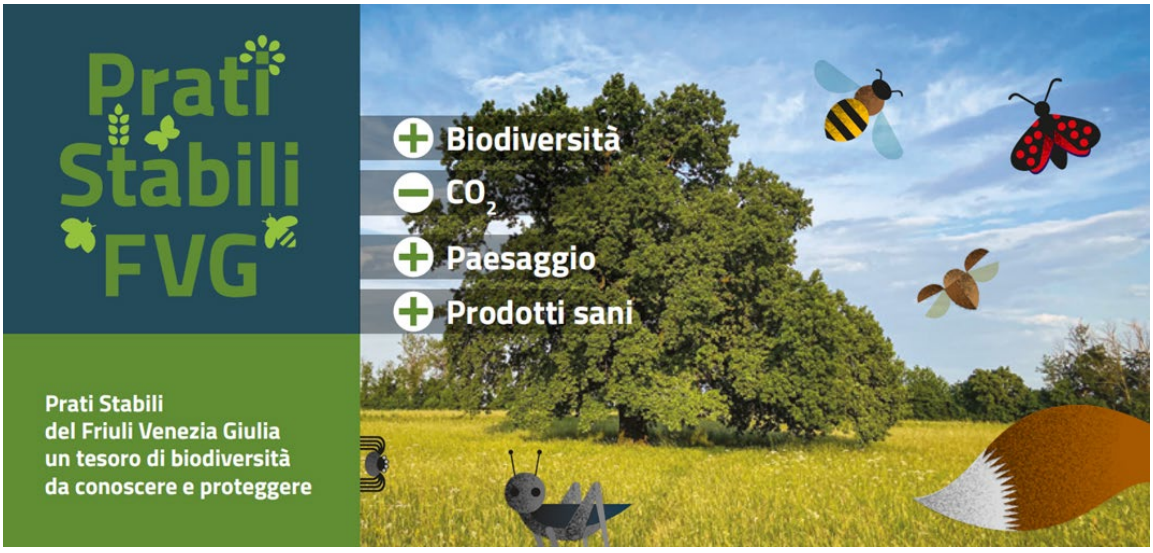
THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY LIFE POLLINACTION

Restoration activities	
Conversion of arable land into grasslands	89.79 ha
Improvement of extant species-poor grasslands	406.39 ha
Creation of species-rich woody shrub assemblages	2.13 ha
Creation of stepping-stones	5.41 ha
Creation of hedgerows	15.21 Km
Creation of species-rich wildflower strips	7.69 ha
Production of native herbaceous plant seedlings	363,651seedlings
Production of native woody shrubs seedlings	27,460 seedlings
Production of seeds	261.6 Kg

Monitoring activities	
Creation of networks of pollination interactions	18 new networks
Improvement of the network of pollination interaction	18 sites
Improvement of pollinator visitation frequency to spontaneous plants in the areas of intervention	+ 46.67% in pollinator visitation frequency
Improvement of yield production in 6 animal-dependent orchards neighboring to the areas of intervention	+ 127.6% pollinator species nearby flower strips
GIS database of species-rich grasslands in Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia	3604 surveyed grasslands
List of insects to enrich north-eastern Italy/Europe databases of entomofauna	1056 pollinator species recorded

Education and Public Engagement	
Involvement of farms	27 farms
Involvement of Municipalities	10 Municipalities
Project publications	Technical guidelines on the creation of habitats for pollinators for agricultural areas, urban areas and road infrastructures. Technical guideline for the identification of species-rich donor sites. Technical guidelines on reconciling beekeeping and the conservation of wild pollinators. Publication for a general audience Book for primary school
Website	Trilingual (Ita-Eng-Spa)
Trilingual leaflets (Ita-Eng-Spa)	2,266 copies
Outdoor information notice boards of different size	73
Public events to introduce the project and show its development	2
Public events to introduce the project and show its development in the municipalities (citizens)	23
Visits for transfer and replication of the project and its methods	16
Networking activities	8 different projects
Educational events in primary and secondary schools	80
Dissemination events among citizens	15
Copies of Layman's report	1,000

Long-term sustainability activities
Implementation of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme
Creation of production chains of hay from species-rich donor grasslands
Design of close-to-market solutions (hay/brush harvested seed, honey and milk)



SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION AT PROJECT COMPLETION

The analysis of the results achieved by the project has highlighted a series of strengths, but also weaknesses and risks that need to be addressed to ensure the sustainability of the results. The formalization was carried out through a SWOT analysis, presented below, which served as the baseline reference for defining the After Life Plan of PollinAction.

Strengths	Weaknesses
- High professionalism of the partners - Strong recognition and credibility gained by the project - Knowledge and know-how transferable to other similar contexts (creation and/or restoration of herbaceous and woody habitats; production and planting of native plants) - Low costs for the implementation of interventions	- Relationships and synergies require constant coordination - Lack of funds and resources (e.g., presence of private partners without funding) - Complex and articulated administrative procedures - Sense of frustration caused by the low environmental and ecological awareness of stakeholders
Threats	**Opportunities**
- Weak enforcement of the Habitat Directive - Socioeconomic context: some key threats to biodiversity stem from economic and social factors that influence land and natural resource management decisions - Distrust from local stakeholders due to dominant economic interests outweighing environmental conservation efforts - Lack of strategic and proactive planning (planning cycles in institutions are short-term and focused on reactive actions) - Climate change - Lack of coordination between institutions	- Climate change and the need for ecosystem restoration - European policies (particularly the Restoration Law, but also the Green Deal and Farm to Fork) guiding the ecological transition - Development of new projects and synergies - Use of the website and social network (Facebook and Twitter pages) as reference points for future communication and environmental education activities

AFTER LIFE PLAN

The SWOT analysis highlighted several critical aspects. On one hand, the socio-economic context in which PollinAction operated emerged as one of the main threats. This context strongly influences decision-making regarding land and natural resource management and is a key factor in the absence of strategic and proactive planning.
In this regard, LIFE PollinAction, which represented an example of effective collaboration among public institutions, research bodies, and private stakeholders, can continue to serve as a cornerstone for maintaining, enhancing, and expanding relationships and synergies with various local actors.
One important aspect, which can be regarded as an opportunity, concerns the emphasis placed at European level on biodiversity conservation and ecological restoration of landscapes. The new Regulation on Nature Restoration represents a crucial step towards reversing biodiversity loss and mitigating the effects of climate change in both rural and urban areas. By setting ambitious targets for the restoration of degraded ecosystems, the regulation aims to enhance soil health, increase carbon sequestration, and support pollinators, key elements for sustainable agriculture. For cities, the law promotes green infrastructure, urban forests, and nature-based solutions to improve air quality, reduce heat islands, and enhance climate resilience. In agriculture, it encourages regenerative practices that protect ecosystems while ensuring long-term food security.
Another essential element is the new EU Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation, which underlines that the use of nature-based solutions in adaptation measures provides added benefits, as they restore ecosystems and the services they deliver, are more cost-effective, and are often more efficient than conventional solutions.

Areas of Intervention

The Plan will focus on five main areas of intervention, aimed at: a) ensuring the long-term sustainability of the actions implemented under LIFE PollinAction, and b) scaling up and expanding the results achieved.

1. Replication

This action aims at multiplying the impact of the project, through the transfer and replication of good practices and effective methodologies used by the project. Activities will capitalise on the stakeholder network created during Action E.3 and including farms, municipalities and road infrastructure managers.
To promote replication, habitats and approaches will be tailored to the specific needs of each sector. This effort will be reinforced by the customised guidelines for the creation and management of pollinator habitats, addressing the agricultural, road infrastructure, and urban sectors individually.
➢ This action will be led by ECOR NaturaSì, the Municipality of Caldogno, and CAV, with the involvement of the other Partners whenever deemed appropriate. Albatros S.r.l. will support the initiative by managing the project's social media channels. The project team will ensure collaboration in the drafting of projects and in the transfer of know-how, so that the interventions are implemented following the same methods developed under LIFE PollinAction.

2. Consolidation of permanent meadow value chains

This action aims to enhance the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the sustainable management of natural resources by consolidating supply chains linked to biodiversity-friendly products such as brush harvested seed/hay, milk, and honey. The objective is to strengthen the connection between conservation practices and local economies, thereby creating added value for environmentally responsible production and encouraging broader participation in biodiversity conservation efforts.
The primary objective is rediscovering the socio-economic value of permanent grasslands as areas traditionally used for grazing and forage production, associated with a model of traditional agriculture, reinterpreted in a modern and sustainable context. This Action will take advantage of the map of semi-natural grasslands in Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Regions produced during the project.

➢ This action will be led by Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region and CITA, with the involvement of the other Partners whenever deemed appropriate. Albatros S.r.l. will support the initiative by managing the project's social media channels.

3. Monitoring of habitats and processes

Already foreseen in the Grant Agreement, these actions remain crucial for assessing the long-term effectiveness and impact of project activities across all project sites. They will also generate valuable long-term data, which will be used for scientific publications.

➢ These activities will be carried out by UNIVE as part of its institutional research and teaching responsibilities.

4. Maintenance of habitats

Already foreseen in the Grant Agreement, these actions remain essential to both safeguard the results achieved and ensure their long-term effectiveness within the project sites.

➢ These activities will be carried out primarily by project beneficiaries (regional administrations, farms, municipalities) under the supervision of project team who will ensure collaboration in the transfer of know-how, so that management activities follow LIFE PollinAction recommendations. To this aim, data collected during monitoring activities will serve as a tool to guide interventions.

5. Environmental education and outreach

Already foreseen in the Grant Agreement, these actions have proven particularly effective in contributing to behavioural changes and fostering greater environmental awareness. These activities fall within the institutional mandates of various project partners, thereby assuring favourable conditions for further joint initiatives.

The project website, and especially the social media pages will continue to serve as tools for broad-spectrum communication. Additional outreach activities will include workshops, scientific and public dissemination seminars, presentation and distribution of LIFE PollinAction materials at thematically related events, thematic open days, press releases and interviews, videos, and more.

➢ These actions will be carried out by all partners, individually or in collaboration, depending on context and available opportunities.

APPENDIX

Actions of each Beneficiary

The following tables give an overview of the actions which will be implemented in order to achieve the After-Life objectives.

Università Ca' Foscari Venezia – UNIVE

ACTION	When, how often	How	Sources of financing	Needed financing	Priority
1. Replication	2025 - 2030	Participation in technical meetings; collaboration in the drafting of projects; transfer of know-how	UNIVE personnel Own budget as part of ordinary third mission activities	€€	***
2. Consolidation of permanent meadow value chains	2025 - 2030	Participation in technical meetings to engage relevant stakeholders	UNIVE personnel Own budget as part of ordinary third mission activities	€€	**
2. Consolidation of permanent meadow value chains	2025 - 2030	Enrichment of the database on species-rich permanent grasslands with newly recorded grasslands	UNIVE personnel Own budget as part of ordinary research activities	€€	**
3. Monitoring of habitats and processes	2025 – 2030 annually	Periodic surveys of project sites, habitat monitoring activities	UNIVE personnel Own budget as part of ordinary research and teaching activities	€€€€	***
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Presentation of the project results at conferences and workshops; publication of the results in scientific journals; dissemination, on all appropriate occasions, of the educational materials produced during the project	UNIVE personnel Own budget as part of ordinary research activities	€€	***
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Maintenance of the project website (www.lifepollinaction.eu), including annual domain renewal	UNIVE personnel Own budget	€	**
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Maintenance and management of e-mail account (lifepollinaction@unive.it).	UNIVE personnel No budget required	-	**

Albatros srl - ALBA

ACTION	When, how often	How	Sources of financing	Needed financing	Priority
1. Replication	2025 – 2030 when needed	Support in the organisation of technical meetings and in the dissemination of information	ALBA personnel Own budget	€	***
2. Consolidation of permanent meadow value chains	2025 – 2030 when needed	Support in the dissemination of information concerning the supply chains, through social media, website, communication channels of the LIFE programme	ALBA personnel Own budget	€	*
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Dissemination of project materials; distribution to stakeholders upon request	ALBA personnel Own budget	€	**
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Management of the project website (www.lifepollinaction.eu), with regular updates including news, press reviews, and project-related events.	ALBA personnel Own budget	€	**
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Maintain and update the project's Facebook and Twitter pages. Publicise events and news related to the project's after-life activities.	ALBA personnel Own budget	€	**

Caldogno Municipality - CAM

ACTION	When, how often	How	Sources of financing	Needed financing	Priority
1. Replication	2025 – 2030	Organisation of technical meetings with relevant stakeholders to disseminate project's approach and the Guidelines on the Creation and management of habitats for pollinators in urban areas, including greening compensation measures	CAM personnel Own budget	€	***
1. Replication	2025 – 2030	Administrative and procedural support to other municipalities for the adoption and implementation of the Guidelines on the Creation and management of habitats for pollinators in urban areas	CAM personnel Own budget	€	***
4. Maintenance of habitats	2025 - 2030	Periodic surveys in project sites to verify the maintenance of habitats	CAM personnel Own budget	€	**
4. Maintenance of habitats	2025 - 2030	Activation of specific actions for the identification of appropriate maintenance financing instruments	CAM personnel Own budget	€€€	***
4. Maintenance of habitats	2025 - 2030	Activation of administrative procedures for awarding maintenance contracts	CAM personnel Own budget	€€	**
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Dissemination of project materials; distribution to stakeholders	CAM personnel Own budget	€	**
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Organisation of education and communication events for citizen	CAM personnel Own budget	€	***

Concessioni Autostradali Venete - CAV S.p.A.- CAV

ACTION	When, how often	How	Sources of financing	Needed financing	Priority
1. Replication	2025 – 2030	Organisation of technical meetings with relevant stakeholders to disseminate and promote project's approach as well as the Guidelines on the Creation and management of habitats for pollinators along road infrastructure	CAV personnel Own budget	€€	***
4. Maintenance of habitats	2025 - 2030	Periodic surveys of project sites to verify the maintenance of habitats and activation of specific procedures following *ad hoc* instructions to be delivered to operators to appropriately maintain realized interventions	CAV personnel Own budget External supplier	€€	***
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Dissemination of project materials and information on the creation and management of habitats for pollinators along road infrastructure to different stakeholders using the opportunities risen by dedicated meetings and events	CAV personnel Own budget	€	**

Centro de Investigación y Tecnología Agroalimentaria de Aragón - CITA

ACTION	When, how often	How	Sources of financing	Needed financing	Priority
1. Replication	2025 - 2030	Organisation of technical meetings to spread project's approach and methods, including the Guidelines on the Creation and management of habitats for pollinators in agricultural areas and the Guidelines Reconciling Beekeeping and the Conservation of Wild Pollinators; collaboration in the drafting of projects; transfer of know-how	CITA personnel Own budget	€€	***
2. Consolidation of honey value chains	2025 - 2030	Monitoring the sale of honey from intervention areas in local markets	CITA personnel Own budget	€€€	***
4. Maintenance of habitats	2025 - 2030	Periodic visits to project sites to check the status of the interventions. Support to beneficiary farmers in the identification of appropriate maintenance financing instruments	CITA personnel Own budget	€€€	***
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Presentation of the project results at conferences and workshops; publication of the results in scientific journals; dissemination, on all appropriate occasions, of the materials produced during the project	CITA personnel Own budget as part of ordinary research activities	€€	***

EcorNaturaSì SPA - ECOR

ACTION	When, how often	How	Sources of financing	Needed financing	Priority
1. Replication	2025 – 2030	Organisation of technical meetings with relevant stakeholders to disseminate project's approach and the Guidelines on the Creation and management of habitats for pollinators in agricultural areas	ECOR personnel Own budget	€€	***
4. Maintenance of habitats	2025 - 2030	Periodic surveys in project sites to verify the maintenance of habitats	ECOR personnel Own budget	€	***
4. Maintenance of habitats	2025 - 2030	Support to beneficiary farmers in the identification of appropriate maintenance financing instruments	ECOR personnel Own budget	€€€	***
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Dissemination of project materials; distribution the Guidelines on the Creation and management of habitats for pollinators in agricultural areas to relevant stakeholders	ECOR personnel Own budget	€	**

Regione Autonoma Friuli-Venezia Giulia - FVG

ACTION	When, how often	How	Sources of financing	Needed financing	Priority
1. Replication	2025 - 2030	Organisation of technical meetings with relevant stakeholders to disseminate project's approach and methods and the Guidelines on the Creation and management of habitats for pollinators to spread project's approach and methods; collaboration in the drafting of projects; transfer of know-how	FVG personnel Own budget as part of ordinary activities	€€	**
2. Consolidation of permanent meadow value chains	2025 - 2030	Continue public/private collaboration to promote permanent meadow management and the development of related supply chains. Organisation of technical meetings to engage relevant stakeholders	FVG personnel Own budget	€€€	***
4. Maintenance of habitats	2025 - 2030	Insertion of restored meadows into the inventory of permanent meadows (LR9/05), activation of management regulations with the concessionaires and communities involved, continuation of the provision of contributions to farmers for the management and constraints relating to meadows	FVG personnel Own budget	€€€	***
4. Maintenance of habitats	2025 - 2030	Employment of regional technicians and workers, activation of actions for the identification of additional maintenance financing tools, activation of administrative procedures for the awarding of maintenance contracts	FVG personnel Own budget	€	***
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Presentation of the project results; dissemination, on all appropriate occasions, of the educational materials produced during the project	FVG personnel Own budget as part of ordinary activities	€€	***
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Organisation of education and communication events for citizen	FVG personnel Own budget	€€	**

SELC soc. coop. - SELC

ACTION	When, how often	How	Sources of financing	Needed financing	Priority
1. Replication	2025 - 2030	Participation in technical meetings; collaboration in the drafting of projects; transfer of know-how	SELC personnel Own budget	€€	***
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Dissemination of project materials during training sessions, information events, and meetings with stakeholders	SELC personnel Own budget	€	**
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030 upon invitation	Participation in conferences organized by other institutions to present the project and its results, also through the dissemination of outreach materials developed during the project.	SELC personnel Own budget	€	**

Veneto Region – RV

ACTION	When, how often	How	Sources of financing	Needed financing	Priority
1. Replication	2025 - 2030	Participation in technical meetings; collaboration in the drafting of projects; transfer of know-how	RV personnel Own budget	€€	***
2. Consolidation of permanent meadow value chains	2025 - 2030	Support in the dissemination of information concerning the supply chains	RV personnel Own budget	€	**
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Dissemination of project materials during training sessions, information events, and meetings with stakeholders	RV personnel Own budget	€	**
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030 upon invitation	Participation in conferences organized by other institutions to present the project and its results, also through the dissemination of outreach materials developed during the project.	RV personnel Own budget	€	**

Veneto Agricoltura - VA

ACTION	When, how often	How	Sources of financing	Needed financing	Priority
1. Replication	2025 - 2030	Participation in technical meetings; collaboration in the drafting of projects; transfer of know-how	VA personnel Own budget	€€	***
1. Replication	2025 - 2030	Production of plants for habitat creation and/or restoration. Seed harvesting, processing and treatment, plant seedling production and cultivation	VA personnel (Montecchio Precalcino nursery) Own budget as part of ordinary activities	€€€	***
4. Maintenance of habitats	2025 – 2030	Production of replacement plants to compensate for potential planting failures	VA personnel (Montecchio Precalcino nursery) Own budget as part of ordinary activities	€€€	***
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030	Dissemination of project materials during training sessions, information events, and meetings with stakeholders.	VA personnel Own budget	€	**
5. Environmental education and outreach	2025 - 2030 upon invitation	Participation in conferences organized by other institutions to present the project and its results, also through the dissemination of outreach materials developed during the project.	VA personnel Own budget	€	**

LIFE PollinAction

LIFE19 NAT/IT/000848

IL PROGETTO GODE DEL CONTRIBUTO FINANZIARIO LIFE DELL'UNIONE EUROPEA

COORDINATING BENEFICIARY:
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