LIFE Project Number

LIFE13 NAT/DK/001357

MIDTERM Report

Covering the project activities from 01/08/2014 to 16/03/2018

Reporting Date

16/03/2018

LIFE+ PROJECT NAME or Acronym

Restoration of wetlands in dune habitats

Project Data

Project location	SAC: DK00FX112 and SAC/SPA: DK005FX
Project start date:	01/072014
Project end date:	31/072019
Total Project duration (in months)	60 months
Total budget	2.873.843
Total eligible budget	2.873.843
EU contribution:	1.724.305
(%) of total costs	60%
(%) of eligible costs	60%

Beneficiary Data

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2. Executive Summary

The overall objective of the project is to restore and secure the light demanding nature types of Grenen and Hulsig Hede, Råbjerg Mile – in particular the wet habitat types. Main actions are restoring natural hydrology, clearing of woodlands, combatting IAS, establishing grazing and.
The project also aims to create a foundation for the future management of the habitat types within the Natura2000 site through the creation of a new Natura2000 Management plan.

The project is expected to deliver significant improved conditions for the targeted bird species *Tringa glareola* and *Botaurus stellaris* through creating suitable breeding areas.
The condition of habitat types are expected to be significant improved for **2130***, **2140*** and for 2190.

The project management is governed by a Partners Agreement between the two partners. The structure consists of a Project Steering Committee, a Work Group and Advisory Board.
The Danish Nature Agency, Vendsyssel owns at present three LIFE+ Nature project: LIFE REWETDUNE, LIFE WETHAB, and LIFE LAESOE. LIFE REWETDUNE and LIFE WETHAB also have Municipality of Frederikshavn as common Associated Partner. Project managers therefore have very easy access to daily networking and coordinate between projects to maximise efficiency in execution and make the most of different skills and experiences.

The project is overall progressing as planned and well on track to achieving objectives excepted. The hydrological action (C.1) and producing a mobile application (E.1) are substantially delayed.
The hydrological survey (Action A.1) has been completed by June 13th 2016. This is with a delay of about one year. As a consequence of this delay, the action A.5 Landowners contact and cooperation also have a delay. The action C.1 began April 2017 with a delay of nearly 2 year. The action is in progress and is expected to be fulfilled by the end of 2018 as foreseen in GA.

The action E.1 Smartphone Application is significantly delayed with about 2 years. There has been major a challenge creating details in the application due to geofencing. In similar smartphone application produced by DNA, there also has been of significant delay due to this functionality, which is an important issue in the application to be produced by the project. The project has made a contact to relevant suppliers via IT & Data at DNA. The action is expected to be fulfilled in fall 2018.

Financially the project is overall on track with approximately 43% of the total budget spent.
Distribution of costs per action varies slightly from budget as foreseen in the GA, but nothing of consequence for the project and no budget revisions are foreseen to be required at present.

3. Introduction

The light demanding and wet dune habitats and related species in the Hulsig Hede, Råbjerg Mile, and Grenen are vulnerable and to some extend threatened. The latest assessment of the conservation status of Annex I habitat types in the habitat area found all of the targeted habitat types in unfavourable conservation status. The two targeted species *Tringa glareola* and

Botaurus stellaris were found to have an unfavourable conservation status on a national level, but for *Botaurus stellaris* favourable at Grenen.
The main problems are inappropriate hydrology, overgrowth and lack of grazing mostly caused by small cadastral units in fragmented ownership with no coherent professional land management.

The overall objective of the project is to restore and secure the light demanding nature types of Hulsig Hede, Råbjerg Mile and Grenen – in particular the wet habitat types. Main actions are: Restoring hydrology by closing ditches, removal of tree encroachment, combatting IAS and establishing of grazing.
The project also aims to create a foundation for the future management of the habitat types within the Natura2000 site through the creation of a new Natura2000 Management Plan.

The project location consists of the entire Natura2000 sites: The terrestrial part of SAC: DK00FX112 - Grenen, area 269 ha and SAC/SPA: DK00FX005 – Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede, area 4.463 ha. The project area is a total of 4.732 ha.
The targeted habitats are **2130*** Grey Dunes, **2140*** Decalcified dunes with Empetrum nigrum and 2190 Dune slacks. The targeted species are *Tringa glareola* and *Botaurus stellaris*.

Conservation problems and threats are:

- Lack of natural hydrology
- Overgrowth by woody species
- Invasive alien plant species
- Lack of breading areas
- Predation on bird nests.
- Inappropriate grazing.
- Invasive alien plant species
- Fragmentation and/or reduction of habitat area

The project is expected to deliver improved conditions for the targeted bird species through creating suitable breeding areas and to enlarge the populations of *Tringa glareola* and *Botaurus stellaris.*
Habitat types are expected to be improved and increased by 12.24 ha for **2130***, **2140*** and 2190 by converting plantation to dune habitat types.

The hydrological survey has been completed and final report delivered by June 13th 2016. This is with a 12 months of delay. Because of this delay planning and negotiations with landowners on action C.2 - Restoration of hydrology has not been able to begin before summer 2017. This is a delay from planned start date of the action by 24 months. Restoration of hydrology is a core action and of significance to the long-term success of the project. However, the action will not reach the extent as assumed in GA. The Hydrological feasibility study has shown significant less need for mitigation activities by main road, railway and bike lane than foreseen I GA. In addition some landowners and owners of summer cottages affected by the hydraulic restoration do not want to join the project. At the present time nearly all negotiations with landowner have been completed. Against this background, it is estimated that about half of the ditches predicted in GA can be closed. This also means that the cost of the action is expected to be halved. The action is expected to be finished as planned.

4. Administrative part

4.1 Description of the management system

4.1.1 Action F.1 Project management

The Danish Nature Agency (DNA) has the overall responsibility for the project. This includes the overall project administration, coordination and implementation of activities in all phases of the project. Activity reports will be made as part of the project management.
The project activities are carried out in partnership with the Municipality of Frederikshavn (MF). The partnership Agreement was submitted to the Commission with the Inception Report dated April 30th 2015.

Management structure is shown in organigram below.

Karsten Frisk is employed as project manager and specifically seconded to the project by the DNA, and located to Vendsyssel unit. The project manager is in charge of the overall project administration, coordination and implementation of activities in all phases of the project. The project manager is also responsible of the project reporting.
The project manager is furthermore responsible for financial issues such as analysis of status on costs per action and category, annual budgets, and responsible for overseeing compliance on financial issues for the partners.

In the summer of 2015 The Ministry of Environment and Food was created as a result of the fusion between The Ministry of the Environment and The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries of Denmark. Therefore the DNA is now part of the new Ministry of Environment and Food. This fusion of two ministries has no influence on the LIFE project as the GA is signed by DNA which remains unchanged by the fusion.

July 1st 2015 the ministry made changes for DNA and transferred objects and areas of responsibilities into a new agency. However, this did not affect both the Danish LIFE projects and beneficiaries.

A work group has been established with the participation of the project manager from DNA and the key participants from associated partner – Catrina Kristensen (MF) and Sisse Lindholm (MF). As of June 1st 2015 Catrina Kristensen has resigned to start employment elsewhere. MF has seconded the personnel resources to cover the gap after Catrina. Erik Dalby – Production Manager, DNA Production Unit has resigned on April 1st 2018. Also from April 1st 2018 the new Production Manager Andreas Holten Sejbjerg was seconded took over. The work group meets and communicates via e-mail and phone on a regular basis. Other involved staff participates in meetings and discussions according to their special tasks. The project partners have assigned clerks to assist regarding accounting, payroll and secretarial aid.
In general, professionals employed by the project partners are available to the working group if specific requirements arise.

A partnership between the project manager and the project manager of LIFE WETHAB, Helle Kold Jespersen is formed. The projects are similar in actions, are in the same geographical region, and both have MF as associated partner – and the DNA project managers share office building with neighboring offices. The partnership between the two projects means that

meetings in both Work Group and Steering Committee can often be common for the two projects, that some bids for tenders can be made common and that daily sparring and stand-in on holidays etc. is possible.
At MF the project participants are also the same for the two projects meaning that they have the same benefits as described for the project managers.

A Project Steering Committee consisting of the Head Forester, DNA and the Head of office, MF is established in order to secure coordination and project progress.
The Steering Committee secures the coordination and the project progress by frequent and close contact to the project manager and participants. The Steering Committee meets approximately once a year – other contact is via phone and mail.

A Project Advisory Board, consisting of experts on different aspects of nature restoration has been appointed. The board is common for all LIFE projects with DNA, Vendsyssel as CB (LIFE REWETDUNE, LIFE WETHAB and LIFE LAESOE). The board members are listed below.
Audits are to be carried out by an independent auditor regarding MF and by National Audit Office / internal auditors regarding DNA.

Project overview

LIFE13 NAT/DK/001357 - REWETDUNE

Project overview

Date: 16-03-2018

	Action		2014				2015				2016				2017				2018				2019			
A	**Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or action plans**		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
		Proposed						X					X						X			X				X
A1	Hydrological feasibility study	Actual																								
		Proposed																								
A2	Authority treatment	Actual																								
A3	Mapping of IAS plant species	Proposed																								
		Proposed																								
A4	Preparation of application to the Rural Developement Programme	Actual																								
		Proposed																								
A5	Landowners contact and cooperation	Actual																								
B.	**Purchase of land and property rights**																									
		Proposed																								
B1	Purchase of land	Actual																								
C.	**Concrete conservation actions**																									
		Proposed																								
C1	Restoration of natural hydrology	Actual																								
		Proposed																								
C2	Removal of tree encroachment	Actual																								
C3	Conversion of plantation to wet and humid habitat types	Proposed																								
C4	Reduce the occurrence of IAS in voulnerable habitat types	Proposed																								
		Proposed																								
C5	Restoration of humid depression	Actual																								
		Proposed																								
C6	Controlled burning																									
C7	Establishment of grazing	Proposed																								
		Proposed																								
C8	Predator control	Actual																								
D.	**Monitoring of the impact of of the project actions**																									
D1	Monitoring of project impact on habitat types targeted by the project	Proposed																								
D2	Monitoring of project impact on species targeted by the project	Proposed																								
D3	Assessing socio-economic impact of the project actions	Proposed																								
E.	**Public awareness and dissemination of results**																									
		Proposed																								
E1	Smartphone application (App)	Actual																								
E2	Information boards and public tours	Proposed																								
E3	Information campaign on proper behavior in sensitive areas	Proposed																								
E4	Project website	Proposed																								
E5	Layman's report	Proposed																								
E6	Final seminar	Proposed																								
F1	Project management	Proposed																								
F2	Audit	Proposed																								
F3	Networking	Proposed																								
F4	Natura 2000 management plans	Proposed																								
F5	After LIFE communication plan	Proposed																								

Grenn: Original timetable.
Red: Proposed changes.

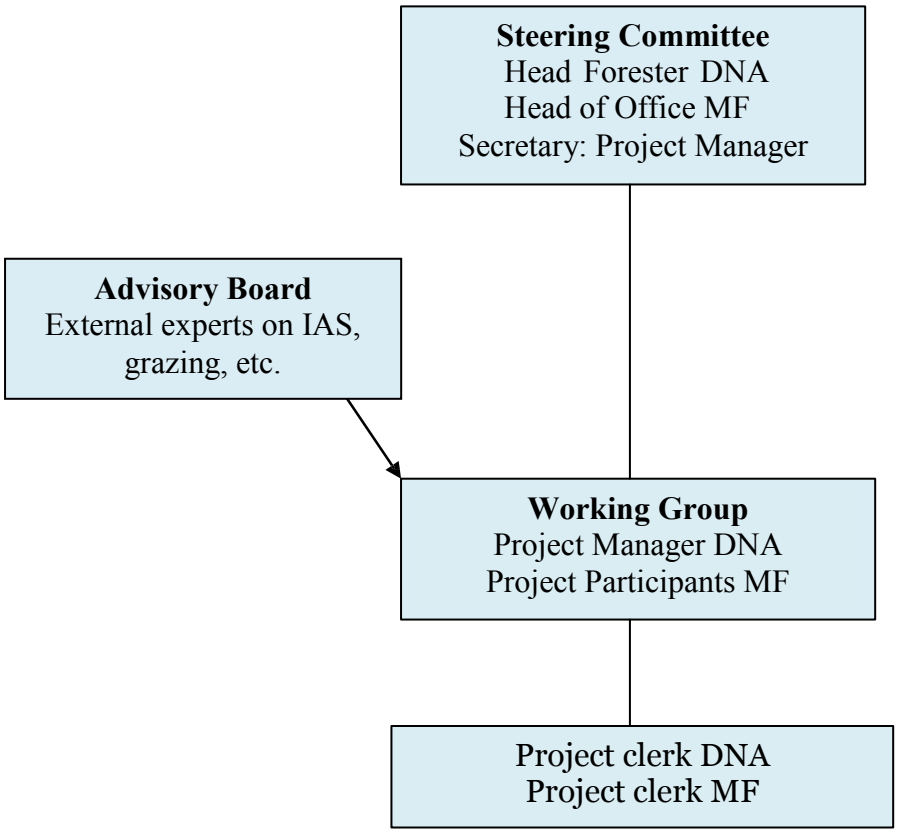
X = Inception Report X = Progress Report X = Midterm Report X = Final Report

Comments on Project overview Gantt diagram.

The updated Gantt diagram shows how planning and running the project has been done. The diagram shows the variation according to the original Gantt diagram in GA. Despite some delays, it is expected, that all action in general will continue and be completed as planned. In some A-actions (preparatory) there have been delays having affected the C-actions – mainly the time of the start of the action. It would barely affect the progress and the completion of the project.

Annex 7.1.1 overall time table Midterm 2018

Organigram of the project team and the project management structure.



The persons involved at present are:

Danish Nature Agency:

- Jesper Blom-Hansen – Head Forester
- Karsten Frisk – Project manager LIFE REWETDUNE
- Helle Kold Jespersen – Project manager LIFE WETHAB (special tasks, sparring and stand in as needed)
- Bjarne Jørgensen – project clerk
- Bjarke Huus Jensen – Biologist
- Thomas Retsloff – Dissemination and communication expert
- Andreas Holten Sejbjerg – Production Manager, DNA Production Unit.

Municipality of Frederikshavn:

- Maibrit Lykkegaard – Head of office
- Sisse Lindholm - implementation of actions
- Kresten Nikolaj Nielsen – financial reporting
- Mette Studsholt Pallesen – local project clerk

Advisory board

BirdLife Denmark, local committee:
- Knud Pedersen (birds and local knowledge)

The Danish Society for Nature Conservation, local committee:
- Eigil Torp Olesen (botanical and local knowledge)

University of Copenhagen:
- Rita Merete Buttenschøn (grazing, IAS)
- Henning Adsersen (IAS)

Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland:
- Jens Morten Hansen (geologi, hydrology)

University of Aarhus:
- Hans Brix (Spartina spp.)
- Rasmus Ejrnæs (habitat types, biodiversity, ecology)
- Thomas Bregnballe (birds, especially coastal colony breeders)
- Toke Høye (insects, especially)

Danish Nature Agency:
- Søren Ferdinand (administration etc.)

4.1.2 Action F.2 Audit
To be submitted with the final report by 31/10/2019

4.1.3 Action F.3 Networking
Day to day networking with LIFE WETHAB takes place since DNA project managers on both projects share office building with neighbouring offices, share MF employees as project partners and both projects have similar threats and actions and are located next to each other. This daily networking with LIFE WETHAB is of great value to both projects.
Also LIFE LAESOE is managed by DNA with the project manager located in the neighbour office. This gives good opportunities to have close networking relations although not to the same extent as with LIFE WETHAB. Project objectives and actions differ somewhat more and the projects are geographically further apart as well. But lessons learned on best practise are shared regularly and freely.

Networking activities have since the project start been:

- October 20th and 21nd 2014: LIFE+ 12 Kick Off Meeting in London.
  Participants: Karsten Frisk (DNA).

- December 3rd 2014. Participation in LIFE SMOOTH (LIFE10 NAT/DK/000099) meeting and excursion day on clearing actions in wet terrain.
  Participants: Helle Kold Jespersen (DNA), Karsten Frisk (DNA)

- May 18th – 22nd 2015. Study tour to LIFE05 NAT/D/000152 – BALTCOAST and LIFE09 NAT/NL/000417 – REVITALISING NORDDUINEN.
  Participants: Karsten Frisk (DNA and Sisse Lindholm (MF).

- September 15th-17th 2015: LIFE Platform meeting on Restoration of Raised Bog in Lille Vildmose in Aalborg, Denmark.
  Participants: Helle Kold Jespersen and Bjarne Jørgensen (DNA), Catrina Kristensen and Sisse Lindholm (MF).

- March 7th 2016. Study Tour to LIFE REDCOHA on combatting *Rosa rugosa*.
  Participants: Karsten Frisk (DNA and Sisse Lindholm (MF)

- June 15th and 16th 2016. LIFE Platform Meeting on Restoration of sand dune habitat in Zandvoort, Netherlands.
  Participant: Karsten Frisk (DNA).

- September 15th and 16th 2016. Final Seminar, LIFE09 NAT/DK/000370 – RAHEED on restoration of heathland and Inland Dunes in Denmark.
  Participant: Karsten Frisk (DNA).

- April 18th – 21st 2017. Platform Meeting, Örebro, Sweden and Final Seminar, LIFE RECLAIM.
  Participants: Karsten Frisk and Helle Kold Jespersen (DNA). Sisse Lindholm and Kresten Nielsen (MF).

- September 20th – 21st 2017. Final seminar, LIFE11 NAT/DK/000893 – LAESOE on Restoration of Birdlife and Natural Habitats at Laesoe.
  Participants: Karsten Frisk, Helle Kold Jespersen and Bjarke Huus Jensen (DNA) and Sisse Lindholm and Kresten Nicolaj Nielsen (MF).

- November 29th – 30th 2017. Platform Meeting in Milano, Italy on Invasive Alien Species. Joined with a presentation together with Project manager Uffe Strandby (LIFE RED-COHA) on Fighting *Rosa rugosa* I Denmark.
  Participants: Karsten Frisk (DNA).

4.1.4 Action F.4 Natura2000 management plans

The Natura2000 management plans plan will be elaborated and printed by 30/06/2019 and delivered with the Final Report by 31/10/2019.

4.1.5 Action F.5 After LIFE communication plans.

The after LIFE communication plan will be elaborated and printed by 30/06/2019 and delivered with the Final Report by 31/10/2019.

4.2 Evaluation of the management system

The partnership agreement is followed and the management process between the partners is working well with regular contact through meetings, mail and phone calls.
To help with heavy workload problems DNA, Vendsyssel by October 1st 2014 appointed a new project clerk for all their LIFE projects, being LIFE REWETDUNE, LIFE WETHAB and LIFE LAESOE. The related cost will be covered within the current budget, including overheads.
MF has changed Head of Office since project start. The new Head of Office quickly got a good understanding of the management systems, the responsibilities of MF and established good project monitoring of activities and progress within the MF.
Between the partners there is a good understanding of responsibilities, good communication, good understanding of who does what when, and in general an attitude of helping each other. This general understanding of good management principles forms the basis for efficient execution of activities and obtaining the project activities.
Any managerial challenges / problems encountered directly under the individual actions will be discussed following.

Communication with the Commission and the Monitoring team
The project management have received letters / instructions from the Commission following visits by the Monitoring team as well as following delivering reports to the Commission. Furthermore the management have participated in platform meetings etc., there having the opportunity to meet and discuss issues with representatives from both the Commission and the Monitoring team. All contact with the Commission can only be described as positive, helpful and solution-oriented.
In 2015 the project changed monitor. The project partners find both the previous and the present monitor very supportive and helpful. The advice and support has been timely and the project management is very happy with the cooperation. Again in 2016 there was a monitor change back to the monitor who was in charge, as the project started.

5 Technical part.

5.1 Technical progress, per task.

5.1.1 Action A.1 Hydrological feasibility study

Natura2000 site designation
MF is responsible for the action.
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede

Preparatory actions/management plan
To facilitate efficient and cost effective execution and to further networking the action was planned to be carried out in partnership between LIFE REWETDUNE and LIFE WETHAB.
It was important to prepare the call for tender meticulously to secure best possible hydrological survey within budget. The preparation was made by MF in close cooperation with DNA and all bids were evaluated by both partners at a meeting.
As part of the management set-up both MF and DNA has been included in communication and meetings with the contractor. Meetings with the contractor have been common for LIFE REWETDUNE and LIFE WETHAB.
As part of the contract a public meeting was planned prior to the contractor finishing the report on the hydrological survey. This allowed for the contractors to present results and for locals to ask questions directly to the contractors. The public meeting was also an opportunity for the contractor to gather local knowledge before finalising the survey and the report.

Activities undertaken and outputs achieved
- Announcing the data collection and survey on project website.
- Call for tender.
- Public meeting on preliminary results of the survey.
- Report and GIS-files delivered.

Methodology
The call for tender was made by MF common with call for tender on LIFE WETHAB. This allowed for optimising efficient execution on both projects.
MF used a method in the call for tender where the monetary value of the contract was posted along with minimum demands of delivery and quality. Selection of contractor was then made based on who gave the best quality for the posted monetary value of the contract.
The selection of contractor was made individually on LIFE REWETDUNE and LIFE WETHAB but it turned out to be the same company who gave the best value for money on both projects.
Status meetings and discussion with the contractor have therefore been common for the two projects which have been of mutual benefit.
The survey has been carried out in close communication with the contractor via meetings, phone calls and email.
The contractor has collected data in the project area and then used an integrated MIKE 11 and MIKE SHE model for calculating scenarios and optimising restoration of hydrology.

Planned output and schedule
The action is completed as agreed in the Grant Agreement – but with a considerable delay of 12 months. The outcome (Report and GIS-files) of the action is the basis for planning action

C.1 Restoration of natural hydrology which is therefore also delayed considerably in start date.

Indicators used

Report and GIS-files delivered by consulting engineer.

Problems / drawbacks encountered

This action was originally planned to be carried out in the spring of 2015 by contactor. Due to optimistic plan the action was delayed. The original plan only had 6 months to complete the hydrological survey – but data from at least a full year is needed for calculations to be valid and then time for calculations and reporting are needed after data collection.

The action was to be carried out as planned I GA, and together with LIFE WETHAB a specific external assistant was planned to carry out the call for tender and oversee the work. The external assistant failed to deliver and the agreement was terminated.

Continuation following LIFE

The survey forms the basis for planning action C.1 Restoration of natural hydrology.

The hydrological survey can be used as basis for further investigations and actions after LIFE. MF is the legal authority if continued restoration of hydrology should be possible or necessary.

Annexes:

7.2.1 – Action A.1 – Feasibility Hydraulic Study - Report (only electronic on USB key).

5.1.2 Action A.2 Authority treatment

Natura2000 sites designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede

Preparatory action / Management plan
MF is responsible for the action.
The preparation started to create an overview over permissions, dispensations and exceptions needed to complete the project actions. In some cases a long processing time must be expected for obtaining permits. Therefore preparing and submitting applications has been carefully planned to obtain permits in time for the individual actions to be carried out without delay.

Activities undertaken and outputs achieved

- November 7th 2014 MF gave the project a general exempt from demanding individual permits for each action according to the Nature Conservation Acts paragraphs on general protection (§3). A framework permit was given instead to carry out the conservation actions as planned.
- March 17th 2015 the project obtained framework permission to carry out action C.4 Controlled burning.

Methodology
Where possible the permits have been applied for and given as framework permits to carry out conservation actions as described in the Grant Agreement. This means that individual permits to the different actions on each specific area will not be necessary.
Agreements with landowners are always necessary regardless of permits obtained according to legislation.

Planned output and schedule
The action is progressing according to plan. Permits have been obtained as needed according to plan and schedule except for EIA screening and Watercourse Act permit to carry out action C.1 Restoration of hydrology. The screening and permit could not be processed before action A.1 Hydrological survey was finished. It was the survey that determined what methods and locations for restoration actions to be applied for.
Envisaged progress is for the EIA screening process and Watercourse Act permit to be done and the action completed mid-2018 with a delay of approx. 1 year.

Indicators used
Permits obtained as needed.

Modifications
N/A

Problems / drawbacks encountered
Because action A.1 Hydrological survey is delayed the EIA screening and Watercourse Act permit to complete action C.1 Restoration of hydrology cannot be completed until mid-2017. The screening will be done parallel to the permit process by MF according to the Watercourse Act. The delay in EIA screening and Watercourse Act permit poses a risk for the timely completion of action C.1 Restoration of hydrology. The necessary permits will applied and obtained as required with main focus on action C.1 and C.5

Complementary actions outside LIFE
N/A

Continuation following LIFE
Any necessary applications for permits to secure continuation following LIFE will be done by MF and DNA.

Annexes
N/A

5.1.3 Action A.3 Mapping of IAS plant species

Naturs2000 sites designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory action/management plan
DNA is responsible for the action.
The mapping of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) was originally planned in both Natura2000 areas to contain the species *Rosa rugosa* (Japanese rose) and *Heracleum mantegassianum* (Giant hogweed). Experienced biologists and botanist from local areas announced that there was hardly any Giant Hogweed in the field of project area. The project management therefor decided to exclude *Heracleum mantegassianum* which resulted in a cheaper price for mapping IAS. The planning of the mapping also included contact and discussion with project LIFE REDCOHA, which had experience on mapping by using Remote Sensing.

Activities undertaken and output achieved
- Call for tender
- Negotiation with the contractor concerning methodology
- Remote sensing conducted in 4.704 ha.

Methodology
The mapping of the Japanese rose was carried out as remote sensing and occurrences was detected by a digital image analysis of orthophotos from 2013 and 2014, supplemented by detailed height data from 2014. The high-density model is generated specifically for this mapping. The mapping was done by object based image analysis of orthophotos. Both years are photographed around the end of May / June. The orthophotos used are almost identical. Inclusion of photos from both years allows the inclusion of more data in the image analysis. The final classification was verified through a systematic check of designated areas and has been carried out as transverse measurements.

Planned output and schedule
- Mapping completed on may 22th 2015 as foreseen.
- Deliverables: Report, maps and GIS-data. Submitted with Progress Report 30/09-2016
- Expected outcome: Mapping of about 170 ha dense stands of Japanese rose
- Action completed as planned
- Planned remote sensing: 4.676 ha

Overall, mapping was successful. Especially in areas with a strong growth of *Rosa rugosa*. In areas with strong growth of grass and mixture with, for example, *Hippophae rhamnoides* errors occurred. False positive and false negative occurrences were recorded. However, in the project, it has had no significant consequence. That means, the total area covered with *Rosa rugosa* is estimated to be about 10% bigger than mapped.

Mapping of *Rosa rugosa*	Site areas, hectares	Expected coverage, %	Expected coverage, hectares	Coverage found, hectares	Coverage found, %
DK00FX112 - Grenen	269	3,60%	9,68	1,14	**0,42%**
DK00FX005 - Hulsig Hede and Råbjerg Mile	4.435	3,60%	159,7	5,85	**0,13%**
Total:	**4.704**	**3,60%**	**169,34**	**6,99**	**0,15%**

Table showing the result of mapping Rosa rugosa

Indicators used
Hectares of land with stands of *Rosa rugosa***.**

Modifications
N/A

Problems/drawbacks encountered
The main reason for the major differences between the estimated and the result achieved are assumed to be:

- The mapping by remote sensing covers only areas with complete stands of all sizes of *Rosa rugosa*. All other areas without deposits of *Rosa rugosa* are not registered and "counted in". For the project application, potential areas with powerful and widespread populations of *Rosa rugosa* have been designated by drawing polygons that have been assigned to mark where dense populations of *Rosa rugosa* should be further analysed and landed by Remote Sensing. For the project application, potential areas have been pointed by drawing polygon areas where the current stands has been significantly lower than the drawn polygon. A method to point out areas in which further investigations has to be done.
- To use the estimate of occurrence of *Rosa rugosa* in other locations in Denmark (LIFE08 NAT/DK/000464 – DRY GRASLAND) seems in this case not useable. The occurrence of *Rosa rugosa* in project LIFE REWETDUNE is significantly lower than measured in LIFE DRY GRASLAND.

Complementary actions outside LIFE
Outside of LIFE both DNA and MF are fighting Japanese rose. Through dissemination activities the awareness of the Japanese rose is published.

Continuation following LIFE
MF and DNA will continue spreading the knowledge/awareness of the Japanese rose.

Annexes:
7.2.2: Action A.3 - Mapping of IAS plant species (only electronic on USB)

5.1.4 Action A.4 Preparation of application to the Rural Development Programme

Naturs2000 sites designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory action/management plan
MF is responsible for the action.
The action started as planned and MF – responsible for the action - made contact to the agricultural advisory organisation LandboNord to analyse the legislation and possibilities of utilizing the possibilities of RDP-funding.

Activities undertaken and output achieved

- Call for invited tender from agricultural advisory
- Investigation of possibilities of using RDP-funding
- A report on the development in possibilities of obtaining funding from RDP in DK

Methodology
Close cooperation between MF, AgriNord and Danish Agricultural Agency to interpret and clarify the possibilities of taking advantage of the RDP funding as described I GA.

Planned output and schedule
RDP-applications where foreseen to provide resources for clearing at least 500 ha of encroachment.
Achieved: Application on 71.5 ha removal of tree encroachment and funding achieved

Indicators used
Ha of application to the RDP

Modifications
N/A

Problems / drawbacks encountered
It became clear, that it would not be possible to implement RDP-funding as far as assumed in GA. The national legislations on using RDP-funding have been changed year by year since 2012, when the LIFE application was written. There have been many and difficult problem to handle in the action:

- Many landowners are not self-employed, and grants from RDP therefor are considered as personal income and to be charged to income tax.
- Private landowners see it as a burden to be obliged to keep land free of growing up in the subsequent 5-yars period.
- In some areas the landowners previous have their land cleared for tree encroachment after 2004, and it prevents the landowners obtain funding from RDP
- In some nature types there are types of vegetation, (*Calluna vulgaris, Erica tertralix* and *Empetrum nigra)* where removal of tree encroachment not can be supported by grants from RDP-fund.
- Between 2015 and 2016, the Danish government has reviewed the designation for RDP grants. It has resulted in reduction of 58% of the areas to achieve funding from RPD

- In 2018 the Danish Government has decided to pause funding under the RPD-programme. It will in the years to come aging be possible to achieve fund from the RDP-programme in DK. At the present there is no sign of reopen for applications.

Complementary actions outside LIFE
It is expected, that in a year or two there will be opened for new applications to the RPD programme that also can benefit nature areas outside LIFE – depending on legislation

Continuation following LIFE
The areas implicated for funding will be monitored and controlled by MF

Annexes:
7.2.3 Action A.4 - Note from AgriNord – RDP-application
7.2.4 Action A.4 – Application to RDP – Map Annex to note from AgriNord
7.2.5 Action A.4 – Application to RDP – Example 1 – MF
7.2.6 Action A.4 – Application to RDP – Example 2 - DNA

5.1.5 Action A.5 Landowners contact and cooperation

Naturs2000 sites designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory action/management plan
MF responsible for the action.
Complete list over landowner was produced. The action started with a public meeting for landowner on December 10th 2014. All landowners in both project sites where invited by traditional mail.

Activities undertaken and output achieved
The project was presented (objectives, tasks and goals) to landowners and steakholders at a meeting in December 2014. Particularly the action C1, C2, C3, C4 and C8 which have the greatest impact on the landowners property, where thoroughly explained. Information about the project website, where detailed information is available, was given. A plan on progress for the action was presented (verbally) and the procedure for obtaining permits on actions requiring permits or dispensations to fulfil the project. Results:

Negotiations completed				
Action	**Planned**	**Achieved**	**%**	**Notes**
C1	806	970	120%	
C2	574	800	139%	LIFE
C2	0	695		RDP
C3	11.3	43	381%	
C4	4	5	143%	Dense stands of *Rosa rugosa*
C4	2.738	1.500	55%	Related to land register
C5	12.8	0	0%	Action not started yet
C6	227.4	165	73%	
C7	59	161	273%	

Table showing landowners contact and cooperation

Methodology
Systematic agreement on meeting at landowners ground area and discussing the action and the consequences for the area and for the landowner. It often lakes a very long time achieve an agreement. The special culture of Northern Jutland makes it difficult to make quick decisions. Patience and plenty of time is necessary.

Planned output and schedule
The action stated as planned from 4th quarter 2014. Due to delays in action A1 and C1, the action is expected to carry on until 4th quarter 2018.

Indicators used
Ha of obtained a participants agreement

Modifications
N/A

Problems / Drawbacks
The delay of action C.1 and C.5 has impact on the action. Some landowners have to be contacted more than one time during the project period. Especially at some places the actions C2, C3 and C4 have been carried out long before the result of the hydrological study was available.

Complementary actions outside LIFE
N/A

Continuation following LIFE
N/A

5.1.6 Action B.1 Purchase of land

Natura2000 site designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.
Preparatory actions/management plan
DNA is responsible for the action.
The action makes it possible to buy land if individual landowners with key locations related to the project do not want to participate and thereby obstruct the C-actions. The issue of land purchase was presented under Action A.5 to landowners who refused to accept the project actions on their land or accept any negative consequences from action C.1 Restoration of natural hydrology.

Activities undertaken and outputs achieved

- DNA has received an area of 8.5 ha by donation.
- The project is currently negotiating with a landowner for purchase of approx. 13 ha land.

Request: Negotiations are going on with a landowner for the acquisition of approx. 13 hectares of land for the project. GA states that DNA buys the land. The project requests, that MF can be allowed to carry out purchasing the 13 hectares of land. Some of the land is situated in direct connection with land plot owned by MF. DNA does not own land plots in direct connection to the land in question.

Methodology
The landowners are on first contact informed that prices will be set by SKAT (the Danish Customs and Tax Administration). The legal department of the DNA Headquarters helps process all the legal paperwork including getting the price evaluation from SKAT to assure, that DNA by purchasing land not will create a basis for new market prices. All paperwork and legal fees are taken care of by DNA. This method represents a respectful, trustworthy and easy process for the landowner.

Planned output and schedule
The land purchase of approximately 40 ha land was originally planned to be completed end of 2017. That no more land has been purchased can have 4 reasons:

- High nature value for the landowners.
- Decreasing of hunting possibilities.
- Personal and family relations to their property.
- The actual need for land purchase may be less than estimated in GA.

Indicators used
Hectares of land purchased.

Modifications
N/A

Continuation following LIFE
It is a possibility that the DNA will have funds to continue supportive land purchase following LIFE.

5.1.7 Action C.1 Restoration of natural hydrology

Naturs2000 sites designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory action/management plan
MF is responsible for the action.
There was conducted a screening of the ditch system in both project sites to make an overview of the present standard conducted by MF. Results compared with the report from the hydrological feasibility studies. Elaborate plan for negotiating with landowners. Preparing call for tender was done by MF.

Activities undertaken and output achieved
- Negotiating with landowners
- Preparing and carry out applications to the Water Course act, act on Nature protection and act of Spatial Planning.
- Sign contract with contractor to carry out the field work.
- Starting up contractor and guidelines presented

Methodology
During the planning phase, the results of action A.1 Hydrological feasibility study have formed the basis for negotiating with the landowners. After negotiation a management plan has been elaborated, which has led to call for tender for the construction work. The contractor has started working with closing ditches November 1st. The works has been stopped during frost period and started again end February.

Planned output and achievements
Planned output: Closing of 44.1 km ditches.
Achievement: 3 km ditches closed.
Realistic achievement: Closing about 20 km. of ditches
The action is expected to end by 31/12/2018 as planned

Current status for planning closing of ditches	Details	Kilometres	Kilometres	In %
Ditches to be closed – agreements achieved			18,9	43%
	Filling up with local soil material	13,7		
	Regulated by adjustable stems	5,2		
Ditches not to be closed – agreement denied			21,5	49%
	Resistance from landowners	15,7		
	Infrastructure	5,8		
Ditches yet to be negotiated with landowners			3,7	8%
Total			**44,1**	**100%**

Table showing the planned activities for closing or regulating ditches in the project.

Indicators used
Kilometres of closed ditches

Modifications
- The result of the action A.1- Hydrological feasibility Study has shown, that not all ditches could be closed by filling up with soil from the originally ditch digging. In some areas a filling up the ditches would create flooding problems for landowners

inside and outside the project area. In some areas this can be avoided by establishing a number of adjustable stems instead of filling up the ditches.

- In the applications was foreseen infrastructure problems coursed by raising the ground water level along a main road and a railway to the town of Skagen. The hydrological feasibility study found no particular problems and therefore no need for mitigation measures. The Road Directorate and the railway company (Nordjyske Jernbaner) wanted four water level loggers to be established to continuously monitoring developments in the water level after closing / regulating the ditches. The 4 loggers with alarm (by cell phone) have been established.

- The foreseen relocation of a bike lane has not been necessary. The negative results of raising the ground water level will be avoided by cleaning up a ditch (765 meters) along the bike lane.

Problems / drawbacks encountered
The delay of action A.1 has also caused a significant delay of about 2 years. Systematic planning and work has made it possible to get the action well back on track.

Complementary actions outside LIFE
N/A

Continuation following LIFE
The ditch system with adjustable stems will be monitored constantly by MF. Control on the 4 established ground water level loggers also done by MF.

Annexes:
7.2.7 Action C.1 – Overview over ditches
7.2.8 Action C.1 – Status Grenen
7.2.9 Action C.1 – Status Hulsig Hede
7.2.10 Action C.1 – Status Råbjerg Mile

5.1.8 Action C.2 Removal of tree encroachment

Natura2000 site designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory actions/management plan
DNA is responsible for the action.
The action is planned to be carried out in parallel with action C.3 Conversion of plantations to wet humid dune habitat types.
As preparation to carry out the clearing actions negotiations with landowners are carried out by MF (Action A.4). Call for tenders are planned and made by DNA common for WETHAB and REWETDUNE to benefit both projects in terms of saving time, obtaining better prices due to larger areas, attracting more bidders due to more work etc. An initial procurement framework for both LIFE WETHAB and LIFE REWETDUNE for clearing actions by machines has been made. This allowed for potential bidders to get a good understanding of the volume and timeframe for the two projects and therefore hopefully inspired investments and development of methods and machinery amongst bidders.
Clearing actions are planned to take place during the dry season but after the breeding season of birds. This is a very short season every year – typically July, August and September – calling for meticulous planning to be ready to make the most of the short season.

Activities undertaken and outputs achieved
- Negotiations and contracts with landowners.
- Procurement framework for both LIFE REWTDUNE and LIFE WETHAB for clearing actions.
- Call for tenders on individual areas – clearing, chipping and transport.
- Sales contracts with heating plants.

Methodology
Detailed planning for individual areas are made based on present condition, landowners wishes and possibilities of continuation after LIFE through action C.7 Grazing or action C.1 Restoration of natural hydrology. This means that expected output of clearing actions C.2 and C.3 in terms of distribution (not hectares) may vary from Grant Agreement.
Different methods of clearing actions are used. Heavy machines are used on accessible areas with large trees and dense stand of smaller trees. In most cases access is assisted by the use of steel plates for the machines to drive on and move around where needed. Lighter machines can be used on less accessible areas with smaller trees. In very inaccessible areas with mainly shrubbery and few larger trees clearing is carried out manually (man/chainsaw) and the trees are chopped down and left on the area for natural decomposing. In general felling process has followed a pattern, where the most dense populations and with the largest trees has been removed as first priority. The present, remaining areas with tree encroachment to be removed are open stands with smaller trees.
The method to be used on individual areas is determined by evaluating wood stand, accessibility, efficiency and cost against possible damage to soil, species and habitats etc. of importance for achieving best nature value.
The wood is left in piles in the area near to fixed roads to dry before chipping. Chipping and transport to heating plants is done by contractors. DNA´s Production Unit has a procurement framework they use when making calls for tenders.
DNA´s Production Unit is in charge of making contracts with heating plants meaning that the project benefits from a professional set up within the DNA. At the moment chipping for

heating plants makes the best profit of the type of wood that comes from the project area. Areas with a high dense stands of tree encroachment has be cleared by contractors, and low dense stands mainly by forest- and nature workers from FM and DNA

Planned output and schedule
The action is continuing as planned and on schedule. We will continue using the same methods, cooperating with WETHAB and partners cooperation with MF doing the landowner negotiations and DNA doing the practical work.

Planned output: Removal of tree encroachment on 1,000 ha.

Achieved:

Specification	LIFE designated, ha	RDP designated, ha	Additional, ha	Summa, ha
Removal og tree encro.	723	482	118	1.323
Romoval of tree encro. done by landowners	50	79	23	152
In total:	**773**	**561**	**141**	**1.475**

Table showing the achieved results of removal of tree encroachment in LIFE and RDP designated areas.

Indicators used
Hectares of land cleared from tree encroachment.

Modifications
Due to problem in action A.4 Preparation of application to the RDP, the project has additional cleared a significant areas pointed out to be cleared by funding from RDP. These areas are characterized by the same nature types as the LIFE designated areas of clearance in action C.2. Clearing actions are planned to take place during the dry season but after the breeding season of birds. This is a very short season every year – typically July, August and September – calling for meticulous planning to be ready to make the most of the short season.
It is estimated that additional significant areas designated for clearance funded RDP can be cleared by the LIFE project within the original budget framework, mainly caused by relatively high revenue from the sale of wood chips. The project has applicated for an expanding of the action. Se application in Annex 7.2.

Problems / drawbacks encountered
Wet conditions can sometimes be a problem but so far the problems have been able to be solved using extra steel plates for the machines to drive on or stop working until more dry conditions return. These types of problems have been solved and therefore not yet posed any risk for completing the action.
Some landowners who have land for hunting purposes believe that clearing actions will make the roe deer disappear from the hunting area and can therefore be reluctant to agree to these actions.

Complementary actions outside LIFE
DNA will continue removing tree encroachment on own areas to prevent spreading by seeds.

Continuation following LIFE
MF is responsible for any clearing actions on private land following LIFE. DNA is responsible on own land.

If the project is successful in actions designed to provide better management after LIFE (C.2 and C.3) the need to continue clearing actions following LIFE should be reduced greatly.

Annexes:
7.2.11 Action C.2 – Removal of tree encroachment – Overview LIFE-RDP
7.2.12 Action C.2 - Removal of tree encroachment – Status Grenen
7.2.13 Action C.2 – Removal of tree encroachment – Status Hulsig Hede
7.2.14 Action C.2 – Removal of tree encroachment – Status Råbjerg Mile
7.2.15 Action C.2 and C.3 – Before
7.2.16 Action C.2 and C.3 – After
7.2.17 Action C.2 – Removal of tree encroachment – Photos before-after

5.1.9 Action C.3 Conversion of plantation to wet and humid dune habitat types

Natura2000 site designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory actions/managements plan
DNA is responsible for the action
The action is originally planned to be carried in DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede. Negotiations with landowner has resulted in expansion of the action to also including conversion of plantations to dune heath habitat types (**2130***, **2140*** and 2190). Negotiations with landowners have been done by the MF, and preparation of call for tender by DNA. The tender has included operations procedure in both the actions C.2 and C.3 in order to achieve high efficiency in both actions. Preparation and planning the action has been done in close cooperation to action C.2.

Activities undertaken and outputs achieved
- Negotiations and contracts with landowners.
- Procurement framework for both LIFE WETHAB and LIFE REWTDUNE for clearing actions.
- Call for tenders on individual areas – clearing, chipping and transport.
- Sales contracts with heating plants.

Planned output and schedule
The action is continuing as planned and on schedule. We will continue using the same methods, cooperating with WETHAB and partners cooperation with MF doing the landowner negotiations and DNA doing the practical work. The action is almost finished and will continue as planned.

Planned output: 12.25 ha conversion of plantations to humid dune habitat types

Achieved: 34.0 ha converted to humid dune habitats
22.3 ha converted to humid dune habitats by landowner (own funding)
7.2 ha converted to dry dune habitats

Habitat types	Type of funding	DK00FX112	DK00FX005	Total
Humid dune habitats				56,3
	LIFE funding	10	24	
	Other funding	22,3		
Dry dune habitats	LIFE funding		7,2	7,2
Total:		**32,3**	**31,2**	**63,5**

Table showing details on conversion of plantations to dune habitats

The actions will be completed as planned.

Indicators used
Hectares of land cleared

Modifications
During the planning/negotiations with the landowners it became possible to convert at significant bigger area of plantation to wet and dry dune habitats. Some conversions has been made in close cooperation with action C.2 and created larger coherent open dune habitats.

Problems / drawbacks encountered
N/A

Complementary action outside LIFE
N/A

Continuation following LIFE
MF is responsible for any clearing actions on private land following LIFE. DNA is responsible on own land.
If the project is successful in actions designed to provide better management after LIFE (C.2 and C.3) the need to continue clearing actions following LIFE should be reduced greatly.

Annexes:
7.2.18 Action C.3 – Conversion of plantation to dune habitat – Overview
7.2.19 Action C.3 – Conversion of plantation to dune habitat – Status Grenen
7.2.20 Action C.3 – Conversion of plantation to dune habitat – Status Hulsig Hede
7.2.21 Action C.3 – Conversion of plantation to dune habitat – Status Råbjerg Hede
7.2.22 Action C.3 – Conversion of plantation to dune habitat – Photos before-after

5.1.10 Action C.4 Reduction the occurrence of IAS in vulnerable habitat types

Natura2000 site designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory actions/managements plan
DNA is responsible for the action.
The action is based on action A.3 Mapping of IAS plant species. MF has applied for and been granted a dispensation for the Danish Act of Dune Projection to carry out mechanical combatting on *Rosa rugosa.* The report and maps produced I action A.3 was used for negotiations with landowners, carried out by MF. Working maps and description and call for tender done by DNA.

Activities undertaken and output achieved
Call for tender
Signing contract with contractor

Methodology
The fighting of *Rosa rugosa* has been carried out in different scales using following methods:

- Crushing with radio controlled robot crusher
- Crushing on steep coastlines with an excavator mounted with a crusher in the crane by purpose of becoming a longest possible reaching range.
- Test carried out by using Rotor Weed machine

Crushing with radio-controlled robot crushers has been the most widely used method. The method makes it possible to fight Rosa rugosa in difficult, hilly dune terrain and with a reasonable level of cost. Considerable areas have been suitable for using the method that avoided larger scars in the landscape due to high tourist pressure (Grenen) and areas with heavily hilly dunes (Hulsig Hede).
In collaboration with a local contractor, the project has tested a method of crushing Rosa rugosa on slopes that are so steep that neither man nor machine can move there. A hydraulic crusher was placed in the tip of the crane, which allowing the crane to "swipe" up and down the slope and crush the rose plants. Good results at reasonable price.

Planned output and schedule
Planned output: Fighting of *Rosa rugosa* in potential area of 170 ha
The action will continue and be completed as planned.

Indicators used
Hectares of reduced stands of IAS

Modifications
N/A

Problems / drawbacks encountered
N/A

Complementary actions outside LIFE

Both MF and DNA actively fight *Rosa rugosa* on own and private areas outside the LIFE project.

Continuation following LIFE
Both MF and DNA will continue fighting *Rosa rugosa* in project area and outside LIFE.

Annexes:
7.2.23 Action C.4 – Reduction of IAS – Status Grenen
7.2.24 Action C.4 – Reduction of IAS – Status Skiveren

5.1.11 Action C.5 Restoration of humid depression

Naturs2000 sites designation
DK00112FX, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede

Preparatory action/management plan
DNA is responsible for the action
The project considered it necessary to carry out further investigations of the main part of the designated areas. Based on the results of the study, it will be decided what to do.

Activities undertaken and output achieved
Investigation made by consulting engineer NIRAS A / S. A report on the ground water level in the area has been made and delivered.

Methodology
Niras A / S has a great knowledge of the hydraulic conditions at Skagen Odde. Through many years of monitoring the groundwater level in Skagen, the cliff plantation and the northern of Hulsig Hede, it was natural to ask NIRAS A / S to conduct supplementary investigations.

Planned output and schedule
22.7 ha of scape conducted by 30/11/2018
Field work has not yet begun
The action is expected to be completed by 31-12-2018The

Indicators used
Scrapes measured in ha**.**

Modifications
The action is expected to be reduced by 9.89 ha. Two areas are taken out of the action:
2.60 Ha with beginning creation of raised bog
7.29 Ha originally planned for scraping, but obtaining of free water surface at any time seams not possible. The intension by scraping has apparently been getting rid grass vegetation and not scrapes for *Botaurus stellaris*. However the project succeeded in favourable wind condition to carrying out mosaic burning on this part of the designated area. The area has now been fenced as foreseen in action C.7

Problems /drawbacks encountered
Ornithologists in the local community have never seen *Botaurus stellaris* in the designated areas. No one can remember the presence of open water except in winter time. Therefor it was decided to carry out supplementary hydrologic study. The report from NIRAS A / S concluded, that open water in some years could be obtained, and for some years not. Immediately there was no significantly improvement of the habitat for *Botaurus stellaris* but probably in the years to come when the water supply from the area to the city Skagen in some years (latest in year 2030) will be stopped. In short term to benefit other species, e.g. *Rana arvalis* and *Bufo calamita* the project has decided to complete the action.

Complementary action outside LIFE
N/A

Continuation following LIFE
Continue monitoring the result of the scrape and if necessary carry out needed adjustment – MF and DNA

Annexes:
Annex 7.2.22 Action C.5 – Additional research - Report

5.1.12 Action C.6 controlled burning

Natura2000 site designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory actions / management plan
MF and DNA are responsible for the action
Every year a planning meeting is held within DNA between biologist, project managers of WETHAB and REWETDUNE and workers to prioritise and coordinate the years burning actions. The planning includes field visit to some areas, setting teams of workers, overview of safety instructions, budget for equipment, appointing contact person in charge of day to day decisions and informing neighbours, public, police and fire-fighters of the days plan. Every year the workers check and prepare equipment prior to season.
Project manager and biologist cooperate preparing maps and descriptions for the workers to follow.

Activities undertaken and outputs achieved
- Safety equipment, fire igniter etc. has been bought.
- The action has been completed on 254 ha of foreseen 752.3 ha.

Methodology
Due to the character of the patchwork of habitat types related to dune heath, mosaic burning is used, and also to avoid damage to insect and reptiles in larger areas. 2 teams of workers from MF and DNA carries out the controlled burning on foot assisted by a nearby water tank with pumps and spray nozzles to prevent the fire getting out of hands. The actual burned patches are estimated to consist of approximately 1/4 of the areas covered by the action.

Planned output and schedule
The action is proceeding as planned and expected to be completed as planned.

Indicators used
Hectares of land burned.

Modifications
Method is considered modified from only controlled burning to supplementing with mowing for safety reasons and to adjust better to weather conditions.

Problems / drawbacks encountered
In the spring of 2015 and 2016 the correct weather conditions for burning never occurred. Only a few hectares where burned. This is a foreseen problem which can partly be overcome by using moving as an alternative method. Moving can be carried out in a longer season and is less depending on weather conditions. This could be an alternative option in this project

Complementary actions outside LIFE
N/A

Continuation following LIFE
As a management tool DNA and MF regularly use controlled burning on dwarf bush habitat types. This will continue on DNA owned land in the area following LIFE

Annexes:
7.2.25 Action C.6 – Controlled burning – Status Midterm

5.1.13 Action C.7 Establishment of grazing

Natura2000 site designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede

Preparatory actions / management plan
MF is responsible for the action.
MF negotiates with landowners and tries to plan for neighbours owning very small areas to make larger common enclosures to make grazing easier. MF prepares agreements to graze and mow and also prepares agreements between landowners and cattle owners.
MF prepares calls for tenders to put up fencing.

Activities undertaken and outputs achieved
- Negotiations and contracts with landowners.
- New enclosures established.
- Grazing is taking place on 55.2 ha of new enclosures funded by LIFE.
- 106.1 Ha of new RDP contracts have been approved within the project period.

Methodology
Areas are appointed based on landowner wishes, evaluation of suitability for grazing and of outcome in terms of contributing to the conservation of the habitat types and species. This means that expected output of the action in terms of distribution (not hectares) may vary from Grant Agreement.
Timing and method of both grazing is adapted to individual areas based mainly on habitat types and species. In general a method of grazing using low number of Galloway cattle over a longer period of the year is preferred. Other types of livestock can be used if they are locally available – number of animals and grazing period is then adapted.

Planned output and schedule
Planned output: Establishing of grazing on 200 hectares.
Achieved: 161.3 ha of grazing
The action will continue and be completed as planned

Indicators used
Hectares of land managed through grazing.

Modifications
N/A

Problems / drawbacks encountered
Negotiations with landowners take more time than expected but forcing the process will not be of benefit for the project. Some landowners believe enclosures and grazing has a negative influence on distribution and number of deer and therefore on hunting opportunities. This belief can make some reluctant to agree to grazing.
It can be relatively complicated and time consuming to make agreements that are practical and comply with the rules of the RDP-program.

Complementary actions outside LIFE
Within the project area some farmland is being managed through grazing. This takes place outside of the LIFE project but complements the project action.

Continuation following LIFE

Establishing a practical management system for grazing without expenses for the landowners is the basis for continued success following LIFE. The expectation is therefore that bringing neighbours together in grazing / moving units and connecting them with cattle owners and the Landowners Association will facilitate continued management after LIFE.

Request: Due to good opportunities for establishing active nature care in the form of grazing and the obtained financial support from the RDP, the project within the original framework budget wishes to expand with the purchase of another 15 grazing cattle.

Annexes

Annex 7.2.26 Action C.7 – Establishment of Grazing – Status Midterm

5.1.14 Action C.8 Predator control

Natura2000 site designation
DX00FX005 Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory action / management plan
DNA is responsible for the action.
The action consists in regulating fox population. The action has been planned to be carried out by volunteers from the local hunters association which were the two hunting society Skagen Jagtforening and Raabjerg-Aalbæk Jagtforening.
Initially, the project negotiated with the two hunting associations on an action plans methods and how-and-when for fighting foxes in the Natura2000 area DK00FX005 Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Activities undertaken and output achieved

- Establishing of 5 artificial fox earth in the project area
- No foxes regulated yet

Methodology
5 Artificial fox earth are established by digging them down in the ground in selected areas in order to attract the foxes of the area. The regulation is carried out in the form of hunting from foxes by using hunting guns and dogs. The regulation of foxes follows Danish hunting legislation. The project has provided the materials for the artificial fox earths and the volunteers have established the fox earths the designated areas.

Planned output and schedule.
The objective of having established 100% of fox earth by 31/03/2016 has not been achieved. All fox earths where established by 31/03/2017. The regulation will continue thru the project period.

Indicators used
Increasing of breeding opportunities for *Tringa glareola* and *Botaurus stellaris.*

Modifications
N/A

Problems / drawbacks encountered
The two hunting associations' commitment to regulate the population of foxes had difficult conditions from the start. The merger of the two associations, a new board and chairman resulted in the new association after 1½ years negotiations deciding to withdraw their commitments. After further ½ years the project was contacted by a group of hunters organized in Dansk Land and Strandjagtforening. These hunters were very interested in collaborating on fox combat. After a short period of negotiations, the agreement was completed and the new hunt association was under way.

Complementary action outside LIFE
It is expected that the agreement with the fox hunters will be extended after LIFE. DNA will continue cooperation with the volunteers in regulating the fox population.

Annexes: 7.2.27 Action C.8 – Predator Control - Map

5.1.15 Action D.1 Monitoring of impact on habitat types targeted by the project

Natura2000 designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory actions / management plan
DNA is responsible for the action.
The monitoring is based on the Danish national monitoring program NOVANA. DNA biologist plan the yearly monitoring based on weather conditions and close contact with monitors from NOVANA, University of Aarhus, observers from BirdLife Denmark and other associations. A standard for yearly monitoring report has been developed and used.

Activities undertaken and output achieved

- Monitoring plan laid out as described I GA.
- Baseline monitoring
- Preliminary monitoring from 2017

Monitoring results DK00FX005 Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede	Status 2011, ha	Status 2017, ha
2130 * Grey dune	1.496	1.521
2140 * Dune heaths	1.217	1.429
2190 Dune slacks	529	582

Table showing development in targeted nature types in DK00FX005 – preliminary.

Methodology
The Danish monitoring programme NOVANA. Forms the basis for monitoring the project.
Once a year there will be a coordination between NOVANA Nordjylland and DNA Vendsyssel to secure no changes in monitoring methodologies.

Planned output and schedule
Baseline and midterm monitoring reports produced and delivered as planned
The action will continue and be completed as foreseen.
Baseline report submitted with Progress Report 30/09/202016

Indicators used
Development in hectares of targeted nature types: **2130***, **2140***, and 2190

Modifications
N/A

Problems / drawbacks encountered
No significant problems or drawbacks. A minor delay in getting data from the NOVANA programme has occurred. It can be problematic to get all necessary data validated in time for yearly report in the spring. Any delays of a few weeks that may occur will be of no consequence for the success of the action and the project.

Complementary actions outside LIFE
N/A

Continuation following LIFE
Monitoring both Natura2000 sites will continue through the NOVANA Monitoring programme.

Annexes:
7.2.28 Action D.1 and D.2 – Baseline report 2016 (only electronic on USB)
7.2.29 Action D.1 – Monitoring Report 2017

5.1.16 Action D.2 Monitoring of impact on species targeted by the project

Natura2000 designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory actions / management plan
The monitoring is based on the Danish national monitoring program NOVANA. DNA biologist plan the yearly monitoring based on weather conditions and close contact with monitors from NOVANA, University of Aarhus, observers from BirdLife Denmark and other associations. A standard for yearly monitoring report has been developed and used.

Activities undertaken and output achieved

- Monitoring plan laid out as described I GA.
- Baseline monitoring
- Preliminary monitoring from 2017

The targeted species *Botaurus stellaris* and *Tringa glareola* where monitored in DK00FX005 in 2017 by NOVANA. Unfortunate no positive results (increasing of population) was detected. No monitoring in 2017 in DK00FX112. Will be done I 2018.

Indicators used
Numbers of breading bird species in both Natura2000 sites targeted by the project.

Modifications
N/A

Problems / drawbacks encountered
Monitoring in DK00FX005 has not been done in 2017. No significant problems or drawbacks. A minor delay in getting data from the NOVANA programme has occurred. It can be problematic to get all necessary data validated in time for yearly report in the spring. Any delays of a few weeks that may occur will be of no consequence for the success of the action and the project.

Complementary actions outside LIFE
N/A

Continuation following LIFE
Monitoring both Natura2000 sites will continue through the NOVANA Monitoring programme.

Annexes:
Se under Action D.1

5.1.17 Action D.3 Assessing socio-economic impact of the project action

Natura2000 designation
DK00FX112, Grenen and DK00FX005, Råbjerg Mile and Hulsig Hede.

Preparatory actions / management plan
DNA is responsible for the action.
No preparatory actions or management plans have been needed to extract data to extract data on the indicators used.

Activities undertaken and output achieved
- Questionnaire
- Local interviews
- Baseline Report

Methodology
An external research institute (Tankegang A/S) has prepared and provided a baseline report on basis outlined on GA. The survey is based on a questionnaire research carried out as telephone interviews and information's gathered by interviews of people walking in the nature (3 locations in 3 days) in the field. Analyses of ground water issues and honey production will be collected from Statistics Denmark and MF.

Planned output and schedule
Baseline report elaborated and delivered by September 15th 2015
Final assessment report elaborated and delivered June 30th 2019
The action will be completed as planned

Indicators used
- No. of nature registration reported through apps (action E.1)
- Changes in proportion nature tourists performing, individual nature management and precautionary step
- Changes I no. of nights of nature tourist on all kind of local tourism facilities
- No. of ha with water retentions
- Estimation of water balance available for building up groundwater resources
- Changes in local production of honey from bees flying on heath land

Modifications
N/A

Problems / drawbacks encountered
No problems or drawbacks encountered

Complementary actions outside LIFE
N/A

Continuation following LIFE
N/A

Annexes:
7.2.30 Action D.3 – Socioeconomic Baseline Report 2015 (only electronic on USB)

5.2 Dissemination actions

5.2.1 Objectives

The project shall establish a website and provide information tables. At project end also a Layman's report and a final seminar must be delivered.
The overall objectives of the dissemination activities are to promote the project including the background and create understanding and acceptance for the project. Furthermore the above sources of information must convey the findings / experiences of the project.
Beside the above mentioned sources of information a number of meetings of informative nature and public tours have been held. After the formation of the Landowners Association this has been used as organizer of meetings and public tours.

5.2.2 Action E.1 Smartphone application

The preparatory work started as planned and MF was responsible for the task. Later DNA took over. Our network with knowledge on production of a smartphone application (including LIFE12 NAT/DK/001073 and Thy National Park) has been contacted, and various options discussed and evaluated. The technical solutions to meet the objectives of the action develop rapidly and the 5 years passed since the grant application was written is a long time in this technological field. To ensure the best and most cost efficient technical solution to meet the objectives *further investigations are needed.* Investigations include new alternatives to smartphone applications Web app, and a possible cooperation with the upcoming Bird Visitor Centre in developing an application or web App, which will be able to satisfy the requirements of the action. New solutions and/or cooperation with others will benefit the project and possibly save on costs. It was planned to finalise investigations and make any necessary adjustments in the technical content of the action by the end of 2015. This did not succeed. DNA has produced an app for the registration of life trees. This app includes a technical detail about geofencing, which is also a high priority topic in the LIFE project app. Only recently the geofencing problem has been solved. DNA's IT department is now working on finding possible technical solutions for developing the project app.

Activities undertaken and output achieved
A smartphone application elaborated and released for public use December 31th 2016.
At the present the application is not yet produced.
The app is expected to be released in 3rd quarter of 2018.

5.2.3 Action E.2 Information boards and public tours

Information boards
DNA is responsible for the action.
Information tables have been produced, but not all have been put in place yet. The objective of the information tables is to give on-site general information of the project at 10 places considered to best reach the public. The information is consistent with the information given in the general, general information on the Natura2000 site, the project and "code of best practise" regarding access and behaviour in the area. The tables feature both LIFE and Natura2000 logo. To direct readers to more information a QR code is featured. By scanning this with smartphone a direct connection to the project website is established. The information tables have been well received.
All 10 information tables foreseen have been produced but only 5 have so far been put in place. This is in line with the progress of the project activities in the sense that the information

tables are being mounted at the locations where actions take place when they start. In some cases we have to wait till heavy machinery actions are done before the spot for the information table is accessible.
The first set of prints is of a quality meant to last only a few years. The low cost of this quality allows for replacements within the budget. Replacements will take place when it is time for a different type of project information that will be valid and relevant at least 5 years after the project end date. DNA will maintain information tables at least 5 years after project end date.

Deliverables: 10 information tables

Public tours
Both MF and DNA are responsible for the action. It has been agreed that MF hosts 4 public tours per year, and DNA tours 5 per year (numbers are average per year). The tours are generally based on the nature and natural habitat in specific, local areas. The content of the tours are generally adapted to the local area. The LIFE project is disseminated with: Objectives, action taken place (or to be taken place) and expected short- and long terms of expected achievements. The tours are in general published I local folders MF and distributed through tourist offices, libraries, camping sites and the project website. Advertisements and folders are carrying both the Natura2000 and the LIFE logo. Tours are also advertised in local paper. Special tours on specific subject also have been held, and there are more to come. Both MF and DNA perform public tours by an experienced nature guides and project employee (local project manager and project manager). On each guided tour approximately. 20-25 persons are joining.

Deliverables:
Planed tours to be held: 45 public tours
Number of public tours held: 28

5.2.4 Action E.3 Information campaign on proper behaviour in sensitive areas
MF is responsible for the action. The description of the action is divided into two topics:

- Production of an inspiring, educational video
- Information campaign on proper behaviour in sensitive areas

Production of an inspiring, educational video
Through public tender, a contract was signed with Skelmose TV A / S for the production of an approx. 30 minutes long movie as described in GA. The organization of the video and its content was conducted in close collaboration between MF, DNA and Skelmose TV. Originally was asked for a turntable for the video film. Skelmose TV, however, works a lot "here and now" on locations and seeks all possibilities in local nature values that fit into the description of the video content. An agreement between the project and Skelmose TV concluded that a turntable would require disproportionately large resources for the small television company. Therefore, an agreement of making a synopsis was achieved. During the video film project, footage was reviewed and the project's biologist joined the video film working group as a biological consultant. The production of the video film took longer than expected. Mainly because Skelmose TV would like to show some results from the LIFE project's actions in the film. The project accepted this extension, as it was considered significant for the final result.

Deliverables: A 30 minutes video film in broadcast quality in 2 languages (Danish and English)
3-5 minutes video to the project website
5-7 minutes video for mobile telephone app.
50 DVD copies for stakeholders

Delivered**:** A 38 minutes video film in Danish and English
A 28 minutes video film in Danish for Danish TV production
50 DVD copies of the video film to be handed out to stakeholders.

The information campaign started immediately after the film was produced and the DVD copies were delivered. The campaign is directed against:

- Schools
- Campsites
- Tourist Offices
- Holiday Areas
- Outdoor Associations
- Great tourist locations

The coming summer 2018 is expected to be the main presentation season for the information campaign.

5.2.5 Action E.4. Project website

The website is established by DNA and works of the DNA main site. MF main site has a link to the project website. It is also DNA who is responsible for the maintenance of the site.
The site is in Danish and features both LIFE logo and Natura2000 logo. A summary in English is available as well as the Grant Agreement in English.
The website has shown very useful – especially the interactive maps and the signing up for receiving a newsletters.
The website will throughout the project be updated with relevant news and information.
Datasheets related to visits to the website will be extracted regularly to monitor activities.
Average number of unique visits to the website has been 38 per month.
In the spring of 2014 the entire DNA website and all sub sites were in a freeze mode while they were being moved to a new site server. The move was an improvement on speed, on imaging and on compatibility for Smart Phones and tablets. Unfortunately the planned changes took longer than expected and updates to the website were therefore limited for several months in 2014.
In the summer 2016 the entire DNA website and all sub sites are again in a freeze mode while they are being split as a consequence of the DNA being split into two agencies by July 1st 2016. The freeze mode was established May 2nd and lifted July 1st.

Modifications

In order to achieve the best possible exposure, the project has sent a letter to all landowners in the project (about 210) to create awareness of the existence of the website. On the website there is an opportunity to sign up for a newsletter, which the project sends electronically on a regular basis (not mandatory).

Deliverables:

Website: http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/naturprojekter/life-hulsig-hede/

Annexes:
7.3.15 Action E.4 – Project website - Statistic

5.2.6 Action E.5 Layman´s report
N/A

5.2.7 Action E.6 Final Seminar
N/A

5.3 Evaluation of Project Implementation

5.3.1 Action A.1 Hydrological feasibility study

The action has been considerably delayed. This is not due to the method used, but mainly due to a too optimistic time schedule followed by failure of delivery from external assistance to carry out call for tender. The failures of this action are therefore not due to methodology of the action but due to management optimism on time and management trust in external assistance.

Cost efficiency: The action has been completed. The originally contract with the tender is within budget but additional studies have been carried out and extra cost has been presented or agreed to additional to the contract.

	A.1 Hydrological feasibility study
Foreseen in the GA	A report with clarification of methods and extent of actions to be implemented in action C.1 – Restoration of hydrology.
Achieved of foreseen	Achieved
Evaluation	Executed as described within budget and by external tender.
Result apparent instantly	Prerequisite for carrying out action C.1
Result apparent after time	N/A
Amendment leading to	N/A
Objectives met	Not quite. Additional studies had to be carried out to clarify local hydrological problems

5.3.2 Action A.2 Authority treatment

This action is on-going and coordinated between MF, DNA and the individual authorities in question.

The method used where possible is to forward applications as "framework-application" for permits to be valid for the entire project area and the entire project period for each type of permit. The method is working extremely well and also received very well by all consultation parties.

Cost-efficiency: Apart from managerial time and travelling no direct costs are involved.

	A.2 Authority treatment
Foreseen in the GA	All necessary permits granted as and when needed to carry out conservation actions.
Achieved of foreseen	Delivered on-going as needed.
Evaluation	No permits have been delayed with following delays in actions.
Result apparent instantly	N/A
Result apparent after time	N/A
Amendment leading to	N/A
Objectives met	Yes – and progressing as planned.

5.2.3 Action A.3 Mapping of IAS plant species

In GA is foreseen mapping of *Heracleum mantegazzianum* and *Rosa rugosa.*

Mapping of IAS has been carried out on basis of remote sensing. As a basis, orthophotos from 2013 and 2014 have been used supplemented with detailed height data from 2014. Mapping has been done by using object-based image analysis. The vegetation appears somewhat differently in the 2 sets of orthophotos. The collection of preliminary data has been done by interpreting orthophotos. The interpretation has been made by using visual comparisons of known deposits of *Rosa Rugosa* (Hanstholm – LIFE REDCOHA).
People having knowledge about the nature in the project area could tell that *Heracleum mantegazzianum* has not been found in the project area except in two minor locations. It was therefore decided not to map the occurrence of this specie but instead be aware of and pay attention to the presence of the specie when moving around in the project area.
Cost-efficiency: The method could probably be developed and is a major step forward in mapping the IAS. The cost per hectare of land is low (4.88 €), and traditional mapping carried out by wandering thru the area will be significantly more expensive.

	A.3 Mapping of IAS plant species
Foreseen in the GA	A report with clarification of methods and extent of actions to be implemented in action C.4 – Reduction of occurrence of IAS in vulnerable habitat types. Mapping of 4.704 ha
Achieved of foreseen	4.704 ha Achieved – 100%
Evaluation	Executed as described within a minor budget overuse and by external tender.
Result apparent instantly	Prerequisite for carrying out action C.4
Result apparent after time	N/A
Amendment leading to	N/A
Objectives met	Not quite. There have been minor deviations from the mapping to actual facts in nature, but still valuable in fighting IAS.

5.3.4 Action A.4 Preparation of application to the Rural Development Programme

From start of the action there have been difficulties. In order to analyse the legal basis, the project went into partnership with the agricultural association AgriNord. There were a number of obstacles that non-commercial landowners could receive subsidies for the removal of tree encroachment on favourable terms. The project has therefore suspended the activities of the action. See note from AgriNord, Appendix 7.2.3
Cost-efficiency: N/A

	A.4 Preparation of application to the Rural Development Programme
Foreseen in the GA	To provide resources from RDP to 500 ha
Achieved of foreseen	72 ha Achieved – 14%
Evaluation	Danish rules, legislation and regulations for private owned areas (non-business) are an obstacle in this type landowner structure (private ownership)
Result apparent instantly	No
Result apparent after time	N/A
Amendment leading to	N/A
Objectives met	No – only to a lesser extent.

5.3.5 Action A.5 Landowners contact and cooperation

Information meetings and public tour have been held to inform the landowners about the project. Information through the project web site is presented with a letter assigned for each single landowner in the project area. Meetings with every landowner in the project area have been made, and project subjects discussed. Many landowner have their main address outside the project area, and often far away. As a result, the action has occasionally suffered during time pressure. In addition, the North Jutland culture does not permit swift agreements. It takes a long time to obtain participant agreement.

Cost-efficiency: There have so been a slightly budget overrun due to the subject mentioned above. The action is necessary to carry out the actions in the project. How it is done and how long time it takes is partly affected by personal relations between the landowner and project employee. No precise answer to be given.

	A.5 Landowners contact and cooperation
Foreseen in the GA	Participants agreements on 1.555 ha
Achieved of foreseen	Approx. 1.500 ha Achieved – 96%
Evaluation	Participant agreement has been made for actions C.1, C.2, C.3, C.4, C.5, C.6, C.7 and C.8 with a geographical overlay between the actions.
Result apparent instantly	Yes
Result apparent after time	N/A
Amendment leading to	N/A
Objectives met	Yes

5.3.6 Action B.1 Purchase of land

This action is on-going and using a method of purchasing land only as and when needed. Land purchase is mainly meant to be an option for landowners whose land is crucial for the success of project – mainly the actions C.1, C.2, C.3, C.4 and C.5. The main purpose of the action means that it is delayed to accommodate the delay in action A.1 – Hydrological survey and action C.1 – Hydrological restoration.

No land has been purchased so far. There have been negotiations with several landowners to sell land for the benefit of the projects (hydrological action C.1). The landowners in the area often have a family or cultural connection to their property and do not want to sell out of something that has been in the family's ownership for many years.

Cost-efficiency: N/A

	B.1 Purchase land
Foreseen in the GA	40.0 ha of purchased
Achieved of foreseen	0,0 ha achieved – except a donation of 8.5 ha to DNA.
Evaluation	No results in the action so far. A good opportunity to achieve the desired result if landowner would accept bids for purchase
Result apparent instantly	N/A
Result apparent after time	Results to be detected over time in improving conservation status of the purchased land
Amendment leading to	
Objectives met	Yes

5.3.7 Action C.1 Restoration of natural hydrology

The action is delayed due to the delay in action A.1. The action has just begun. Negotiations with landowners about closing of ditches are almost complete. It is by the time expected, that only about half of the foreseen numbers ditches (kilometres) - according to GA - can be closed. In general it is related to:

- Agricultural interests
- Infrastructure
- Holiday cottages

It has been a challenge and big task to negotiate with landowners about the hydrological recovery. Many people are afraid of negative impacts on their property. Equal to obtain permits for laws, rules and special conservation provisions.
Cost-efficiency: Cannot be answered at the moment. It will be done in the Final Report.

	C.1 Restoration of natural hydrology
Foreseen in the GA	Closing of 44.1 kilometres of ditches
Achieved of foreseen	Approx. 3,0 kilometre of ditches closed – 7%
Evaluation	So far no evaluation
Result apparent instantly	Yes
Result apparent after time	Yes – development in nature types
Amendment leading to	N/A
Objectives met	Yes.

5.3.8 Action C.2 Removal of tree encroachment

The action is well in progress and running effectively. The framework agreement with contractors has made it possible, with relatively short notice, to insert the necessary capacity. Similarly, cooperation between contractors on the framework agreement is seen. The different types of tree growth clearing in actions C.2 and C.3 have been completed in close range with a great advantage of efficient machine utilization.
Cost-efficiency: Due to the framework agreement, large scale operation and cooperation with action C3 and LIFE WETHAB, it has been possible to provide the relative large-scale tree felling/transportation tasks. It provides efficient utilization of machines and manpower and low prices. The costs are very mush depending on tree size: Bigger tree – lower cost. And of course also of the density of the tree stands. High density – low coast and vice versa.

	C.2 Removal of tree encroachment
Foreseen in the GA	Removal of tree encroachment on 1.000 of hectares
Achieved of foreseen	1. Removed tree encroachment of 772 ha of LIFE designated areas – 77% 2. Removed tree encroachment on 482 ha of RDP designated areas. In total removed 1.254 ha of tree encroachment
Evaluation	Short and dry seasons for machinery work. It was possible to use relatively large contractor companies. They had a flexible machine park that easily could be adjusted as needed. It is necessary constantly to monitor the quality of work done to achieve low stumps and a low degree of damage rates to terrain.

Result apparent instantly	Yes – very visible in the nature.
Result apparent after time	Enhance and expand the targeted nature types as well as conditions to targeted species
Amendment leading to	Extended use of manual felling provides higher rate of low stumps and in some cases can avoid the need of stump grinder with following high costs. To maintain momentum during wet seasons, it might be possible to extend the season by using a piste grooming machine.
Objectives met	Clearly – the action is progressing well

5.3.9 Action C.3 Conversion of plantations to humid dune habitat types

By negating with the land owners it has been made possible to achieve a better result than foreseen in GA. Some landowners have agreed to extend the areas to convert from plantations to dune habitat. Some has been affected by the neighbours who have decided to join the action. All additional conversions are of course carried out in the Natura2000 areas. I Due to the expansion, it has been possible, in close association with Action C.2, to create a greater connection between natural areas. The context seen in connection with action C.2 has been almost optimal.

Cost-efficiency: Very cost efficient – mostly due to a high rate of big tree sizes and dense stands. In some situations the transportation distance from felling site to solid ground for further handling formed the basis for relatively high transport costs. It is mainly from this action, the pay back of profits to landowner comes.

	C.3 Conversion of plantations to humid dune habitat types
Foreseen in the GA	Conversion of 12,24 ha of plantation to habitat types **2130*, 2140*** and 2190
Achieved of foreseen	1. Converted to wet habitats: 34,0 ha 2. Converted to dry habitats: 7,2 ha Landowners funding: 3. Converted to mainly wet habitats: 22,3 ha In total converted from plantation to dune habitats: 63,5 ha
Evaluation	Dry seasons are of high value. Obtain an agreement with the contractor in good time. Many contractors in marked have capacity, educations and experience to fulfil conversion of plantation to dune habitats. It is important that the contractor has a flexible machine park or collaborate with a contractor that can complement. It is necessary constantly to monitor the quality of work done to achieve low stumps and a low degree of damage rates to terrain. Flexibility between the actions with machine work in actions C.2 and C.3 has clear advantage
Result apparent instantly	Yes – very visible in the nature.
Result apparent after time	Enhance and expand the targeted nature types as well as conditions to targeted species
Amendment leading to	Use of manual felling in critical area provides higher rate of low stumps and in some cases can avoid the need of stump grinder with following high costs.
Objectives met	Clearly – the action is progressing well

5.3.10 Action C.4 Reduction of IAS in vulnerable habitat types

The mapping of IAS (*Rosa rugosa*) is performed by remote sensing (Action A.3). The result has been significant in the practical combat. The mapping saves a lot of time in locating in nature. In the vast majority of areas, accessibility is difficult, and only special machines (belt-driven robot crushers) have been able to reach the areas. There is currently no effective, inexpensive method for combating Rosa rugosa.

Cost-efficiency: Fighting *Rosa rugosa* is very costly. With the methods we know today, many repetitive control interventions are required. It is important not to lose momentum in the fight.

	C.4 Reduction of IAS in vulnerable habitat types
Foreseen in the GA	Fighting/reduction of IAS (*Rosa rugosa)* is foreseen to conducted to done I both project sites.
Achieved of foreseen	Fighting programme has been established in about 70% of the detected stands.
Evaluation	The fighting operation is not difficult to carry out. The method selection depends very much on the vulnerability of terrain and terrain to mechanical impact (driving)
Result apparent instantly	Yes – very visible in the nature.
Result apparent after time	Will reintroduce dune habitats' natural vegetation
Amendment leading to	Be aware of the importance of continuing control of *Rosa rugosa* and work on the development of effective, low-cost methods to combat
Objectives met	Clearly – the action is progressing well

5.3.11 Action C.5 - Restoration of humid depression

Due to uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of scabbing and local ornithologists' knowledge that *Botaurus Stellaris* has not been present in the area at any time has been awaiting an evaluation of the conditions in the area. Skagen's Water Supply plans to stop the exploitation of groundwater in the area, which will take place from now and until 2030. The action is therefore based on expectations of a gradual increase in the groundwater level over the next few years**.**

Cost-efficiency: Cannot be commented at the time. No practical experiences.

	C.5 Restoration of humid depression
Foreseen in the GA	Scrapes conducted on 22.7 ha
Achieved of foreseen	No scrapes conducted yet.
Evaluation	No evaluation yet
Result apparent instantly	Very visible in nature.
Result apparent after time	After a few years, it is expected that there will be breeding *Rana arvalis* and *Pelobates fuscus* (Hab. Dir. Annex IV), *Bufo calamita* and salamander and water insects. After a few more years, Botaurus stellaris is expected to emerge as a breeding species.
Amendment leading to	To be answered in Final Report
Objectives met	Not yet – the action has started

5.3.12 Action C.6 - Controlled burning

Two teams of workers from MF and DNA have carried out the controlled burning on foot assisted by close by water tank with pumps and spray nozzles. The actual burned patches are estimated to consist of approximately 1/2 of the areas covered by the action.

Burning is only permitted September 1st – April 10th every year and is very depending on optimal weather conditions which do not occur every year. September 1st 2015 – April 10th 2016 did not present opportunities for controlled burning.

Safety is an issue when burning. Because of the character of the landscape it can be hard to maintain safety for the workers in areas where there are no escape routes. You can only move on foot in the terrain. In the same way the landscape makes it impossible to get in front of any unintended fire to stop it should it jump from the intended fires. This means that burning can be hard to keep under control in parts of the area.

Cost-efficiency: When conditions are right and in accessible areas controlled burning can be very cost-efficient by covering large areas in very short time. But when conditions are not right or in difficult terrain very small areas are burned using a full team of workers.

	C.6 Controlled burning
Foreseen in the GA	Approximately 500 ha.
Achieved of foreseen	254 ha – 51% of target achieved
Evaluation	Due to wet and windy conditions, it has been difficult to obtain the foreseen result. There is only remaining one season obtain the full result. There is a great risk of not obtaining the foreseen result. Therefor the project is considering mowing as a replacement for controlled burning. Controlled burning of heath habitats does not cause long-lasting fires in peat moss
Result apparent instantly	Yes – significant change in landscape character
Result apparent after time	Yes. Change in nature types are expected over the coming years
Amendment leading to	Instead of controlled burning should be considered, if mowing and removal of biological material should be used to a greater extend.
Objectives met	Yes – and the action are on-going.

5.3.13 Action C.7 Establishment of grazing

The project has made an effort to make agreement with some serious local cattle breeders, who are able to handle grazing in bigger fences on other landowners land. It has become your success. There is now established a total of 6 fences in the project area. There are also other cattle breeders in the Natura2000 area that uses nature at grazing. They are often supported by the RPD. This is a clear advantage and a support for the project. MF has established a scheme in which MF owns the cattle and lends them to the cattle breeder. When the agreement expires, the cattle farmer must return only the same number of animals that received at the beginning of the agreement. The offspring belongs to the cattle breeder. The scheme is called "Lend a Cow".

Cost-efficiency: It is becoming increasingly more difficult to achieve grazing of nature areas. The owners of nature areas often live far from away from these areas and, they cannot manage the animal husbandry and grazing of nature areas. The number of cattle breeders is decreasing. It is seen as a success if lease of grazing rights can give an economic return. Breakeven is considered as satisfactorily.

	C.7 Establishment of grazing
Foreseen in the GA	Grazing established on 200 ha. 30 pcs. Cattle to be purchased and put to grazing in the project area
Achieved of foreseen	Achieved grazing on 161,4 ha – 81% of target achieved 20 pcs. of cattle have been purchased and set out in new fences
Evaluation	The areas pointed out for grazing in GA could have been better. In cooperation with landowners, cattle breeders and project staff has decided to move most of the designated grassland areas to new locations better suited for nature protection by grazing.
Result apparent instantly	Immediate effect has been obtained, where grazing in new fences are established immediately after removal of tree encroachment.
Result apparent after time	Long term effect by impact on and developing of nature types
Amendment leading to	Long term agreements with cattle breeders and keeping the focus on nature conservation as the primary task
Objectives met	Yes

5.3.14 Action C.8 Predator control

The action has not been completely predictable. Even though hunting associations have previously announced commitments to help fight foxes, hunters have escaped before an agreement could be reached. This is mainly due to new structure in the hunting association structure of the board. Throughout several periods, the hunters have been negotiating a possible solution and the hunters finally announced that the involvement in fox hunting had no interest. There was help from an unexpected side. An alternative hunting association - Dansk Land- og Strandjagtforening - reported themselves as interested and would very much like to assist in hunting foxes. An agreement was made and artificial fox earths were established.

Cost-efficiency: Due to the hunters volunteering, the cost is quite low and effective. The project has only invested in materials for artificial turf. Costs for the excavation and holding of fox roads are based on volunteering. In addition the action brings in local engagement into the project.

	C.8 Predator control
Foreseen in the GA	Better breeding conditions for *Tringa glareola* by regulating the population of foxes by help of artificial fox earth.
Achieved of foreseen	5 artificial fox earth established. Locations pointed out in close coordination between fox hunters, DNA biologist and the landowners
Evaluation	It has been difficult to achieve a fight against foxes. The hunting associations who initially gave commitments and to cooperate pulled out after long negotiations. New fox hunting society was found and a deal established.
Result apparent instantly	Killed foxes results in immediate reduction of the population and therefore less predation on ground breeding birds
Result apparent after time	After a decrease of the fox population, der will be lesser predation on birds' nests, and over time a breeding population of *Tringa glareola* can be established.

Amendment leading to	Keeping up regulating of foxes in the project area.
Objectives met	Yes

5.3.15 Action D.1 / D.2 Monitoring of impact on habitat/species targeted by the project.

Monitoring through the Danish NOVANA program is good and effective, but the monitoring periods are different from the milestones in the project. The monitoring system is well-known and continuous and therefore has great value as a benchmarking tool.

Cost-efficiency: Cost effective monitoring system established and developed through many years as a "Standard System" in monitoring the Danish nature.

	D.1 / D.2 Monitoring of impact on habitat / species targeted by the project.
Foreseen in the GA	Baseline monitoring Midterm monitoring
Achieved of foreseen	Results achieved as foreseen
Evaluation	The times of NOVANA monitoring do not coincide with the project milestones.
Result apparent instantly	Immediate result from actions C.2 and C.3
Result apparent after time	Expected development of the impact of the project to be
Amendment leading to	In order to complete the final monitoring of the project, it may be necessary to conduct independent monitoring independently of NOVANA
Objectives met	So far – Yes

5.3.17 Action D.3 Assessing socio economic impact of the project actions

Directly affected by the project:

- The immediate socio economic impact of the project mainly affects small contractors conduction small operations.
- Bigger contractor on large scale jobs are mainly situated in the region (some nearby and some more distant).
- Many contractors and employees are staying overnight during the working period by lending summer cottages or hotel stay over.
- Establishment of grazing results in more livestock in the project area, contractors to establish fences

Cost-efficiency: Monitoring is of very little cost and the action is progressing within budget.
It is difficult to evaluate the cost-efficiency of the project to the local community, but overall it is the belief of the project partners that the socio-economic impact is positive and will continue to develop positive and generate more business opportunities locally for very little cost to the community.

	D.3 Assessing socio economic impact of the project actions
Foreseen in the GA	Baseline Report Final Report
Achieved of foreseen	Baseline Report delivered and submitted with the Progress Report 30/09/2016

Evaluation	Report elaborated by consulting company. To be evaluated when final report is delivered
Result apparent instantly	As described above.
Result apparent after time	Expected to decrease after LIFE
Amendment leading to	N/A
Objectives met	Yes

5.3.18 Effectiveness of dissemination actions

The dissemination of the project started soon after project start with setting up the website and article in the regional newspapers to inform about the project. This was very successful as also reported in the Inception Report.
The website experienced problems during 2014 while being transferred to a different platform and new design. This was a decision made by DNA head office and out of the control of the project managers as well as the associated partners. This was unfortunate, but use of the website has since been stable with an average of 36 unique visits per month. See appendix 7.3.3. The website is not experiencing as much traffic as the project management wish for, but was promoted through a newsletters sent direct by mail to every landowner in project area.

The region has a low number of inhabitants. Large areas are laid out for nature. For only a few summer months, the area is visited by tourists in numbers up to about 1 million.

Information board are placed at roadside in the project area, where most people are passing by. It is working as information about the project and an explanation of what is going on in the nearby areas. Since only a few roads and trails are accessible to the public in the area the information tables provided are assumed to only be used by very few visitors. All though they are considered as very useful supplement the dissemination activities.

Public tours are conducted by MF and DNA and is included as a supplement to the annual standard program for nature dissemination. There have been a total of 20 guided nature tours with an average visit rate of 32 persons. The most popular tour is a train ride from Frederikshavn to Skagen, where the train stops at Hulsig Hede, the travellers leave the train and MF's nature guide tells about nature and the LIFE project. There have been 4 tours of this type.

The video film produced as an element action E.3. The video film has been featured on regional TV2Nord/Salto at prime time 3 nights in row shortly before Christmas (10-13/12/2017). On the project website there is a link to the movie, which is on YouTube both in Danish and English versions. Numbers of views has been calculated by the Danish Research Institute Gallup. The project management and its network have observed a general increase in the number of people "on the street" who have become aware of the project.

Event	Spectators
Television viewers	34.000
TV on Demand	500
Youtube	3.100
Other shows - estimated	100
Total	**37.700**

5.4 Analyses of long-term benefits

5.4.1 Environmental benefits

It is obvious; the project will have a long-term positive effect on the targeted nature types and species and therefore a long-term benefit for both the Natura2000 areas. At present the degree of benefit is hard to asses since improving conservation status and expanding nature types will develop further over time. The long-term benefit will depend very much on the success of the actions designed to establish better management of nature types following LIFE. These are in particular action C.1 – Restoration of natural hydrology, C2 – Removal of tree encroachment and C.7 – Grazing. It is although clear that the following will impact directly or indirectly:

- EU's policy for agriculture, food and rural areas, EU's sustainable development strategy and "Rural development 2014-2020".
- EU's Biodiversity Strategy to 2020.
- EU's Climate Change and Energy Policy

5.4.2 Long-term benefits and sustainability

The establishment of grazing units through action C.7 is a tool in long term sustainability. Within the project a major obstacle is the vast number of very small cadastral units – spatially in DK00FX112, Grenen - owned by different private individuals. These units are often too small to graze with a financial benefit by own investments. By creating grazing units, providing fences and cattle for loan it can become financially sound to get RDP funding. At the present the Danish Agricultural Agency has announced, that applications to the RDP not can be submitted in year 2018. It is expected to be possible again from year 2019 and ahead.
After the LIFE-project further - primarily - fencing actions as preparation for grazing can also be funded by RDP, but resources needed to apply for and obtain RDP funding are quite substantial which makes it unattractive for individual small landowners.
Restoration of hydrology – action C.1 – is a very sustainable way of securing long-term benefits in terms of minimizing future risk of encroachment. It is a one off action with no repetitive management needed.

5.4.3 Long-term / qualitative economic benefits

The long-term economic benefits are mainly generating extra income from grazing and expanding business opportunities generated from more livestock and grazing in the area. In areas where economic advantage can be created, there will also be an interest in participating. In this way, nature conservation can extend to areas outside Natura2000 areas. Through the project, MF has developed collaboration between the Nature Department and the Fire Department about using fire as an effective tool for nature conservation.

5.4.4 Long-term / qualitative social benefits

Social community between neighbours / cattle breeders is strengthened in a better understanding of the vulnerable nature. The information tours of the project arouse people's interest in nature and on their own they are willing to discover the nature on their own. It will improve the public health through hiking in nature.

5.4.5 Continuation of the project action by the beneficiary /other stakeholders

DNA and MF will continue actions on their own land while MF will continue support for actions on private land. The volunteer foxhunters will continue to regulate the fox population and be some kind of "eyes in nature" and report if something unusual recovered.

5.4.6 Replication, demonstration, transferability, cooperation

The framework procurement between LIFE WETHAB and LIFE REWETDUNE can with benefits be used by both MF and DNA in other occasions outside LIFE.
The "Lend-a-cow" principle can be transferred to include land, landowners and stockholders outside LIFE and create values in nature conservation, economy and social community.

5.4.7 Best practise lessons, innovation and demonstration values

- Action A.1: Best practise is to allow at least a full year of data collection to have all seasons represented. Realistically a timeframe of 2 years to complete the action is needed when including preparing tender documents and allowing time for analysis of data and compiling reports and maps. If at all possible best practise would be to have hydrological survey completed before application for EU funding allowing full use of the project period to negotiate with landowners, apply for permits and carry out hydrological restoration actions.
- Action A.2: As soon as possible at the start of the project, identify which authorities should be contacted and submitted to. It often takes longer than calculated. Framework permits covering the entire project area for the entire project period from acts where this is possible. Demonstrating cost-efficient permit process both for the project management and for the responsible public body.
- Action A.3: The method of using remote sensing by mapping the occurrence of IAS can in many cases be beneficial. The method gives a quick overview of situations. The details are not always exact. The surrounding vegetation can result in false positive and false negative results depending on calibration of the method. As a tool to work out, the method may be recommended but must be followed by visual controls. High cost efficiency.
- C.1: No experience so far.
- Action C.2 and C.3: Demonstrating added value of cooperating with LIFE WETHAB making framework call for tender. This cooperation secures better information to bidders on total expected volume and timeframe hopefully inspiring more to bid and some to develop and invest in machinery. The framework agreements minimize competition for contractors for both the projects (LIFE WETHAB and LIFE REWETDUNE).
- Action C.4: Best practise on difficult terrain is to be able to combine several methods adapted according to terrain and weather conditions. No effective method yet uncovered.
- Action C.5: No experience so far
- Action C.6: Weather conditions are crucial for the success of the action. Therefore, more emphasis should be placed on mowing and removal of biomass as a supplement to controlled burning. Grazing can also be an option.
- Action C.7: Suitable nature care method. Forming of grazing units can optimize opportunities for funding, generate income and share the burden of daily caretaking of livestock. Best practise lesson learned is to only buy and expand cattle herd as and

when needed. It is important not to create competition for already existing livestock owners who want to enter agreements to graze.

- Action C.8: Establishing a corps of volunteers secures local involvement and continuation after LIFE, but ambitions needs to be adapted to what the volunteers want to commit to. Demonstrating local involvement.

5.4.8 Long-term indicators of the project success

Species

Specie	**Target**	**Comment**
Tringa glareola	Increasing breeding area	Target maintained
Botaurus stellaris	Increasing breeding area	Target maintained

Habitats

Habitat	**Target**	**Comment**
2130* Grey dunes	Improving of conservation status Enlargement of habitat	Target maintained
2140* Dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*	Improving of conservation status Enlargement of habitat	Target maintained
2190 Dune slacks	Improving of conservation status Enlargement of habitat	Target maintained

6. Summary of Costs Incurred

PROJECT COSTS INCURRED				
	Cost category	Budget according to the grant agreement*	Costs incurred within the project duration	%**
1.	Personnel	998.937	605.640	61%
2.	Travel	70.050	2.400	3%
3.	External assistance	1.100.813	463.099	42%
4.	Durables: total non-depreciated cost			
	- *Infrastructure sub-tot.*	150.789	36.290	24%
	- *Equipment sub-tot.*	53.389	33.983	64%
	- *Prototypes sub-tot.*			
5.	Land purchase	321.720	0	0%
6.	Consumables	1.876	3.216	171%
7.	Other costs	9.308	71	1%
8.	Overheads	166.961	**80.129**	**48%**
	TOTAL	**2.873.843**	**1.224.828**	**43%**

*) If the Commission has officially approved a budget modification indicate the breakdown of the revised budget. Otherwise this should be the budget in the original grant agreement.
**) Calculate the percentages by budget lines: e.g. the % of the budgeted personnel costs that were actually incurred.

6.1.1 General

The overall costs incurred are on budget and in accordance with project progress.
At this time no major discrepancies between the budget and costs incurred on the distribution to cost categories are foreseen.

One of the objectives of the project is to use RDP-funding where possible. To avoid double funding with LIFE there is a process of mutual checking both from the LIFE project and from the Danish Agricultural Agency who is responsible for RDP-program in Denmark.
The Agricultural Agency sends maps showing applications for RDP-funding within the project area to the project management. If funding through LIFE is already agreed to or actions implemented applications for RDP funding are turned down. The Agricultural Agency publishes GIS maps of approved applications every year. These maps are consulted by the LIFE project management before making agreements with landowners to avoid paying for actions already funded by RDP.
This way of both the Agricultural Agency checking for LIFE-funding and the LIFE management consulting the Agricultural Agency maps of RDP-funding is a very effective way of avoiding risk of double financing.

6.1.2 Personnel

Costs incurred are in accordance with the budget and project progress. Costs are actual costs for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, but estimates for 2017. The estimates are based on 2016 salaries and will be converted to actual costs as soon as calculations are available actual annual eligible salaries are known for 2017.
In Action A4 and A5, there has been a slight increase in spending according to budget. In Action C.2, there has been a greater increase in consumption relative to the budget. This is due to the fact that, there has been made massive concentrated efforts of personnel (nature workers from MF) for the clearance of especially spread tree encroachment in larger areas. Budget overruns will be compensated by lower spending, especially in actions A.2, C.1, C.5, D.1 and E4.

6.1.3 Travel

For Travel there are currently only used approx. 4% of the budget and limited to actions F.1 and F.3. The budgeted costs have not been used in other actions. This is generally due to the use of service cars, and the fact that transport in connection frequent supervision and surveillance, etc. has been carried out in connection with personal transporting to and from work and has only resulted in service driving in a very few kilometres. Due to accounting conditions not requested to be paid.
All compensation for work related travel costs including for mileage using private car is set each year by the Ministry of Finance. Use of private car is documented through the use of logbook which is attached to invoices in the accounting system and kept as originals with the LIFE invoices. Invoicing of mileage is done on a monthly basis. In the Financial Report travel costs for mileage using private car is clearly marked with name of driver and any passengers, marked with action number, destination and the term “mileage”.

Annex 8.7 contain the 2016 Ministry of Finance travel compensation.

6.1.4 External Assistance

Costs incurred are in accordance with the budget and project progress. In relation to Personnel the net external assistance costs incurred have been relatively low. This is due to a sale of wood chips, where income is accounted as negative costs.

6.1.5 Durables – infrastructure

So far costs incurred for the corresponding action C.7 Establishment of grazing and allocated to water supply, catch fold and establishing of fence according to the budget.
Establishment of necessary infrastructure has mainly been road repair after transportation of felled trees and rent of steel plates for reinforcement of transportation tracks are categorised as External Assistance.

6.1.4 Durables – equipment

Most equipment has been purchased in the first part of the project period in order to be of use for carrying out conservation actions. Purchase of cattle is categorised in the budget as equipment. The 20 of foreseen 30 cattle have been purchased for € 24,084 and are grazing in the project area. The price of cattle is significantly higher than foreseen in the GA.

6.1.5 Land purchase

No consumption so far. The landowners have so far not been willing to sell land when the project needs the areas to complete the actions. In one case an area of 8.5 has been donated to DNA.

6.1.6 Consumables

Consumption account is significantly higher than budget. This is especially due to the fact that the project has supplied materials for artificial foxes in place to deliver labour as foreseen in GA. The volunteer fox hunter corps - which mostly consists of retirees - did not have the financial opportunity to invest in equipment, but they were able to deliver manpower. Near to equivalent to saving on Personnel.

6.1.7 Other costs

No comments for the time being.

6.1.8 Overheads

No comment.

6.2 Accounting system

6.2.1 Brief presentation of accounting systems

DNA and have a coherent accounting systems. All internal appropriations, budgets and accounts are kept in one system by each of the partners. This system also holds information about each employee's time registration. This means that all financial reporting materials are stored in one system, with easy access to extract the information again.
MF system holds detailed information on employee's time registration, but is not able to conform to the CP in terms of approval by employees and heads of office why they use the LIFE time sheet template.
At DNA and MF the project has its own specific set of account numbers to hold the financial information - internal appropriations, budgets and accounts, relevant for the actions each partner is involved in. Each partner secured an internal appropriation in their respective accounting systems in the beginning of the project, based on a budget regarding the actions the partners must complete as foreseen in the GA. These project accounts are balanced each year.

6.2.2 Brief presentation of the procedure of approving costs

All project relevant invoices are in the accounting system provided with appropriate accounting information: project account, action number and cost category. All project invoices are processed and approved in the accounting system by the project manager at DNA and by appointed local project manager at MF.
Paper copies of all invoices and proof of payment are collected and kept by the clerk at DNA, and MF, and according to PA MF sends scanned copies to DNA quarterly.
Documentation of personnel is through the use of LIFE time sheet template duly signed monthly and forwarded to DNA project manager as scanned copy.
All costs entered into the LIFE+ financial reporting tool are without VAT.

6.2.3 Procedures of the time registration system

All DNA salaried employees make time registration into an electronic system on a daily basis. The system is called **mTIME**. All project relevant activities are marked with project and action specific numbers. Each month the employee accepts and locks the time registration, after which the registration is electronically approved by the Head Forester. This information is then accessible in the accountancy. All DNA hourly-paid employees make time registration on "excel time-sheet" also on a daily basis. As is the case for salaried employees project relevant activities are marked with project and action specific numbers. Each month the employee email (electronically) the excel time-sheet to the project clerk, who approves and transfer the information into mTIME. The information is then accessible in the accountancy.
Regarding MF they have system similar to mTIME with registration of time to project specific numbers and accessible in accounting systems. But MF system does not contain electronic approvals why both salaried and hourly paid employees also use the LIFE excel based time sheet template. These are printed signed and approved by heads of office monthly according to CP. All MF timesheet are scanned and forwarded to the DNA project manager for control and signature on a monthly basis.
Statistical information based on the employee's information in the timesheet database is composed every year. The "yearly-statistic" is the foundation when calculating the annual

working time. The annual working time is calculated on an individual basis for every employee.
The total time registered is then reduced with the non-productive time, which includes time registered as:

- Vacation time
- Lunch time
- Sickness/other absence.
- Absence because of bad weather (may be relevant for some workmen).

6.2.4 Ensuring clear reference to invoice for the LIFE project

A short guide on how to forward invoices to DNA is sent to suppliers and contractors. If invoices do not contain sufficient clear reference as explained in the guide they will be refused and a new has to be forwarded. The short guide is attached as annex 8.8. MF uses a similar guide.
All project relevant invoices are in the accounting system provided with appropriate accounting information: project account, action number and cost category. All project invoices are processed and approved in the accounting system by the project manager at DNA and at MF by local project manager.
Paper copies of all invoices and proof of payment are collected and kept by the clerk at DNA and MF, and according to PA MF sends scanned copies to DNA quarterly.
All costs entered into the LIFE+ financial reporting tool are without VAT.

6.3 Partnership arrangements

Through the PA it is agreed that each partner keeps a financial report up to date. Copies are forwarded at least quarterly to the project manager. Timesheets are scanned and forwarded monthly. Every year in the spring the partners forward a completed financial report for the past year as documentation for asking for transfer of LIFE funding from DNA to cover actual costs incurred the previous year.

6.4 Auditor's report/declaration

No such report/declaration is needed for this midterm-report. Below you find the contact information to project auditors.
Auditor for the Coordinating Beneficiary MF:

RIGSREVISIONEN

Rigsrevisionen
Landgreven 4
DK-3101 Copenhagen K.
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 84 00
e-mail:info@rigsrevisionen.dk

Auditor for MF:

BDO

Kommunernes Revision
Visionsvej 51
9000 Aalborg

6.5 Summary of costs per action

Action	Name of action	1. Personnel	2. Travel	3. External assistance	4.a Infrastructure	4.b Equip-ment	4.c Prototype	5. Land purchase	6. Lease of Land	7. Consum-ables	8. Other direct costs	Total
A1	Hydrological study	11.554	0	66.311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77.865
A2	Authority treatment	4.826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.826
A3	Mapping of IAS	3.487	0	19.480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.967
A4	Application to the RDP	2.799	0	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.338
A5	Landowner contact	20.941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	20.955
B1	Purchase of land	584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	584
C1	Restoration of natural hydrology	27.486	0	3.336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.822
C2	Removal of tree enchroachment	206.758	0	176.713	0	0	0	0	0	89	58	383.618
C3	Convertion of plantations	4.717	0	56.584	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	61.609
C4	Reduction of IAS	43.684	0	50.309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93.993
C5	Restoratin of humid depression	1.790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.790
C6	Controlled Burning	37.080	0	3.007	0	2.216	0	0	0	928	0	43.232
C7	Establishment of grazing	7.263	0	17.075	36.290	25.084	0	0	0	0	0	85.712
C8	Predator control	2.894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.679	0	4.573
D1	Monitoring of habitat types	968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	968
D2	Monitoring of species	765	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	0	0	1.196
D3	Socio-economic impact	3.280	0	6.314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.594
E1	Smartphone application (App)	2.247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.247
E2	Information boards and tours	5.471	0	2.674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.145
E3	Information campaign	8.620	0	60.502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69.122
E4	Project web site	5.535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.535
E5	Layman's report	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210
E6	Final seminar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F1	Project Management	184.372	1.074	254	0	6.252	0	0	0	111	0	192.064
F2	Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3	Networking	18.309	1.325	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	19.736
F4	Natuta2000 management plans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5	After LIFE communication plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Overheads	42.395	168	32.417	2.540	2.379			0	225	5	80.129
	Total:	648.035	2.568	495.516	38.830	36.362	0	0	0	3.441	76	1.224.828

No general comments to the financial statement. In the following comments to the financial status of the actions

6.5.1 Action A.1 Hydrological feasibility study

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 143%

The action has been completed. There has been an over expenditure (external assistance) due to the need of further investigations after receiving the hydrological feasibility report from NIRAS A/S. This was necessary to ensure failure in the hydrological restoration, which could result in negative consequences for landowners, both within and outside the project area. The consumption of the action accounts for 143% of the foreseen budget. No further consumptions expected.

6.5.2 Action A.2 Authority treatment

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 21%

Well in progress and expenditure lower than expected as foreseen in budget.

6.5.3 Action A.3 Mapping of IAS plant species

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget 113%:
The action has been completed. There has been a minor over expenditure due to higher cost for contractor than foreseen in budget.

6.5.4 Action A.4 Preparation of application to the Rural Development Programme

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 16%:
The action has from start faced problems, and due to that, the activity of preparing applications for RDP has been very low. Consumption has therefore not reached the budgeted level, and it is estimated that consumption for the rest of the project period will be minimal.

6.5.5 Action A.5 Landowners contact and cooperation

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 107%
The project is located in the northernmost part of Denmark, and local culture does not allow quick decisions. The main focus of the action has passed. The action will continue within the project period at additional cost will occur.

6.5.6 Action B.1 Purchase of land

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 0%
No land has so far been purchased. 8.5 ha have been donated to DNA. It is expected that there will be a need for acquisitions of 15-20 hectares of land in the near future which will require up to approx. 65% of the budget.

6.5.7 Action C.1 Restoration of natural hydrology

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 7%
The action begun and is in progress. No invoice has yet been received from the contractor. The action will be of a significantly smaller extent than anticipated in GA. The foreseen measures to avoid flooding of railroad and main road - according to the Hydrological Feasibility Studies (action A.1) – will not be required. Likewise will the foreseen the moving a bicycle lane to avoid flooding. Instead about 5-6 kilometres of ditches have to be provided with adjustable stems to regulate the ground water to a sufficient level. In GA is foreseen the closing of 44.1 km of ditches. At the moment there has been negotiating with landowners of closing of approx. 90% of the ditches. It is expected that approx. 20 kilometres ditches can be closed. The consumption of this action is not expected to exceed 50% of the foreseen budget.

6.5.8 Action C.2 Removal of tree encroachment

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 90%
In GA the budget is described as: “The budget reflects the net cost, i.e. the cost for external entrepreneurs minus income from selling the wood.” The same procedure as used in LIFE11 NAT / DK / 000893 - LAESOE and LIFE12 NAT / DK / 000803 - WETHAB.
At the time of reporting, costs for the felling transportation of trees have been incurred, but the trees have not yet been chipped and therefore not invoiced. Chipping and sale is expected to take place in 2018. Trees felled and transported in 2018 will be chipped and invoiced in spring/summer 2019.

#	Expectations for the rest of the project period- Action C.2	€
	Budget for the action - foreseen in GA	425.399
1	Status for consumption and income	383.999
2	Expected net income for selling fuel chips	-97.000
3	Net profit return to landowners	12.000
4	**Remaining for net consumption the rest of the project period**	**126.500**
5	Expected status by end of the project	425.499

Table showing the economic status and expected development for the rest of the project period.

Comment on the table:

1. Status of costs incurred and income earned. Income is marked in the Financial Report/External Assistance as a negative expense and written in red print.

2. Along solid transportation roads in the project area there is a stock of trees with an estimated net value of 97,000 € (sales price minus costs for chipping and transport to heating plants)

3. It is estimated, that the project in the remaining period will pay profits of 12.000 € back to the landowners.

4. The remaining net consumption in the action (residual budget plus the revenue from the sale of chips minus repatriations for decommissioning transport and breakdown etc.) is estimated at a level of 126,500 €. Much depends on the amount of sold wood chips and the prices obtained. The project is very observant of this relationship and will continuously control the free space in the budget.

5. The expected budget result without change in the original budget.

6.5.9 Action C.3 Conversion of plantations to humid dune habitats

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 225%
In GA the budget is described as: "The budget reflects the net cost, i.e. the cost for external entrepreneurs minus income from selling the wood." The same procedure as used in LIFE LAESOE and LIFE WETHAB.
At the time of reporting, costs for the felling transportation of trees have been incurred, but the trees have not yet been chipped and therefore not invoiced. Chipping and sale is expected to take place in 2018. Trees felled and transported in 2018 will be chipped and invoiced in spring / summer 2019.

#	Expectations for the rest of the project period- Action C.3	€
	Budget for the action - foreseen in GA	27.444
1	Status for consumption and income	61.764
2	Expected net income for selling wood chips	-57.000
3	Net profit return to landowners	23.000
4	**Remaining for net consumption the rest of the project period**	**0**
5	Expected status by end of the project	27.764

Table showing the economic status and expected development for the rest of the project period.

Comment on the table (previous page):

1. Status of costs incurred and income earned. Income is marked in the Financial Report/External Assistance as a negative expense and written in red print.

2. Along solid transportation roads in the project area there is a stock of trees with an estimated net value of 57,000 € (sales price minus costs for chipping and transport to heating plants)

3. It is estimated, that the project in the remaining period will pay profits of 23.000 € back to the landowners.

4. Only a few small tasks are left for the rest of the project period. The activities will not significantly affect the foreseen budget.

5. The expected budget result without change in the original budget.

6.5.10 Action C.4 Reduce the occurrence of IAS in vulnerable habitat types

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 58%
Incurred consumption so far corresponds to expectations and within the limits of the budget.

6.5.11 Action C.5 Restoration of humid depression

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 2%
The action has just begun and therefore no expenses incurred. The cost of the action is expected to be as foreseen in the budget in GA.

6.5.12 Action C.6 controlled burning

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 55%

6.5.13 Action C.7 Establishment of grazing

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 44%
There has been implicated for and obtained financial funding from RDP of 98.318 € for establishing of 5 fences in the project area.

6.5.14 Action C.8 Predator control

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 111%

6.5.15 Action D.1 Monitoring the impact on habitat types targeted by the project

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 3%
Cost incurred lower than budget. The costs are expected to increase at the final monitoring at the completion of the project.

6.5.16 Action D.2 Monitoring the impact on species targeted by the project

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 3%
Cost incurred lower than budget. The costs are expected to increase at the final monitoring at the completion of the project.

6.5.17 Action D.3 Assessing socioeconomic impact of the project actions

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 40%
Most of the cost will be spent compiling the final assessing socioeconomic impact og the project. External assistant

6.5.18 Action E.1 Smartphone application

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 3%
The action has just started. It is expected that the cost will follow the budget.

6.5.19 Action E.2 Information boards and public tours

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 37%
The action is on track and following the budget.

6.5.20 Action E.3 Information campaign on proper behaviour in sensitive areas

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 81%
The biggest single cost of the action is the production of a video film. This is now completed, the video film is delivered and the invoice has been paid (60,460 €). The rest budget will be used mainly for the information campaign. The expenditure follows the budget.

6.5.21 Action E.4 Project web site

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 18%
Costs are lower than budgeted. This is because the project uses a standard template from DNA and the action is therefore not charged with significant development costs.

6.5.22 Action E.5 Layman´s report

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 2%
The action has not started yet. However, the Project Manager has spent some time to investigate how to make a layman's report.

6.5.23 Action E.6 Final seminar

Action not started

6.5.24 Action F.1 Project management

Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 61%
The action is well on track and expected to be completed as foreseen in budget.

6.5.25 Action F.2 Audit
Action not started

6.5.26 Action F.3 Networking
Actual consumption incurred acc. to budget: 26%

6.5.27 Action F.4 Natura2000 management
Action not started

6.5.28 Action F.5 After LIFE communication plan
Action not started yet. No budget on the action

7. Annexes

7.1 Administrative annexes

7.1.1 Gantt chart showing overall progress

Previously submitted:
Partners Agreement: Submitted with inception Report 31/03/2015

7.2 Technical annexes

Annex 7.2.0 List of abbreviations
Annex 7.2.1 Action A1 - Feasibility Hydraulic Study - Report
Annex 7.2.2 Action A3 - Mapping of IAS plant species - Report
Annex 7.2.3 Action A.4 - Note from AgriNord-RDP-application
Annex 7.2.4 Action A.4 - Application to RDP - Map Annex to note from AgriNord
Annex 7.2.5 Action A4 - Application to RDP - Example 1- MF
Annex 7.2.6 Action A4 - Application to RDP - Example 2 - DNA
Annex 7.2.7 Action C.1 - Overview over ditches
Annex 7.2.8 Action C.1 – Grenen
Annex 7.2.9 Action C.1 - Hulsig Hede
Annex 7.2.10 Action C.1 - Raabjerg Mile
Annex 7.2.11 Action C.2 - Removal of tree encroachment - Overview LIFF-RDP
Annex 7.2.12 Action C.2 - Removal of tree encroachment - Status Grenen
Annex 7.2.13 Action C.2 - Removal of tree encroachment - Status Raabjerg Mile
Annex 7.2.14 Action C.2 - Removal of tree encroachment - Status Hulsig Hede
Annex 7.2.15 Action C.2 and C.3 – Before
Annex 7.2.16 Action C.2 and C.3 – After
Annex 7.2.17 Action C.2 – Removal of tree encroachment – Photos before-after
Annex 7.2.18 Action C.3 - Conversion of plantations to dune habitat – Overview
Annex 7.2.19 Action C.3 - Conversion of plantations to dune habitat - Status Grenen
Annex 7.2.20 Action C.3 - Conversion of plantations to dune habitat Status Hulsig Hede
Annex 7.2.21 Action C.3 - Conversion of plantations to dune habitat Status Raabjerg H.
Annex 7.2.22 Action C.3 – Conversion of plantation to dune hab. – Photos before-after
Annex 7.2.23 Action C.4 - Reduction of IAS - Status Grenen
Annex 7.2.24 Action C.4 - Reduction of IAS - Status Skiveren
Annex 7.2.25 Action C.6 - Controlled burning - Status Midterm
Annex 7.2.26 Action C.7 - Establishment of grazing - Status Midterm
Annex 7.2.27 Action C.8 - Predator control – Map
Annex 7.2.28 Action C.8 – Predator control - Photos
Annex 7.2.29 Action D.1 - Monitoring Report 2017

7.3 Dissemination annexes

Annex 7.3.1 2015-10-02-Danmarks største naturgenopretningsprojekt
Annex 7.3.2 2015-10-14 Nature gets a helping hand
Annex 7.3.3 2015-10-14 Trees are falling
Annex 7.3.4 2017-07-26 Skagen Onsdag-Changes on Grenen
Annex 7.3.5 2018-01-17 Skagen_Onsdag-Thinning on the Top
Annex 7.3.6 MF treefelling – Grenen
Annex 7.3.7 Rosa rugosa – BT
Annex 7.3.8 2018-02-21_Skagen_Onsdag-Why felling trees
Annex 7.3.9 Letter to landowners_Website orientation
Annex 7.3.10 Nature_Film_festival_2016_program
Annex 7.3.11 Example of adverticing
Annex 7.3.12 Action E.2 – Infoboard
Annex 7.3.13 Brochure – Nature events (Only in paper)
Annex 7.2.15 Action E.4 – Project Website - Statistic

8.0 Financial report and annexes

8.1 Financial Statement of the Individual Beneficiary – Signed original
8.2 Consolidated Cost Statement for the project – Signed original
8.3 Beneficiary's Certificate for Nature and Biodiversity Project – Signed original
8.4 Standard Payment Request and Financial Statement – Signed original.
8.5 Card of Account MF
8.6 Card of Account DNA
8.7 Ministry of Finance Regulation of travel compensation January 1st 2018
8.8 Guide on correct invoicing procedure for suppliers and contractors
8.9 Description of procedure in production of wood chips
8.10 Consolidated Cost Statement LIFE REWETDUNE
8.11 REWET Financial Reporting DNA (only electronic on USB)
8.12 REWET Financial Reporting FM (Only electronic on USB)