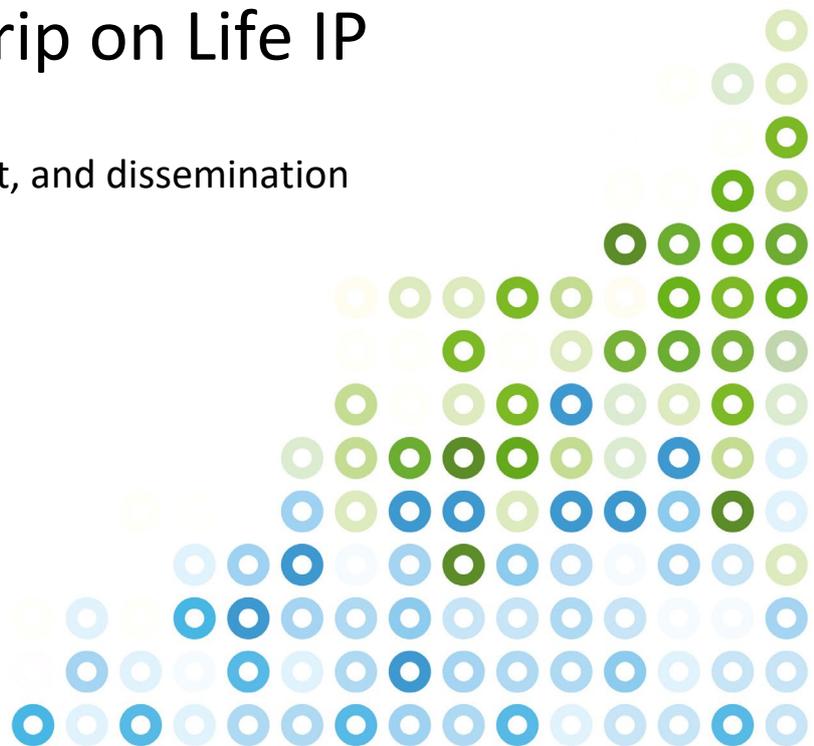




# After Life Plan for Grip on Life IP

Management, further development, and dissemination of the project's results

2026



Gunilla Oleskog, project manager Grip on Life, has full responsibility for the content (text and images) of this plan. The content should not be interpreted as the official view of the European Commission or the European Union.

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**Cover**

A signpost with multiple arrows stands along a forest trail.  
Photo: Patrik Svedberg + montage

**Case Number (Swedish Forest Agency)**

2020/3225



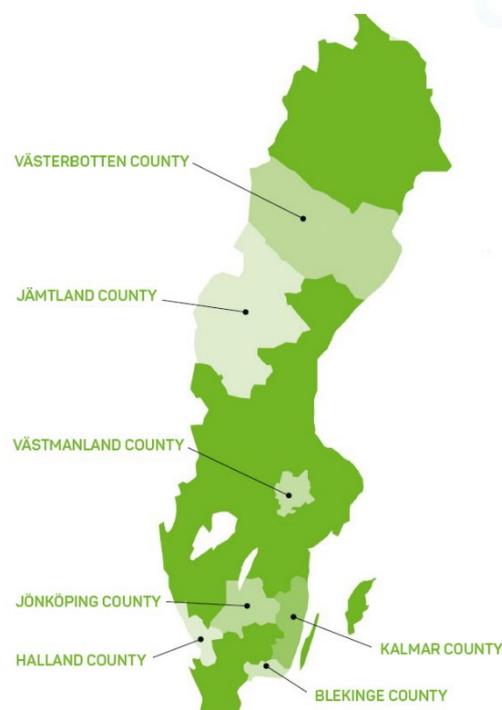
With contribution from the European  
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# Project facts

Project reference .....	LIFE16IPE SE009 GRIP
Project title.....	Using functional water and wetland ecosystems and their services as a model for improving green infrastructure and implementing PAF in Sweden
Coordinating beneficiary.....	Swedish Forest Agency
Beneficiaries.....	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency; Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management; County Administrative Boards of Västerbotten, Jämtland, Västmanland, Jönköping, Kalmar, Blekinge, and Halland; the Wetland Foundation; Ume/Vindel River Fishery Advisory Board; County Administrative Board of Västernorrland/Baltic Sea Water District Authority; and Swedish Forest Owners' Associations Norra Skog, Mellanskog, and Södra
Operational areas.....	Counties of Västerbotten, Jämtland, Västmanland, Jönköping, Kalmar, Blekinge, and Halland
Catchment areas .....	Umeälven, Öreälven, Lögdeälven, Indalsälven, Ljungan, Norrström, Motala Ström, Emån, Virån, Alsterån, Mörrumsån, Bräkneån, Lyckebyån, Nätrabyån, Mieån, Sillestorpsån, Viskan, Ätran, Nissan, Lagan, Suseån, Fylleån, Genevadsån, and Stensån
Project start.....	2 October 2017
Project end .....	31 July 2026
Budget .....	€16 653 702
EC financial contribution.....	€9 693 702 (58 % of the total eligible budget)
Web site .....	<a href="http://www.griponlife.se">www.griponlife.se</a>
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# Purpose

The purpose of this After-Life Plan is to provide guidance and inspiration for those who wish to continue the work initiated through Grip on Life IP. The sections *Summary of Results* and *Plan for Continued Measures* describe activities that can be applied and further developed in other habitats, geographical areas, situations, environments, and contexts.

More detailed information about the activities referenced here is available on the project website, [www.griponlife.se](http://www.griponlife.se), particularly in the *Knowledge Bank* section (Kunskapsbanken).

# Background

Grip on Life IP (hereafter referred to as *Grip on Life*) is part of the group of Integrated Projects (IPs) within the EU LIFE Programme. This means that the project's overarching purpose has been to support the implementation of large-scale national action plans aimed at improving environmental conditions. In Grip on Life's case, the focus has been on the Prioritized Action Framework (PAF) for Natura 2000.

Grip on Life initiated this work by concentrating on wetlands and watercourses within forested landscapes, both inside Natura 2000 areas and within the broader green infrastructure. The project was designed to act as a catalyst—its intention being that the methods, collaborations, and knowledge developed would spread to other habitats like ripples on water.

A wide range of actors have collaborated within the project, including government agencies, forest owners' associations, and interest organizations. Together, they combined active forestry with measures to safeguard ecologically valuable wetlands and watercourses.

Grip on Life is a capacity-building project. This means that the primary focus has been on developing new and improved methods—for example related to forestry operations, forest management, and the restoration of wetlands and watercourses. Some physical restoration has also been carried out. The goal throughout has been to improve environmental conditions and strengthen habitats for species dependent on wetlands and streams in forested landscapes, while enabling the continued sustainable use of natural resources.

Through complementary projects—other initiatives working toward the same PAF objectives—further concrete restoration actions have been implemented. Grip on Life has both initiated new complementary projects and compiled an overview of relevant existing ones. This has helped strengthen collaboration, streamline working methods, and clarify the overall national investment in PAF implementation.

Consequently, the project has not only enhanced competence, cooperation, and internal processes but has also gathered and driven forward prioritized actions related to physical environments and green infrastructure.

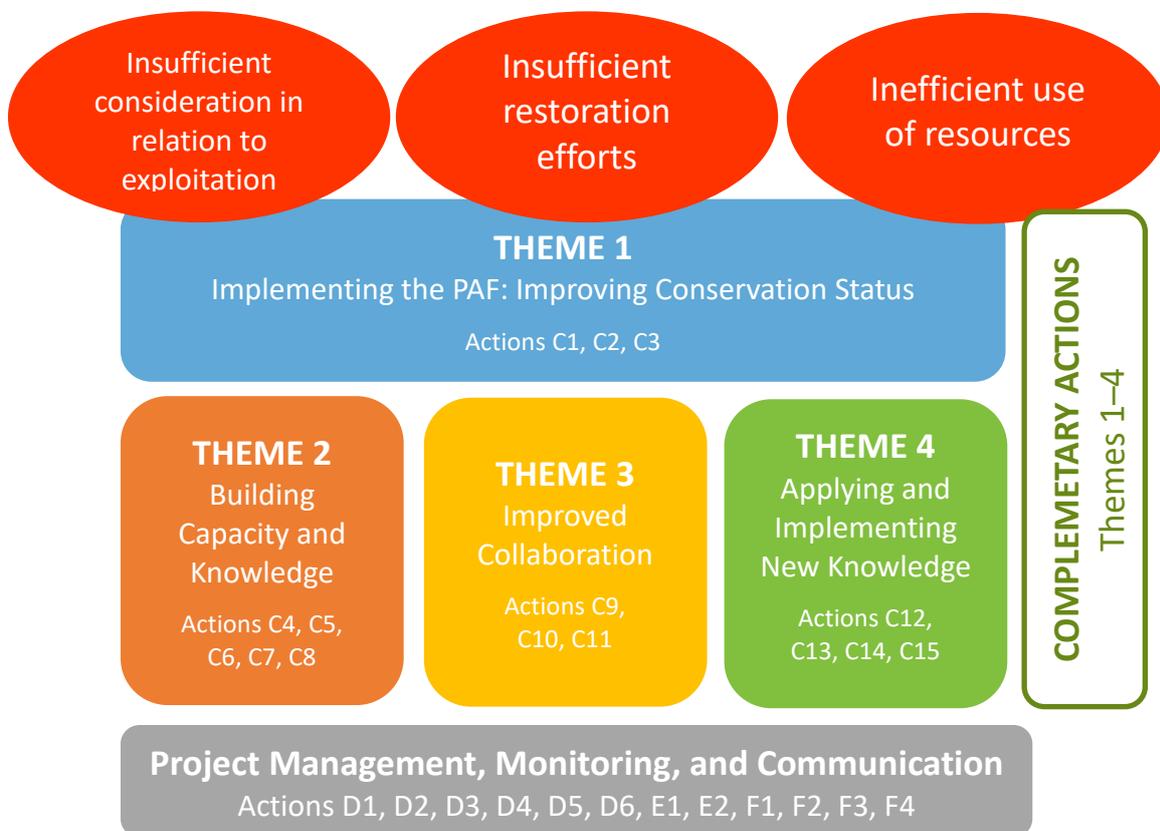
# Guiding document

The guiding document for Grip on Life is the **Prioritized Action Framework (PAF)** for the Natura 2000 network. The PAF identifies both *horizontal* and *site-specific* measures. Horizontal measures include capacity-building activities, inventories, research, and the review of conservation plans. Site-specific measures primarily involve concrete restoration and management actions. In addition to actions carried out within Natura 2000 sites, the PAF also includes measures related to green infrastructure.

In Grip on Life, the main focus has been on horizontal, capacity-building measures. The 2013 version of the PAF identified three key threats that the project’s activities were designed to address:

1. Insufficient environmental consideration in forestry operations.
2. A lack of restoration efforts targeting wetlands, watercourses, and other habitats.
3. Deficiencies in collaboration and efficiency among relevant stakeholders, such as public authorities, forest owners’ associations, and interest organizations.

In addition to contributing to the implementation of the PAF, the measures carried out within Grip on Life have also helped identify synergies with other national strategies and programmes—such as the emerging national restoration plan, the Biodiversity Strategy 2030, and the Water Framework Directive.



*The project has been structured in this way: four themes – together with their respective activities – are designed to address the three identified threats.*

# Summary of results

To address these threats, the project has carried out a broad range of activities. Most activities focus on knowledge dissemination, training, and the development of tools that support improved environmental consideration and restoration efforts.

Although Grip on Life is primarily a capacity-building project and has therefore implemented only limited physical restoration, several smaller-scale restoration actions have been completed.

The results presented below reflect areas with strong potential for further dissemination or development. The green dots in the tables indicate expected direct effects. Indirect effects may also occur but are not shown here.

**THE THREATS THAT GRIP ON LIFE HAS WORKED TO COUNTERACT:**

- 1:** Insufficient environmental consideration is taken during forestry activities.
- 2:** Too little restoration is carried out of wetlands, watercourses, and other habitats.
- 3:** There are deficiencies in cooperation and efficiency between the relevant stakeholders.

Results with the potential to be disseminated and further developed	Helps reduce threat 1	Helps reduce threat 2	Helps reduce threat 3
<b>Landowner engagement.</b> Through advisory meetings and training efforts, hundreds of landowners have gained increased knowledge about environmental considerations in forestry near water, wetland restoration through ditch-blocking, and the restoration of small streams. Overall responses have been positive, and the work has established contacts with landowners interested in carrying out similar measures on their own land.	●		
<b>Fairs and exhibitions.</b> Participation in major forestry events, such as Elmia Wood and Skogsnolia, has enabled contact with thousands of landowners and provided opportunities for dialogue about forests and water.	●	●	
<b>Children and youth.</b> Activities targeting schoolchildren and upper-secondary students (the next generation) have created long-term and preventive impact. Two children’s books—one for younger children and one for older students—along with teacher guides for primary and secondary schools have been produced. The book for younger children and the teaching materials are used in education today. The book has received two national awards and is now available in all Swedish municipalities.	●		

<p><b>University education.</b> Each year, a field day has been arranged for new cohorts of forestry students, focusing on forestry practices that safeguard wetlands and watercourses. Corresponding activities have also been provided for students in the forest management programme. These students are an important target group, as many will work in forestry in the future.</p>	●		
<p><b>Films.</b> More than 20 films have been produced, covering topics such as freshwater pearl mussels, environmental considerations near water, wetland and stream restoration, and how to use the teaching guide for schools. Two of the films have received both national and international awards.</p>	●	●	●
<p><b>Publications.</b> Knowledge has been disseminated through reports, manuals, guides, follow-ups, brochures, and fact sheets. Topics include aquatic habitat restoration, methods for ditch blocking and ditch infilling, and monitoring the effects of restoration and ditch cleaning.</p>	●	●	●
<p><b>Research.</b> Researchers from SLU, Umeå University, and the University of Gothenburg, among others, have contributed with scientific reports, theses, and presentations in various contexts.</p>	●	●	●
<p><b>Professionals.</b> Training sessions and workshops have been held for professionals in areas such as forestry near water, continuous-cover forestry, nature conservation management, and ditch blocking. Formats have included both physical and digital delivery. In cooperation with another LIFE project, a digital course and field tool have been developed for contractors working with restoration of boulder-rich streams. Digital formats have broadened access regardless of geography.</p>	●	●	
<p><b>Inter-agency cooperation.</b> Staff at public authorities have received support through training, workshops, and network meetings. Themes have included Natura 2000 case handling, collaboration models between authorities, and the development of tools and training packages.</p>	●	●	●
<p><b>Collaboration models.</b> The project has tested five collaboration models to support progress toward favourable conservation status:</p>			
<p><b>1. The Kalmar Model.</b> Cooperation between authorities (the County Administrative Board and the Swedish Forest Agency) to support landowners in the restoration and creation of wetlands. The goal is to ensure “the right wetland in the right place.”</p>		●	●

<p><b>2. Conservation Standards.</b> An adaptive management model for cooperation on complex issues, for example larger areas with many actors who have different interests and objectives. We have tested the model in a multi-year collaborative process.</p>	●	●	●
<p><b>3. GYBS Agreements</b> (GYBS = favourable conservation status). Agreements that include different commitments between authorities (the County Administrative Board and the Swedish Forest Agency) and major landowners, such as forestry companies and hydropower companies, to achieve GYBS for a species or habitat type.</p>	●	●	●
<p><b>4. Water Management Agreements.</b> A further development of nature conservation agreements, with a focus on the riparian zone along valuable watercourses. The agreements are made between authorities (the County Administrative Board) and major landowners, such as forestry companies, to develop and preserve existing natural values.</p>	●		●
<p><b>5. The “Smultronställe” Method.</b> A method for conflict resolution in areas with high natural values and multiple competing interests.</p>	●		●
<p><b>Demonstration areas.</b> Approximately 60 demonstration areas have been established to showcase good practice in, for example, forestry near water, continuous-cover forestry, nature conservation management, and ditch infilling. These areas are used during excursions and training sessions, but they can also be visited independently. The map <i>Find demonstration areas</i> shows their locations across the country.</p> <p>An information centre on the freshwater pearl mussel is located adjacent to the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Skinnskatteberg.</p>	●	●	
<p><b>Restoration action plans.</b> Tre samlade planer har utvecklats eller utvärderats för att identifiera behov och prioritera insatser.</p>			
<p><b>1. Comprehensive Action Plan for Water.</b> A comprehensive database developed by the County Administrative Board of Jönköping, designed to collect all water-related measures and prioritise among them. Within Grip on Life, the methodology has been evaluated.</p>		●	
<p><b>2. Comprehensive Action Plan for Water – a simplified version.</b> A simplified version with fewer parameters, developed by the County Administrative Board of Halland. The plan is structured as a geodatabase with a GIS layer and focuses on improving connectivity.</p>		●	

<p><b>3. Comprehensive Action Plan for Wetlands.</b> The County Administrative Board of Jönköping has developed a map-based tool and new spatial layers that facilitate the identification of locations where wetlands can best be created or restored for different purposes.</p>		●	
<p><b>Conservation plans.</b> Methods for more efficient updates of conservation plans for wetlands and watercourses have been tested. The plans specify which natural values must be secured—along with their extent and quality—and refer to general information on measures, central maps, and other supporting material.</p>	●		
<p><b>Funding.</b> A tool has been developed to help identify funding opportunities for measures to improve marine and freshwater environments. The searchable <i>Funding Database</i> is available on the website of the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management and is widely used. In addition, a report and brochure have been produced to inspire new projects by highlighting good examples.</p>		●	
<p><b>Project platform.</b> A shared platform, the <i>Idea Bank</i>, has been created to help different actors find and develop project ideas and identify potential partners. The platform also stores approved project applications and relevant links. It is open to anyone interested in initiating a project.</p>	●	●	●
<p><b>Adaptive management.</b> Specific support for adaptive management of floodplain hardwood forests has been developed. The working method serves as a pilot study for a long-term transition toward more systematic nature conservation management.</p>	●		
<p><b>Map tools.</b></p>			
<p><b>1. Forest Water Map.</b> A tool that makes it easier to assess the risk of negative impacts on lakes and watercourses in connection with forest operations, such as harvesting. The map shows flow accumulation in the landscape, is open to all, and is integrated in the Swedish Forest Agency’s system for handling felling notifications.</p>	●		
<p><b>2. Guide to Digital Map Tools.</b> A guide describing the content of various digital maps and how they can be used to increase environmental consideration in forestry.</p>	●		
<p><b>3. Riparian Zone Analysis, a method description.</b> A GIS-based analysis of a riparian buffer zone along a watercourse, showing variations in the proportion of deciduous trees and shading along the stream.</p>	●		

<p><b>Completed restoration measures.</b> Wetlands and watercourses have been restored on a small scale. Measures have been carried out both within the collaborative work of the project and through targeted advisory services to landowners. For small-stream restoration in several counties, manual methods were used, often with support from volunteers—for example from fishing conservation associations.</p>		●	
<p><b>Complementary actions.</b> Grip on Life has compiled a list of projects working to achieve favourable conservation status. More than 738 projects are included, with a total budget exceeding three billion SEK. Grip on Life has initiated some of these projects and maintains various forms of contact with those listed—for example by visiting each other’s conferences, participating in steering groups, and sharing newsletters and reports.</p>	●	●	●
<p><b>Follow-ups and evaluations.</b> Several follow-ups have been conducted to show the effects of implemented measures—for example how rewetting affects water chemistry, how wetland restoration influences biodiversity, and how groundwater levels are affected by ditch-blocking. Experiences from Grip on Life and other projects have also been summarised, including those related to wetland and stream restoration. All materials are available within the project’s report series and publications.</p>		●	
<p><b>Monitoring methods.</b> Grip on Life has developed proposals for improved monitoring of the effects of stream restoration. Suggestions for improved monitoring in other areas are presented in the project evaluations (see <i>Evaluation of the project</i>, 2 and 3, below).</p>	●	●	
<p><b>Evaluation of the project.</b> Three evaluations summarise what has worked well and what can be improved in future work. In the last two evaluations, it was generally difficult to demonstrate scientific effects, partly due to the relatively short time span and partly due to a lack of data.</p>			
<p><b>1. How Grip on Life has succeeded in implementing the PAF</b> (moving toward favourable conservation status).</p>	●	●	●
<p><b>2. Grip on Life’s impact on socioeconomy.</b></p>			●
<p><b>3. Grip on Life’s impact on ecosystem services.</b></p>		●	

# End-of-project SWOT analysis

The analysis provides an overview of the situation at the end of the project.

## Strengths

- Methods and approaches have been incorporated into regular operations, enabling continued use after the project has ended. Examples include the database of funding opportunities for improving water environments, the collaboration models, the Skogsvattenkartan tool, and the demonstration areas.
- Extensive networks have been established that can continue beyond the project—between authorities; between authorities and forest owners’ associations; between authorities and interest organizations; between authorities and schools and universities; and among actors at national, regional, and local levels.
- The wide geographic scope of the project, covering seven counties from north to south, has generated experience from diverse environments and conditions, strengthening the knowledge base and the potential for applying methods in more regions.

## Weaknesses

- Many activities rely on specific individuals, which can affect continuity and knowledge transfer.
- The lack of continuous funding limits the ability to secure long-term efforts.
- Different interpretations of laws and directives can hinder or delay the implementation of working methods and procedures.
- The project’s content has not reached all relevant units internally—for example certain departments within county administrative boards, all Swedish Forest Agency districts, or all forest management areas within forest owners’ associations.
- Monitoring of measures carried out in different projects and administrations lacks standardised methods, making it difficult to draw general conclusions.

## Opportunities

- Further development and updating of tools and processes for authorities and organisations, such as the comprehensive action plans for water, the Forest Water Maps, the ditch-blocking manual, and the funding database.
- Disseminating, developing, and implementing various collaboration models in new contexts.
- Building on methods and approaches in other habitats and geographic areas, and reaching new target groups—for example by developing demonstration areas and educational materials for other landscapes, or creating adaptive management methods for additional habitat types.
- Developing goal-oriented monitoring methods to better measure effects and results.

- Examining which methods and approaches could be used in the national restoration plan.
- Further developing the established network, for example by including additional authorities such as the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

## Threats

- Staff turnover may result in loss of accumulated knowledge and capacity.
- Environmental funds essential for financing may discontinue.
- National investments in wetlands may decrease or end.
- Lack of continuous funding or monitoring may threaten long-term impact.
- Lack of continuous funding may also lead to the weakening or loss of established networks among authorities, forest owners' associations, and interest organizations.
- Changes in legislation may affect the ability to implement measures—for example through new rules that limit what actions may be taken or that alter responsibilities.

# Challenges

- Developed working methods, models, and concepts exist, but they are applied only on limited areas and in restricted contexts.
- The management and availability of results are often difficult and can be improved.
- Work to demonstrate the effects of implemented measures needs further development.
- Coordination between different actors and landscape types is a challenge; insufficient coordination can reduce the impact of measures and interventions.
- Different authorities interpret laws differently and have different routines, which can make collaboration and cross-county work more difficult.
- The interpretation of regulations concerning water operations complicates wetland restoration and the implementation of restoration measures in connection with the relicensing of hydropower.

# Plan for continued measures

## Assessment of total funding needs:

€ = less than 10,000 euro

€€ = 10,000–99,999 euro

€€€ = 100,000–499,999 euro

€€€€ = 500,000–999,999 euro

€€€€€ = more than 1,000,000 euro

## Assessment of prioritisation needs:

\* = The measure can be implemented if resources permit.

\*\* = Implementing the measure would be beneficial and would increase the project's impact.

\*\*\* = A necessary and important measure to achieve the project's objectives.

<b>Work methods and approaches with potential to be expanded and further developed.</b> The majority can be applied and developed in other habitats, geographic areas, situations, environments, and contexts.	<b>Implementing bodies</b>	<b>Funding sources</b>	<b>Funding need</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>Landowner engagement.</b> Use and further develop existing networks, and expand them to enable continued advisory services and training. Individual advisory meetings may also be used.	Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Forest Owners' Associations	EU funds <sup>1</sup> National funds <sup>2</sup> Rural Development Programme	€€	**
<b>Fairs.</b> Participation in fairs is an effective way to reach landowners and can be used in many environments and contexts.	Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Other authorities Forest Owners' Associations	EU funds National funds	€	*
<b>Children and youth.</b> Children's books and teacher guides can be disseminated and further developed for other environments and habitat types.	Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Forest Owners' Associations	EU funds	€€	**

<sup>1</sup> For example, LIFE, Interreg, Horizon

<sup>2</sup> For example, LONA (local nature conservation initiatives), LOVA (local water conservation projects), Formas, agency budgets

<p><b>University education.</b> Annual new student cohorts create a continuous need for field days and training. Activities can also be adapted for students in other disciplines, such as agronomy, focusing on agricultural landscapes.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Forest Owners' Associations</p>	<p>EU funds</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>Films.</b> The films available on <a href="http://www.griponlife.se">www.griponlife.se</a> and YouTube (at least until 2031) are free to use in various contexts. New films can also be produced for other environments.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Other authorities Forest Owners' Associations</p>	<p>EU funds</p>	<p>€€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>Publications.</b> Existing publications are freely available on <a href="http://www.griponlife.se">www.griponlife.se</a> until at least 2031 and may be used, shared, and adapted to other contexts and environments.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Other authorities Forest Owners' Associations</p>	<p>EU funds</p>	<p>€€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>Research.</b></p>				
<p>Research can contribute <b>new knowledge</b> and <b>practical application</b> in projects, ensuring that measures and restoration efforts are based on science and proven experience.</p>	<p>Universities</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€€€€</p>	<p>***</p>
<p>Researchers can help <b>develop standardised and goal-oriented monitoring methods</b> for follow-up of measures.</p>	<p>Universities</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€€€€</p>	<p>***</p>
<p>Research helps create <b>standardisation of measures</b> for different habitats by developing action libraries and typologies.</p>	<p>Universities</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€€€€</p>	<p>***</p>
<p><b>Professionals.</b> Training can continue through physical or digital meetings and tools. Maintaining networks established with authorities is particularly important.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Forest Owners' Associations</p>	<p>EU funds National funds Rural Development Programme</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>

<p><b>Inter-agency cooperation.</b> Continued development and cooperation between authorities through meetings, workshops, and training — especially relevant for the national restoration plan.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Other authorities Forest Owners' Associations</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>Collaboration models.</b></p>				
<p><b>1. The Kalmar Model.</b> The method can be disseminated and implemented in other parts of the country to ensure “the right wetland in the right place.” The model can also be further developed for other environments and contexts.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>2. Conservation Standards.</b> The model can be used in the development of the national restoration plan and for larger and more complex planning processes. For situations with limited resources or less complex issues, a simplified version of the model can be developed.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Other authorities Forest Owners' Associations</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>3. GYBS Agreements.</b> The working method can be disseminated to other parts of the country and applied to other environments and habitat types in order to move toward favourable conservation status.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Interest organisations Companies</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>4. Water Management Agreements.</b> The working method can be disseminated to other parts of the country.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Companies</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>5. The “Smultronställe” Method.</b> The method can be disseminated to other parts of the country and applied for conflict resolution in areas with high natural values and several competing interests.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Other authorities Forest Owners' Associations Companies</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>

<b>Demonstration areas.</b> The areas can continue to be used for training and information (at least until 2031). New areas can be developed for other environments, habitats, and situations.	Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Forest Owners' Associations	EU funds National funds	€€€	**
The information centre for freshwater pearl mussel can be integrated in training and other projects.	Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Boards Universities	EU funds National funds	€	*
<b>Restoration action plans.</b> The three action plans can all serve as tools for the national restoration plan.				
<b>1. Comprehensive Action Plan for Water.</b> The plan can be adapted for other counties and further developed for other habitats and environments.	County Administrative Boards	EU funds National funds	€€€	**
<b>2. Comprehensive Action Plan for Water – a simplified version.</b> The plan can be adapted for other counties and further developed for other habitats and environmental issues.	County Administrative Boards	EU funds National funds	€€€	**
<b>3. Comprehensive Action Plan for Wetlands.</b> The map layers for wetlands can be adapted for other counties and further developed for other habitats and environments.	County Administrative Boards	EU funds National funds	€€€	**
<b>Conservation plans.</b> Work on improvements that enable the conservation plans to be used in the county administrative boards' action and permitting processes. The plans should function as guiding documents for achieving the objectives of Natura 2000 sites. They can also be further developed for other habitats and environments and may be relevant to include in the national restoration plan.	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management County Administrative Boards	EU funds National funds	€€	**

<p><b>Funding.</b> Tools for identifying funding opportunities, corresponding to the <i>Funding Database</i>, can be developed for environments other than marine and freshwater.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Board of Agriculture County Administrative Boards Municipalities Private individuals</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€€€</p>	<p>***</p>
<p><b>Project platform.</b> Disseminate the <i>Idea Bank</i> further among relevant actors who wish to develop project ideas, identify potential collaboration partners, and initiate projects.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Board of Agriculture County Administrative Boards Municipalities Private individuals</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€</p>	<p>***</p>
<p><b>Adaptive management.</b> Apply and further develop working methods for systematic nature conservation and adaptive management within the Natura 2000 network in order to improve conservation status. The methodology can be applied to other types of habitats and environments and can be incorporated into the conservation plans.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management County Administrative Boards</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>Map tools.</b></p>				
<p><b>1. Forest Water Map.</b> Disseminate further among those who work with the planning of forestry activities. There is also potential to further develop it for other habitats and environments.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Board of Agriculture County Administrative Boards Municipalities Private individuals</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>

<p><b>2. Guide to Digital Map Tools.</b> Can be used to gain a basic understanding of the maps used in forestry – as self-study or in training.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Board of Agriculture County Administrative Boards Municipalities Private individuals</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>3. Riparian Zone Analysis, a method description.</b> There is a need to use the method and scale it up to a national level.</p>	<p>Swedish Forest Agency</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>Completed restoration measures.</b></p>				
<p>Make use of <b>experiences from previous restoration work</b>, including models and methods, in order to design well-founded applications for funding for the restoration of wetlands and aquatic environments, as well as for other environments and habitats.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Board of Agriculture County Administrative Boards Municipalities Private individuals</p>	<p>EU funds National funds Rural Development Programme</p>	<p>€€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p>Build on experiences from previous restorations and on ‘best practice’ through collaboration with researchers in order to <b>develop standardised measures</b>, for example through action libraries and typologies. The purpose is to clearly and simply show implementers which measures are to be carried out.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Board of Agriculture County Administrative Boards Universities</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>

<p><b>Complementary actions.</b> Continue to seek funding to promote favourable conservation status, both for larger projects such as SNaP, SIP, and SAP<sup>3</sup>, and for smaller projects and local initiatives, such as LONA and LOVA<sup>4</sup>.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Board of Agriculture County Administrative Boards Municipalities Private individuals</p>	<p>EU funds National funds Rural Development Programme</p>	<p>€€€€€</p>	<p>***</p>
<p><b>Follow-ups and evaluations.</b> Results and experiences can be used in practice and can also be further developed and refined. The experiences can be of use in new projects, and can be integrated into the planning, implementation, and follow-up of restoration measures.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Board of Agriculture County Administrative Boards Universities</p>	<p>EU-fonder Nationella fonder</p>	<p>€€</p>	<p>**</p>
<p><b>Monitoring methods.</b> In the evaluations of Grip on Life's impact on socioeconomics and ecosystem services, there are proposals for follow-up in new projects. The results can be used to develop and implement standardised and goal-oriented monitoring methods, which may also be relevant to include in the national restoration plan.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Board of Agriculture County Administrative Boards Universities</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€€</p>	<p>***</p>
<p><b>Evaluation of the project.</b> Make use of and implement the proposals and recommendations from the evaluations carried out within Grip on Life: the evaluation of the implementation of the PAF, as well as the evaluations of socioeconomics and ecosystem services. The material contains tips and suggestions that can be used in new projects to promote favourable conservation status.</p>	<p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Board of Agriculture County Administrative Boards Universities</p>	<p>EU funds National funds</p>	<p>€€€</p>	<p>**</p>

<sup>3</sup> SNaP = Strategic Nature Projects, SIP = Strategic Integrated Projects, SAP = Standard Action Projects

<sup>4</sup> LONA = local nature conservation initiatives, LOVA = local water conservation projects



SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY

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Water Management



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