



biodiversa+

European Biodiversity Partnership

External review of IPBES Spatial Planning & Connectivity Assessment

Thursday 11th June 2026 – 1pm CEST



13:00 – 13:05 – **Welcome words**

Rainer Schliep - Senior Consultant at the German project management agency VDI/VDE-IT, co-lead of Biodiversa+ Workpackage 5 on Internationalisation

13:05 – 13:15 **Introduction to IPBES and IPBES assessments**

Marie-Claire Danner - Science officer in European Affairs at FRB, Biodiversa+ task leader on the collaboration with IPBES, former TSU for the IPBES Sustainable Use of Wild Species Assessment

13:15 – 13:30 **Presentation of the Spatial Planning Assessment and where input is most needed from reviewers**

Peter Verburg – Professor at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Co-chair of the Spatial Planning Assessment

13:30 – 13:40 **How to register as a reviewer and write comments that have more chance to be taken into account**

Marie-Claire Danner

13:40 – 14:00 **Q&A session**

Introduction

Rainer Schliep

Co-lead of Biodiversa+ Workpackage 5 on Internationalisation

What is Biodiversa+?

- Part of the European Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030.
- Main aim: connect science, policy, and practice for transformative change.

Currently 81 partners from 40 countries working on 5 main objectives:

1. Plan and support research and innovation on biodiversity through a shared strategy, **annual joint calls for research projects** and capacity-building activities
2. Set up a network of **harmonised schemes to improve monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem services** across Europe
3. Contribute to high-end knowledge for deploying **Nature-based Solutions** and valuation of biodiversity in the private sector
4. Ensure efficient **science-based support for policy-making** and implementation in Europe
5. Strengthen the relevance and impact of pan-European research on biodiversity in a **global context**.

Biodiversa+ and IPBES

A successful worldwide collaboration



In line with its objective to **reinforce the science-policy interface on biodiversity** – including at the global level –, Biodiversa+ engages with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services ([IPBES](#)).

Biodiversa+ has been contributing to the **four main functions of IPBES** since its start in 2012.

In practical terms, the collaboration between Biodiversa+ and IPBES translates into the following activities:

1.

Assessing knowledge

2.

Building capacity

3.

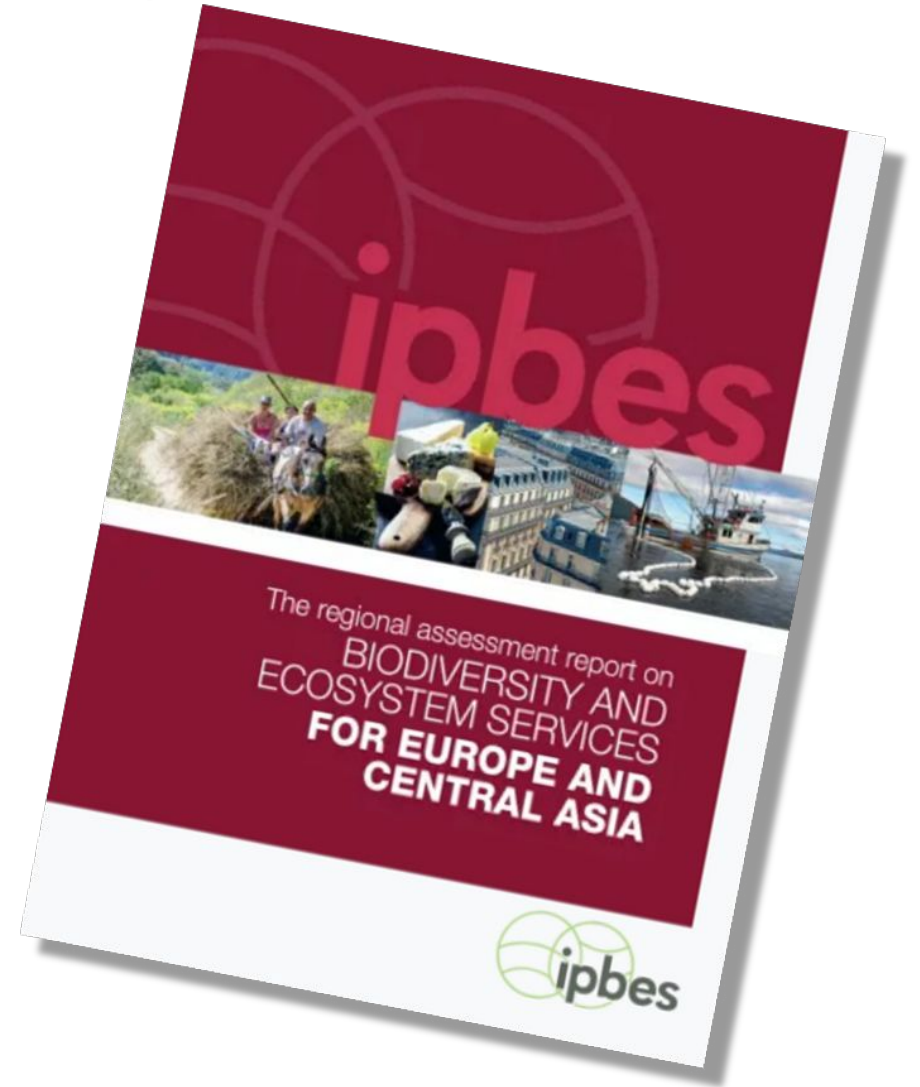
Strengthening the knowledge
foundations

4.

Supporting policy

Biodiversa+ findings feed into IPBES

- Biodiversa+ projects directly feed into IPBES assessments.
- Biodiversa+ research findings ensure that IPBES assessments are informed by the latest and most comprehensive scientific evidence available.
- Example: The thematic fact sheets developed by Biodiversa+ on the basis of research results from projects made important contributions to the Regional Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Europe and Central Asia.



IPBES findings feed into Biodiversa+

- Biodiversa+ supports knowledge generation to close knowledge gaps identified by IPBES.
- Example 1: launch of BiodivScen Call addressing the knowledge gaps identified in the IPBES Methodological Assessment on Scenarios and Models (2016).
- Example 2: strong coordination between the IPBES Transformative Change Assessment (adopted in 2024) and the Biodiversa+ BiodivTransform Call (launched in 2024)



Why get involved?

- Exchange of best practices and innovative methodologies
- Contribution to and shaping of global policies
- Networking opportunities and partnerships.



Source: pixabay / angelac72

Introduction to IPBES and IPBES assessments

Marie-Claire Danner

Science officer in European Affairs at FRB, Biodiversa+ task leader on the collaboration with IPBES, former TSU for the IPBES Sustainable Use of Wild Species Assessment



Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

- Established in 2012 by 94 governments and hosted by UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)
- 153 governments as members and + 600 organisations as observers (CITES, TRAFFIC, IPCC, Universities, Environmental associations, Environmental centers, etc.)

Main goal: To strengthen knowledge foundations **for better policy through science**, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development



Assess the state of knowledge on biodiversity and nature's contributions to people in support of sustainable development



Build capacities of individuals and institutions



Promote the generation of **knowledge and management of data** on biodiversity as a foundation for the work of IPBES



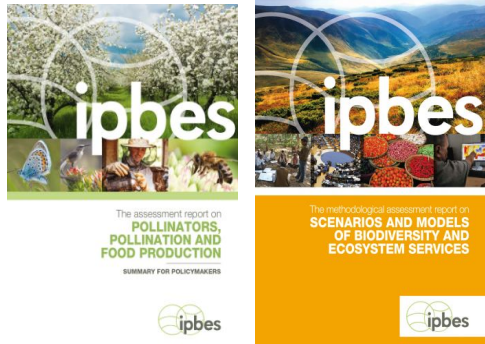
Identify and promote the **development and use of policy instruments, policy support tools and methodologies**



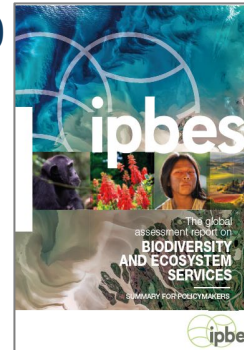
Strengthen the involvement of members and stakeholders, and increase the visibility of IPBES and the use of IPBES products

14 completed IPBES assessments

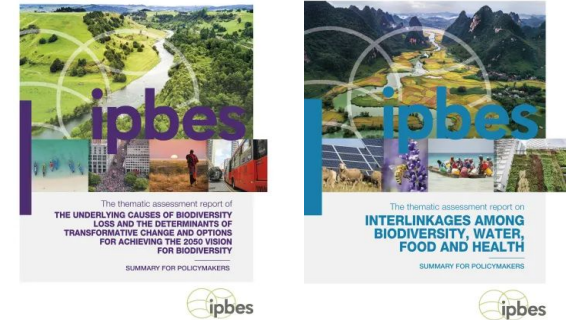
2016



2019



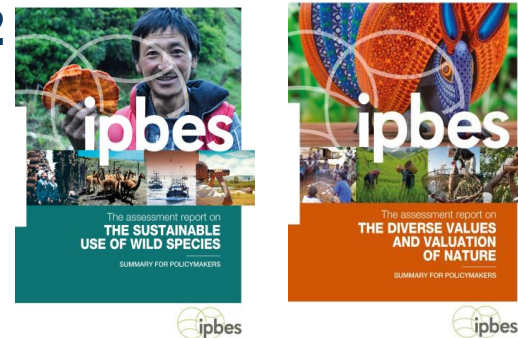
2024



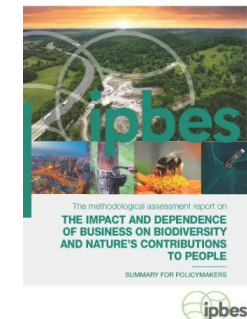
2018



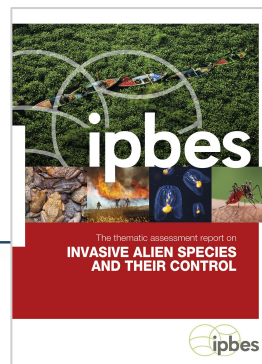
2022



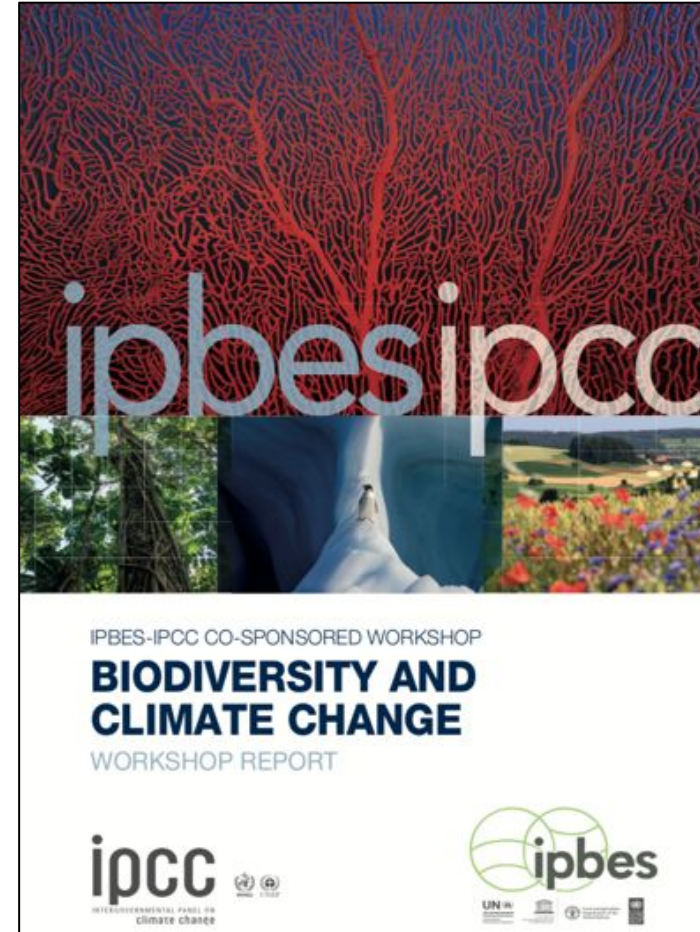
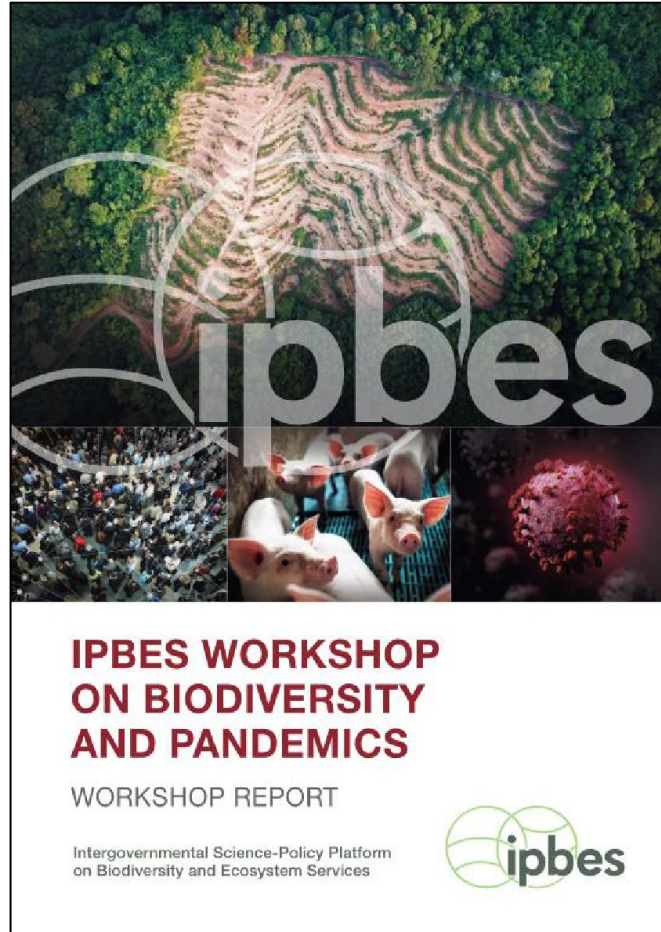
2025



2023



And two workshop reports



What is an IPBES assessment report?

5/6 chapters and
a glossary

Summary for
policymakers
(SPM)

Around 50 to 150
experts with
different expertise
from all countries

3 to 4 years / 2 to
3 years for fast
track

External reviews
open to all

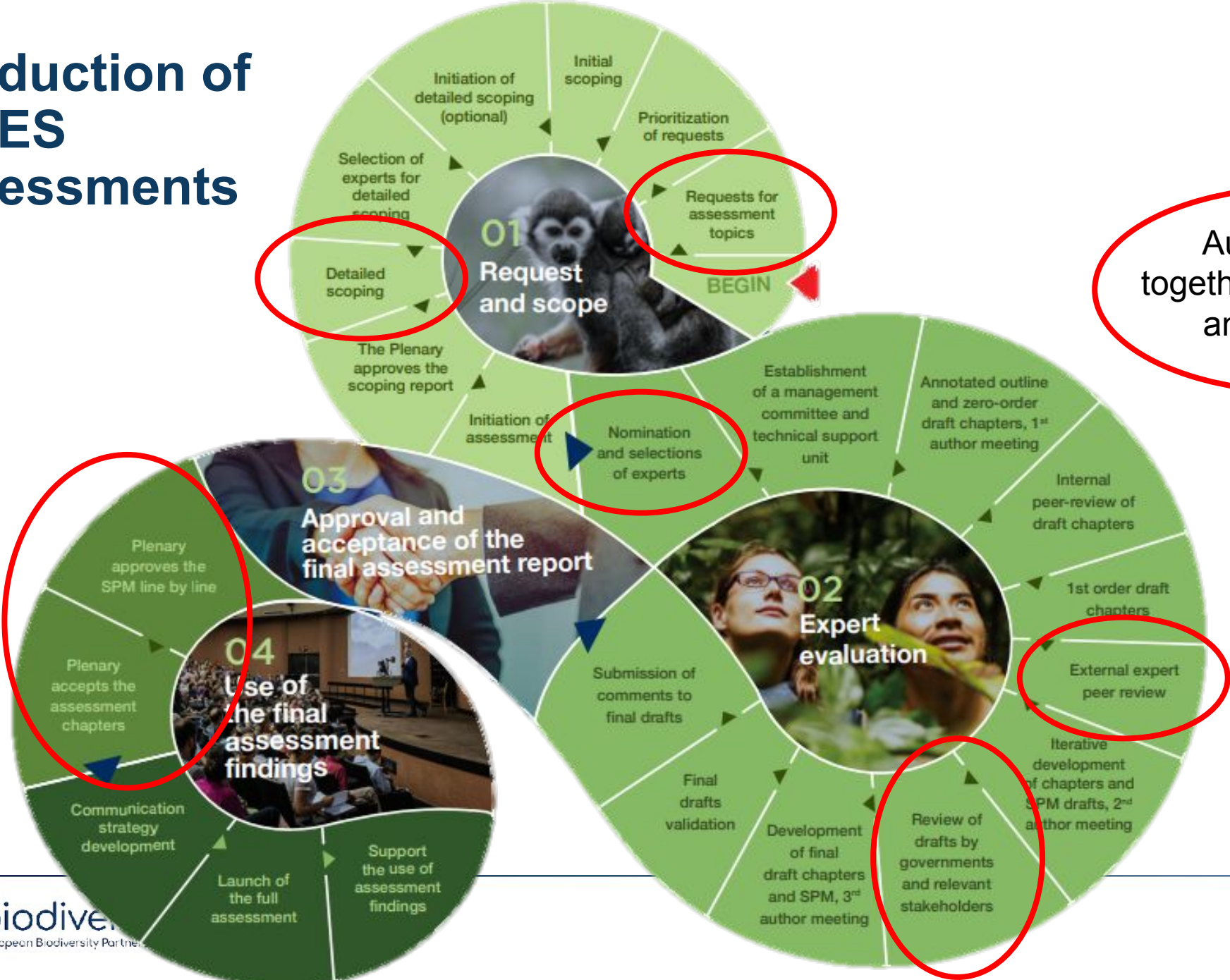
Approval by
IPBES member
states

IPBES does not produce new knowledge; it **synthesizes existing knowledge** and produces recommendations.

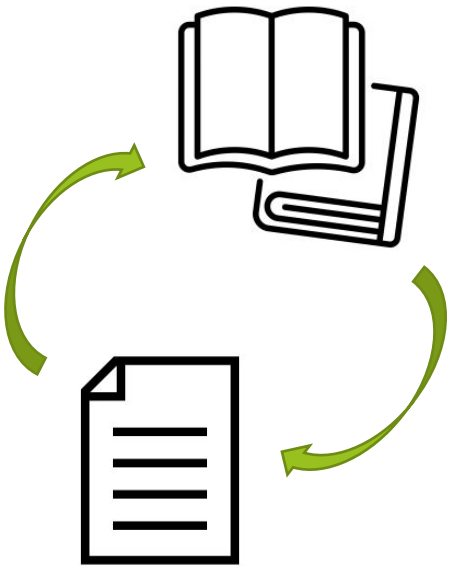
The **chapters** are written by the authors of the assessment and contain a summary of existing, well-established and widely shared knowledge, but also more uncertain knowledge, and knowledge gaps.

The **SPM** is a document, negotiated by countries during IPBES plenary sessions, which summarizes the key messages from the chapters of the assessment. The elements of the summary for policymakers are therefore taken from the elements present in the chapters.

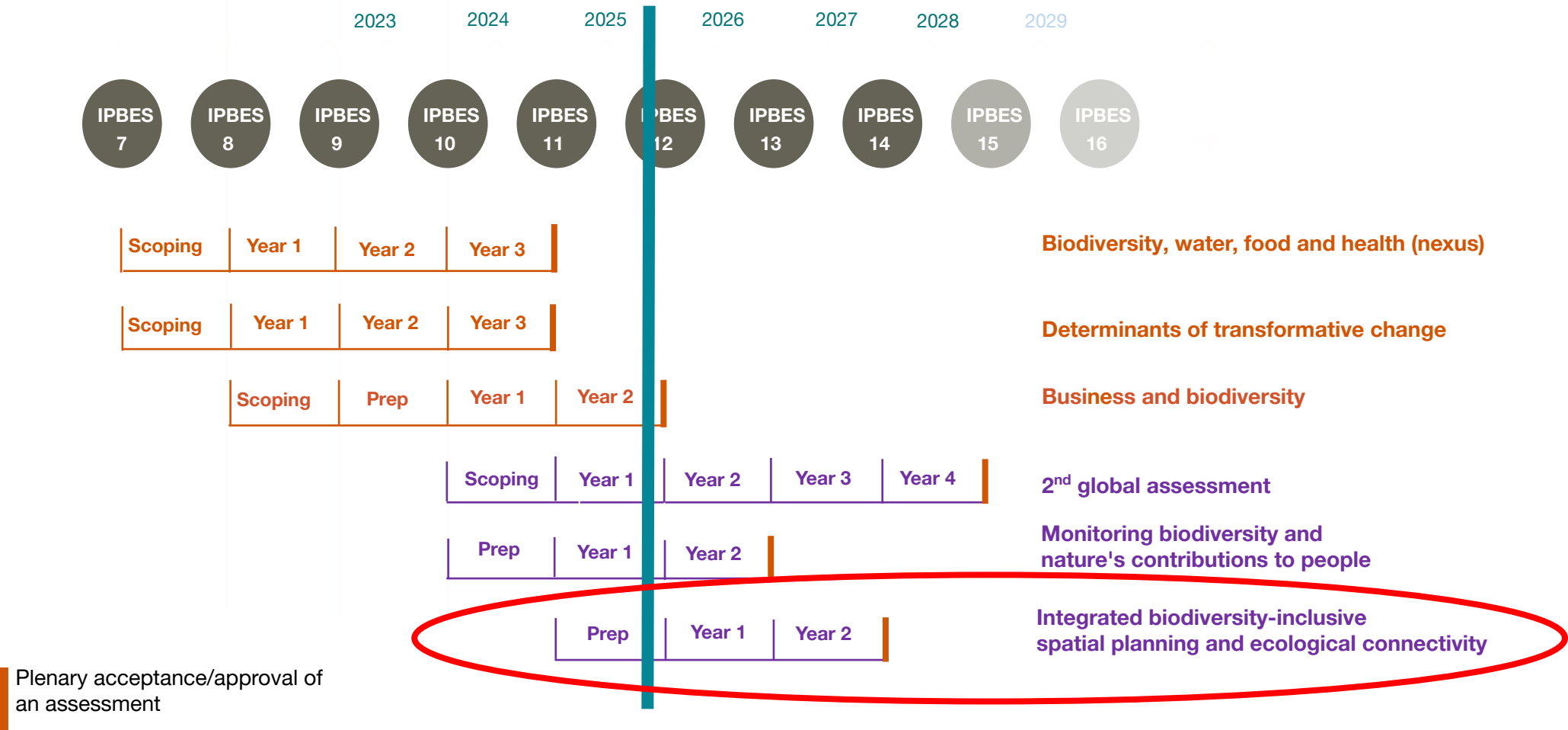
Production of IPBES assessments



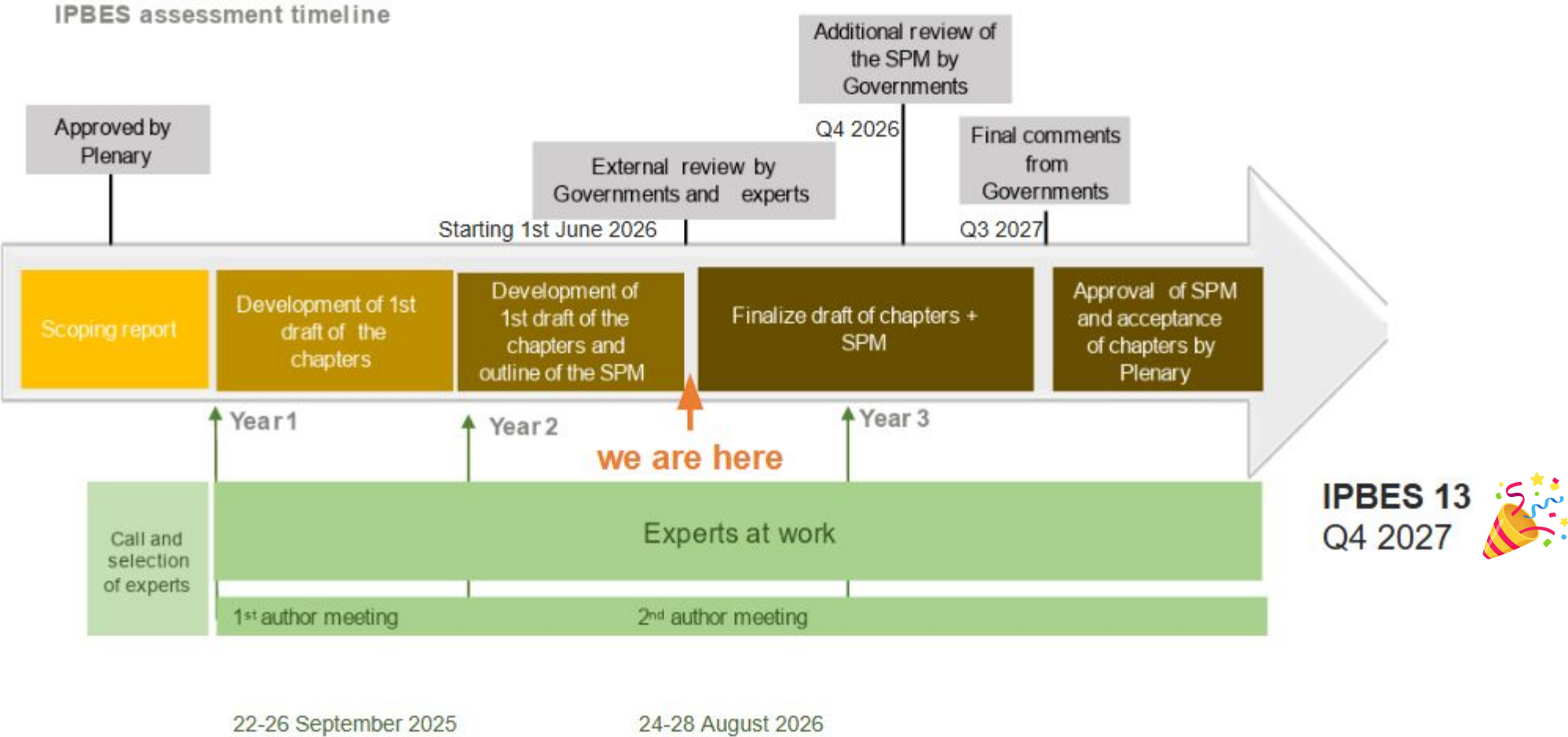
Authors write together the chapters and the SPM



Indicative assessment timeline up to 2030



SPA Timeline



What is a reviewer?

Expert reviewers participate in the review process by evaluating **chapters and/or SPM** drafts for **scientific accuracy, balance, and completeness**.

You may review individual sections, full chapters, or entire drafts during formal review periods.



Anyone with relevant expertise can register. During the review period, access to the drafts is provided after registration on condition that the drafts are not cited, quoted or distributed.

The drafts are not made public before the final document is approved because they are works in progress – they will necessarily change as review comments are addressed and the latest literature is assessed.

All reviewers are acknowledged publicly with their names, affiliations and country in an annex to the published reports. All comments and their responses are made available after publication.

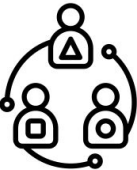
Why should you review an IPBES assessment?



Ensuring scientific rigour and balance - The task is to critique and improve the draft's accuracy, comprehensiveness, and objectivity. This helps guarantee that the final assessment is scientifically robust, unbiased, and credible.



Increasing transparency and trust - Opening drafts to expert and governmental reviews enhances transparency.



Capturing diverse perspectives and knowledge - Broad participation in the review process, including scientists, practitioners, policymakers, and representatives of Indigenous peoples and local communities, helps ensure that a diversity of perspectives and relevant literature is considered.



Identifying and closing knowledge gaps - Reviewers can highlight areas where important evidence or viewpoints may be missing, as well as point out inconsistencies or uncertainties that require clarification. They can also indicate imbalances and bias in the presentation of knowledge that the authors might not be aware of.

Presentation of the Spatial Planning Assessment and where input is most needed from reviewers

Peter Verburg

Professor at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Co-chair of the Spatial Planning Assessment

The IPBES methodological assessment of
integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning
and ecological connectivity

IPBES Spatial planning and connectivity assessment



Assessment team

Expert group

- 3 co-chairs
- 12 coordinating lead authors
- 47 lead authors
- 10 review editors
- 12 fellows



Luis Inostroza



**María José
Martínez Harms**



Peter Verburg

Technical Support Unit

- Hosted by Vrije Universiteit
Amsterdam



VRIJE
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AMSTERDAM





Goal of the assessment

A **methodological** assessment of how to include biodiversity (and ecological connectivity) considerations in spatial planning practice

Spatial planning

Described as:

a method or **process** for analysing and **allocating** the spatial distribution of activities in a given environment in order **to achieve various objectives**, including ecological, social and economic objectives.

A photograph of two women, likely of African descent, wearing colorful, patterned headscarves. They are looking at a large, detailed map or aerial photograph that is spread out on a surface. The map shows a complex landscape with various shades of green, brown, and blue, possibly representing different land uses or ecological zones. The woman in the foreground is pointing at a specific area on the map with her right hand. The woman behind her is also looking at the map. The image is partially obscured by a semi-transparent blue rectangle containing text.

Options for better including biodiversity
and connectivity considerations

Leveraging synergies with other targets,
navigating tradeoffs



Spatial planning is a tool available and operational in many countries

Methods and approaches available to improve and support planning processes to deal with complexity

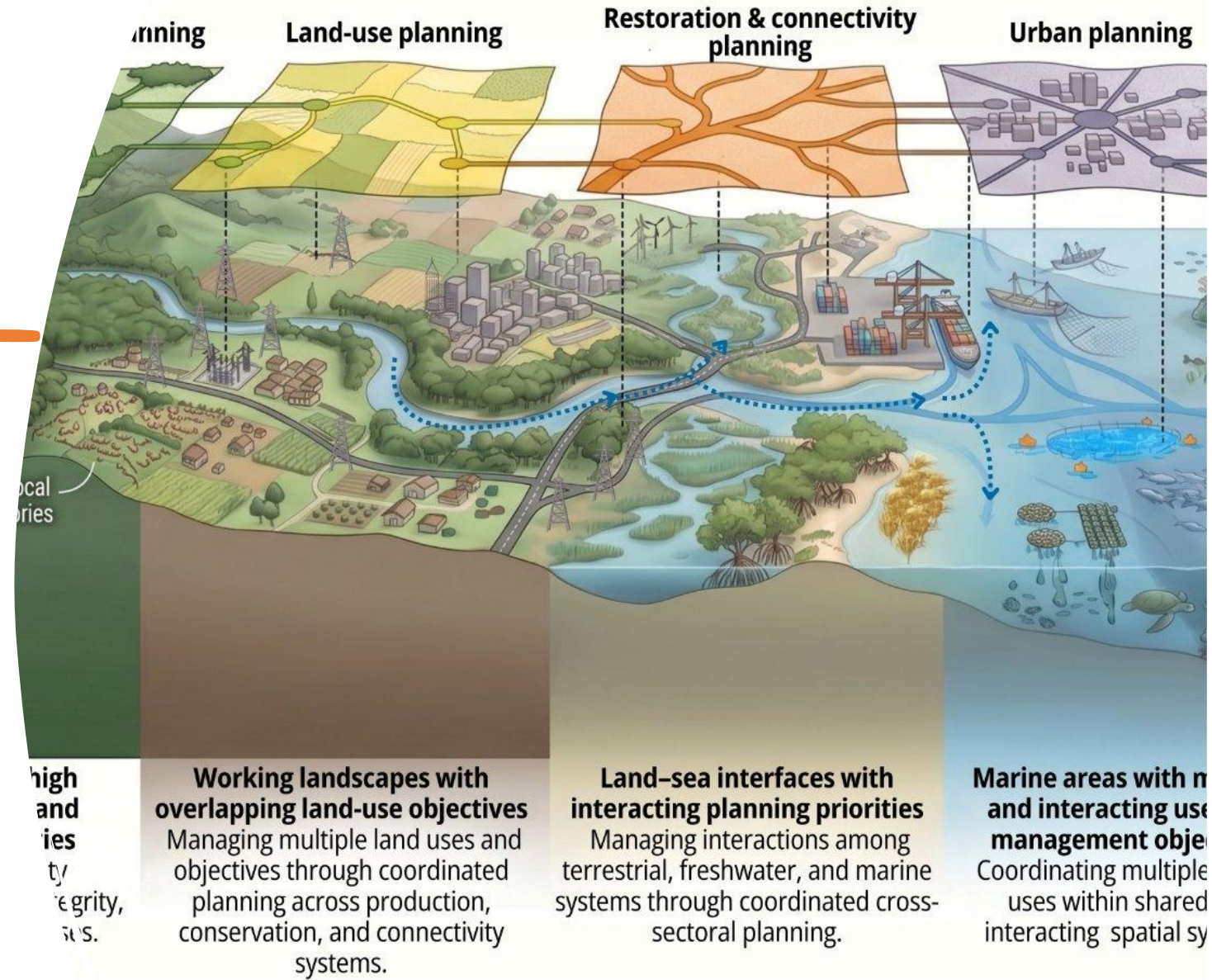
Spatial planning

Complexity:

- multiple spatial and temporal scales
- multiple sectors
- multiple targets
- multiple stakeholders
- multiple values
- tradeoffs and wicked problems

BIODIVERSITY-INCLUSIVE SPATIAL PLANNING AND CONNECTIVITY

Integrates diverse planning domains across realms



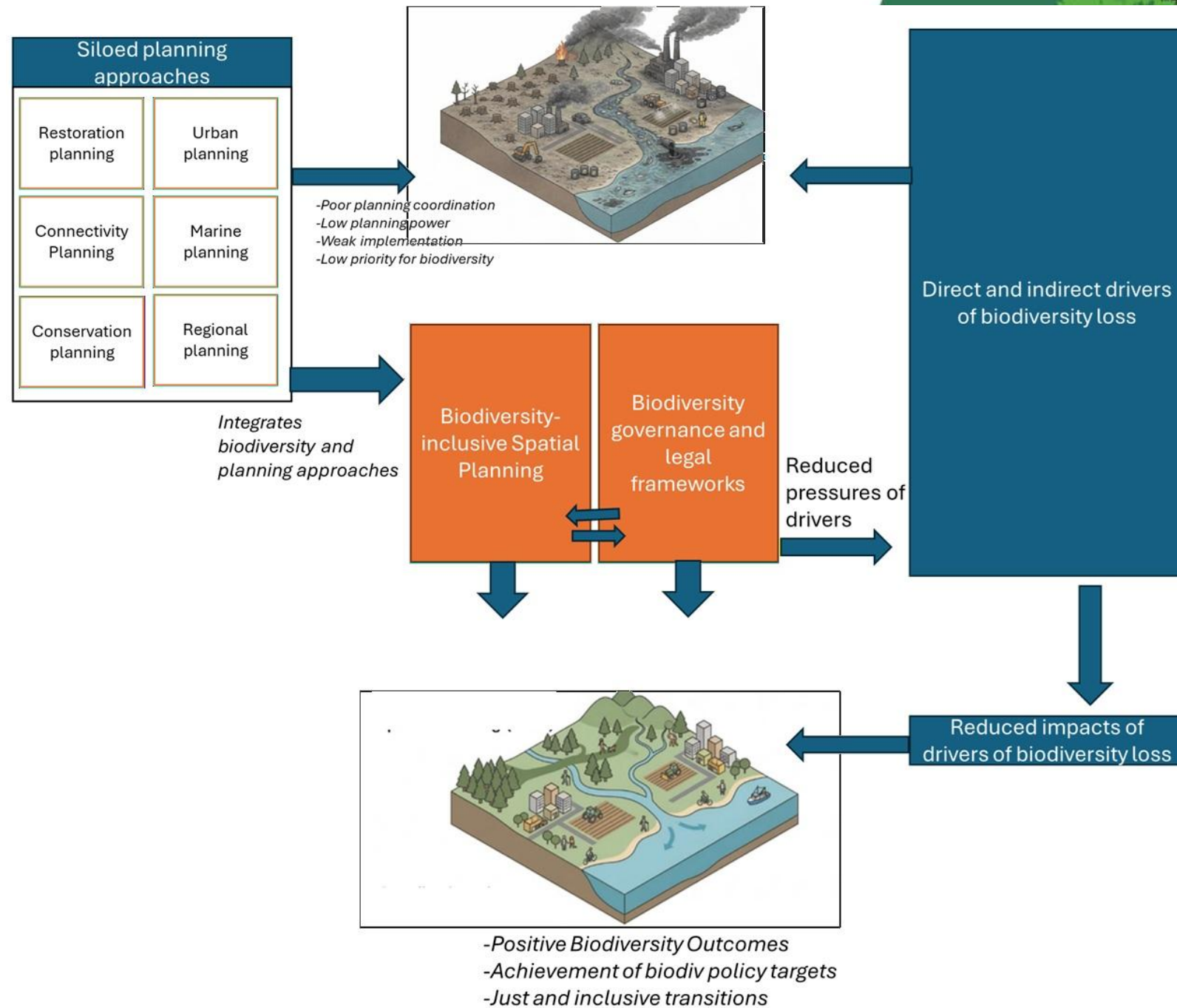
CROSS-SECTORAL SPATIAL PLANNING

Coordinated spatial allocation across the land-freshwater-marine continuum

Spatial planning includes:

- Regional spatial planning
- Urban planning
- Conservation planning
- Connectivity planning
- Restoration planning
- Marine planning
- Watershed planning

Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning



Chapter outline

- Chapter 1: **Setting the scene**: defining spatial planning in the context of biodiversity conservation, ecological connectivity and provision of nature's contributions to people
- Chapter 2: Implementing **target 1** of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) on biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning
- Chapter 3: Implementing **targets 2 and 3** of the KM-GBF, on restoration and protected areas and other area-based conservation measures
- Chapter 4: Maintaining, restoring and enhancing **ecological connectivity**
- Chapter 5: Spatial planning for the **future**
- Chapter 6: Creating an **enabling environment** for integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity

Summary for Policymakers (SPM) and Glossary

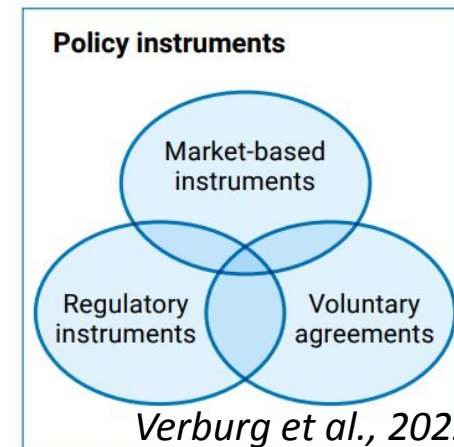
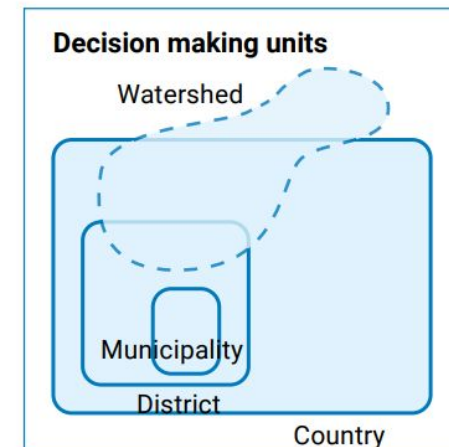
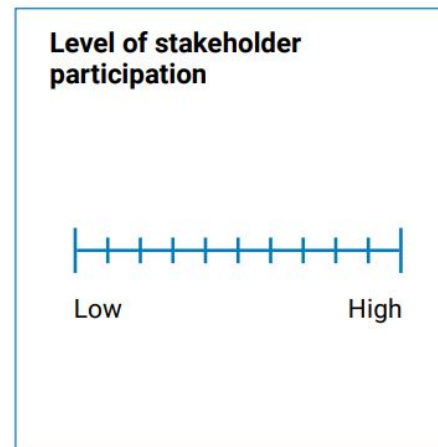
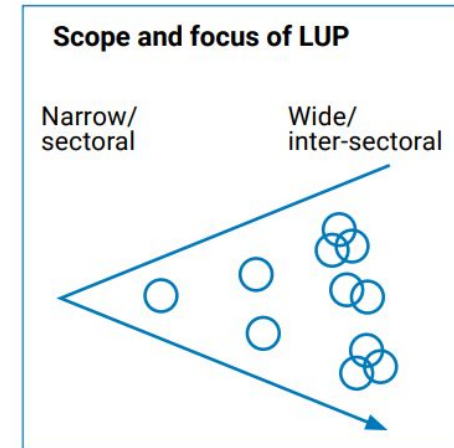
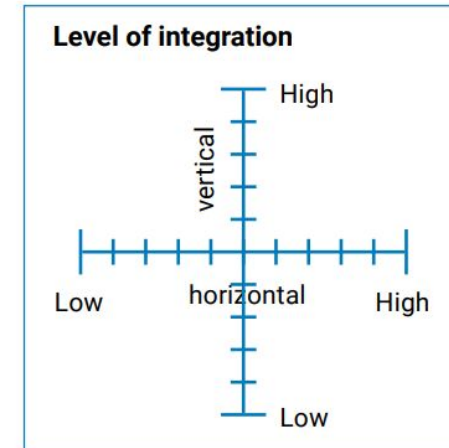
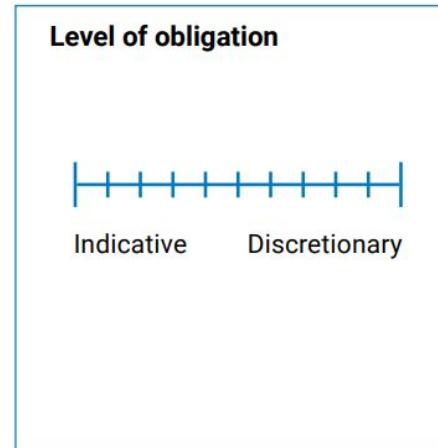
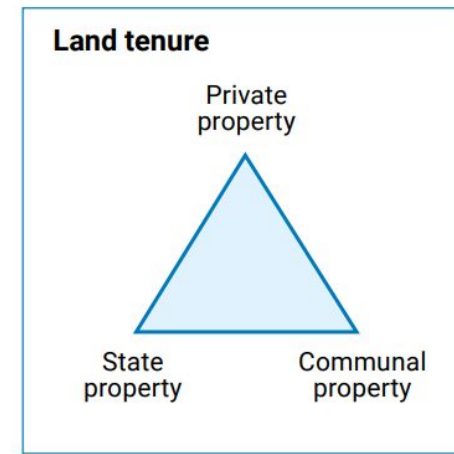
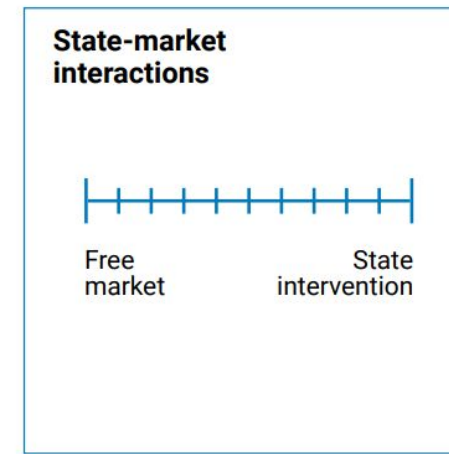
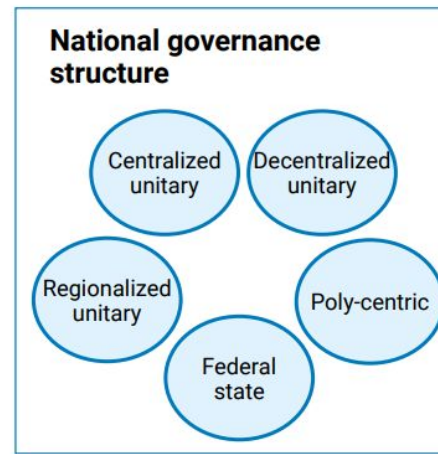


Chapter 1 – Setting the scene

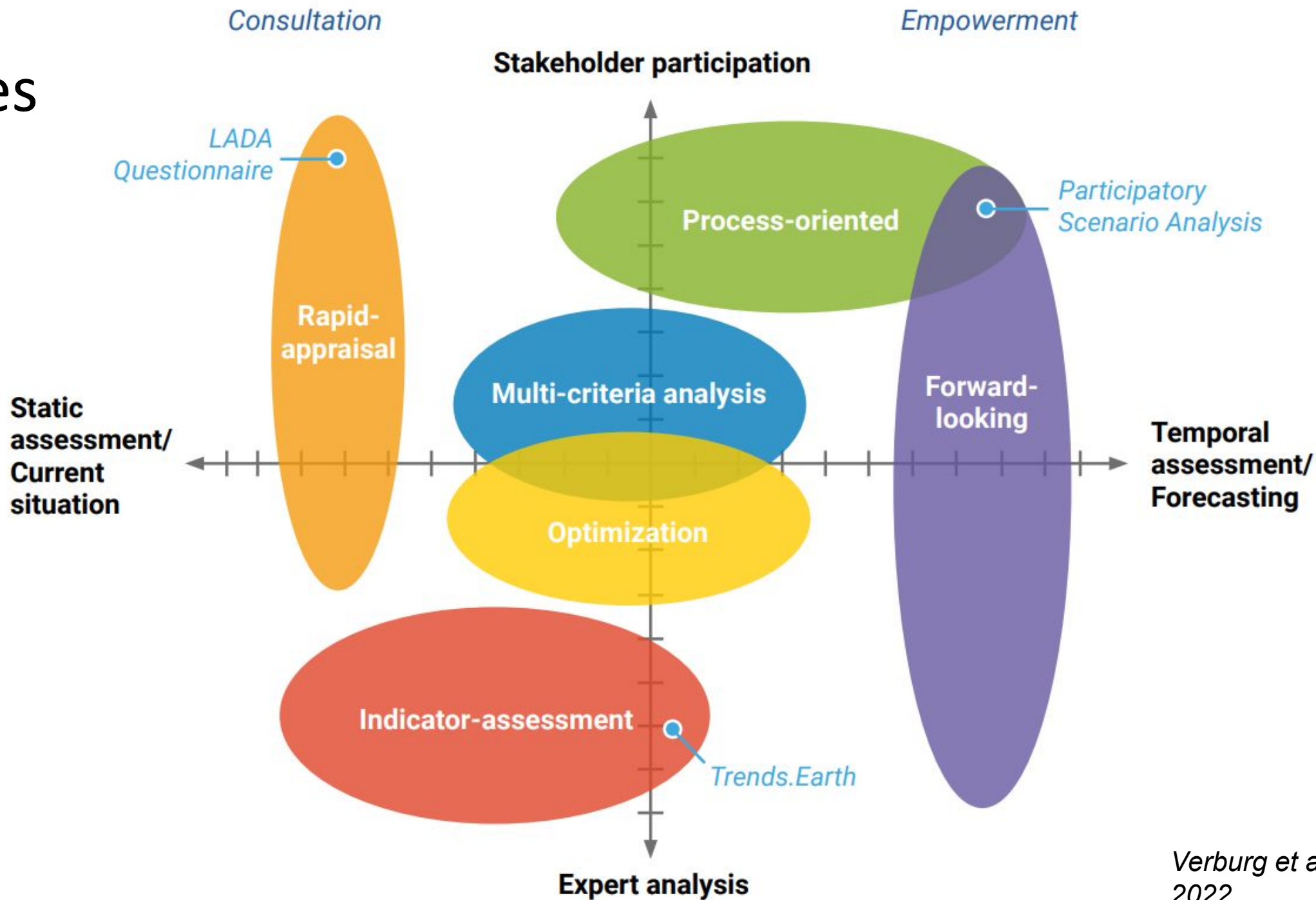
- **Defines** biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, and its importance for addressing biodiversity loss
- **Emphasizes** ecological connectivity as an essential component of biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning
- **Provides** guiding principles for biodiversity inclusive spatial planning

Chapter 2 – Implementing target 1 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) on biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning

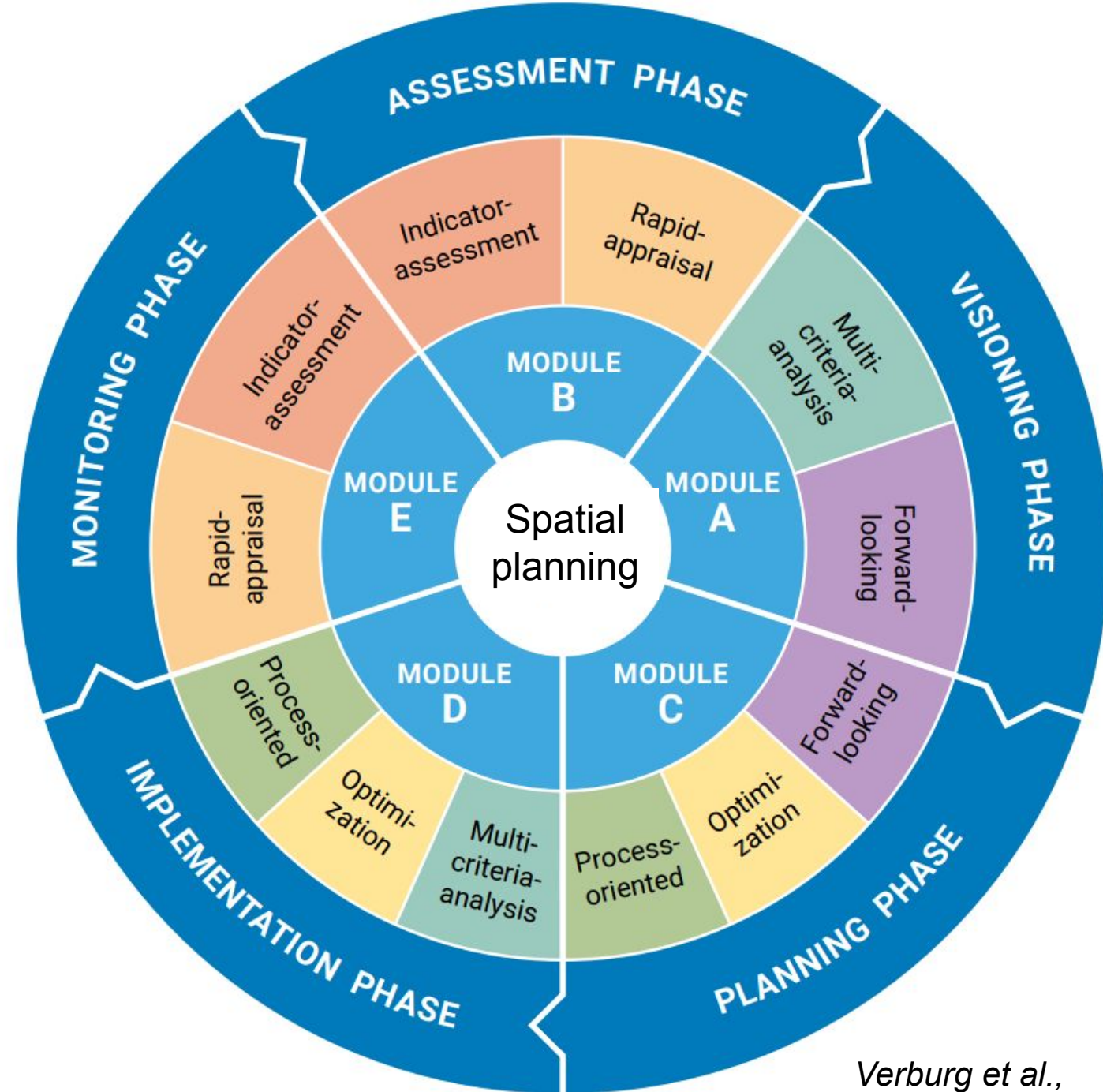
- Large variation in land use planning approaches
- Tailored solutions for including biodiversity needed



Introduces available methods and tools



Tools and indicators to support different phases of Spatial Planning





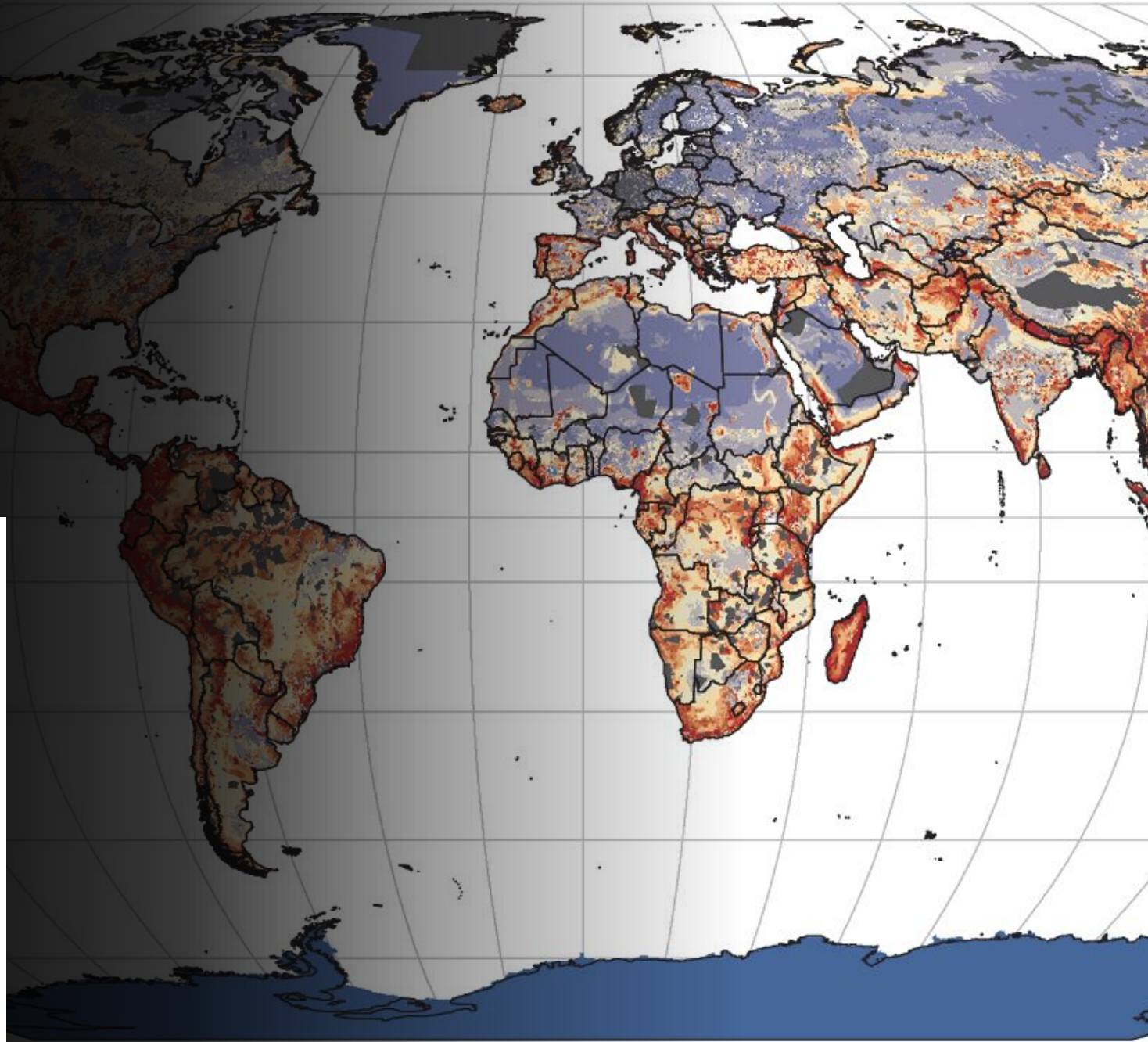
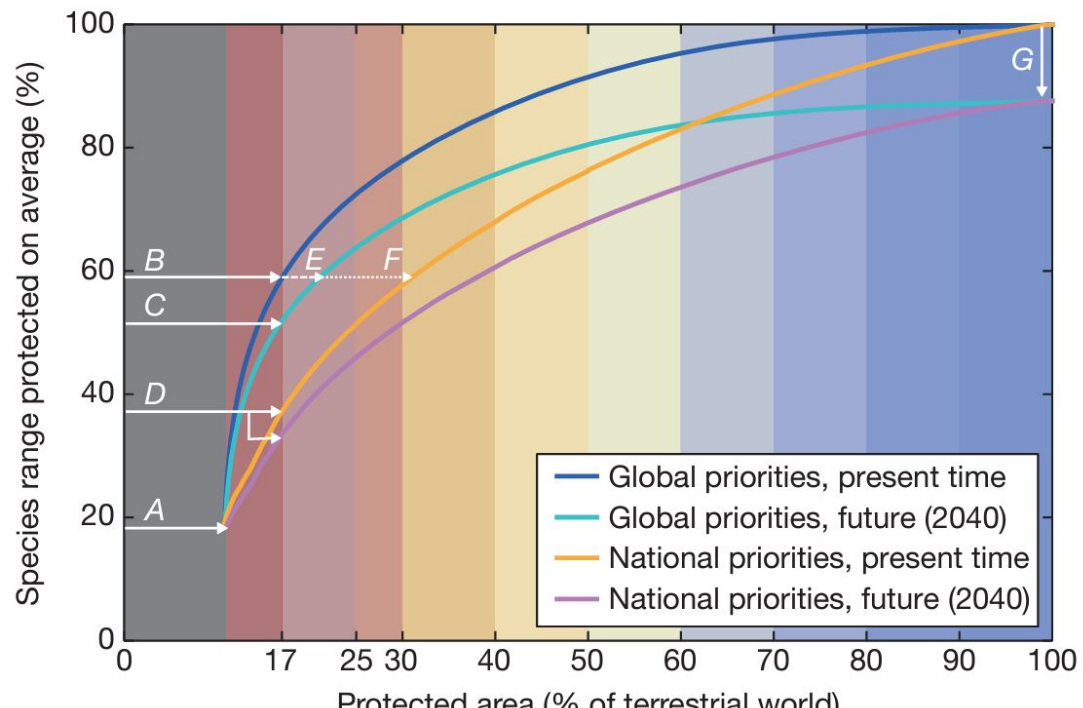
Chapters 3 & 4 – Implementing Targets 2 & 3 of the KMGBF and ensuring ecological connectivity

- **Provides** methods that governments and other actors can use to identify areas for conservation and restoration, as well as corridors between areas
- **Identifies** approaches to adaptive management of restoration and conservation planning
- **Assesses** methods and indicators for measuring progress in conservation and restoration
- **Defines** the necessary components of connectivity planning, including connectivity indicators
- **Reviews** existing policy tools for designating corridors and networks

Conservation planning

Optimal locations from a
biodiversity or species perspective

Integration in land use planning



Connectivity planning



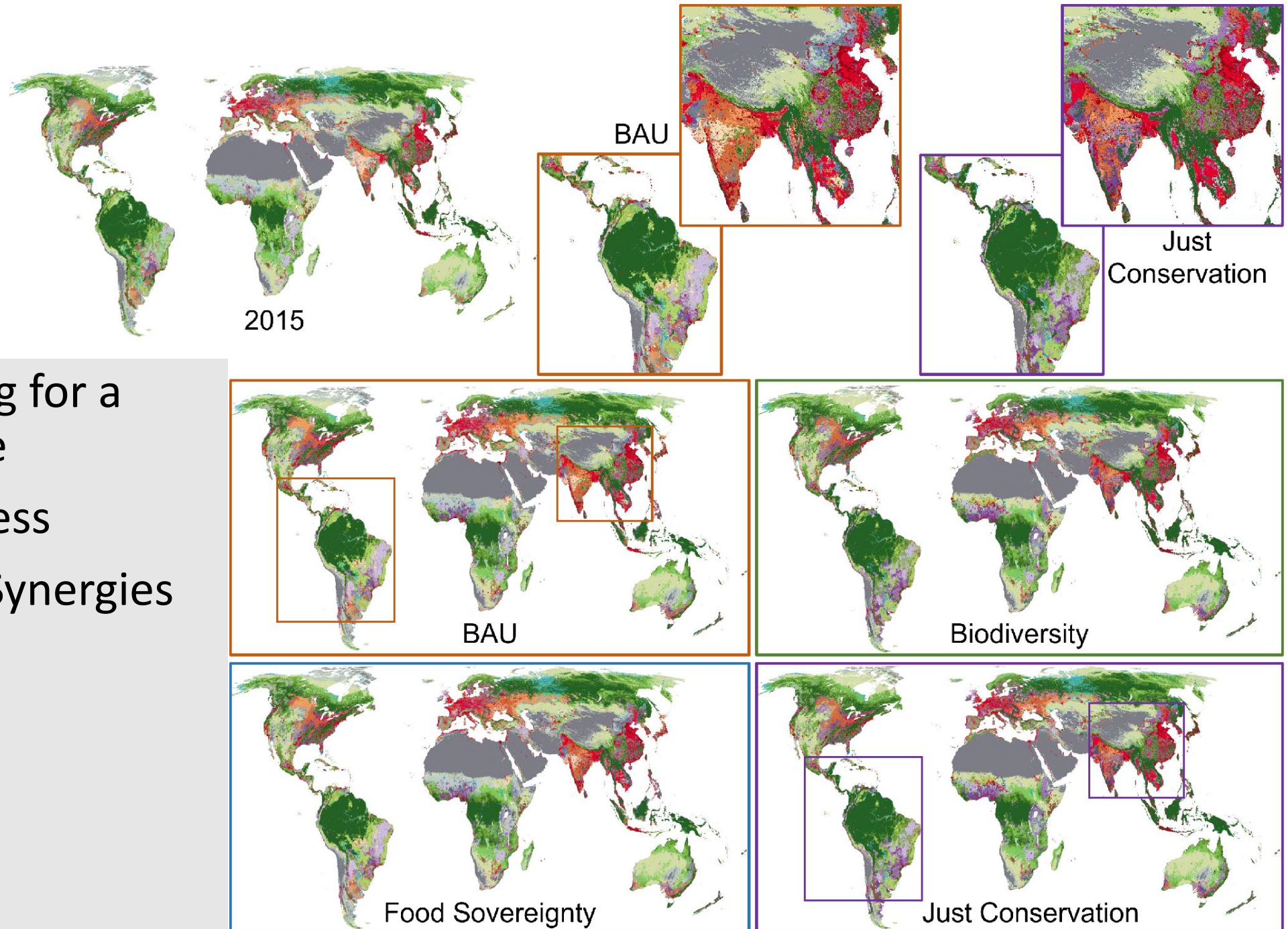


Chapters 5 & 6 – Future-proofing spatial planning and creating an enabling environment for biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning

- **Assesses** how scenarios can be used to evaluate trade-offs and synergies in spatial planning
- **Explores** direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, and uncertainties in likelihood of scenario outcomes
- **Reviews** available methods, tools and knowledge for spatial planning, including for policies and governance at all levels
- **Emphasizes** the role of adaptive management in managing biodiversity over time, including under uncertain futures
- **Considers** regulatory and financial instruments that support spatial planning, and gaps that hamper the implementation of spatial planning

Scenarios

- Spatial planning for a different future
- Test effectiveness
- Tradeoffs and Synergies





Summary for policymakers (SPM)

Covers three thematic areas:

- A. The role of biodiversity in spatial planning
- B. Methods and knowledge for incorporating biodiversity and nature's contributions to people into all spatial planning
- C. Creating a policy and governance environment that enables future-proof and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning



Next steps

External review

- The external review period will be held 1 June – 24 July, 2026 (the only external review of the chapters during the assessment production)
- Online government and stakeholder dialogues will be held during the week of 15 June

Second ILK dialogue workshop

- The second ILK dialogue workshop will be held 2 – 6 July near Mount Kenya, Kenya in collaboration with the second global assessment

Second author and SPM meetings

- Deal with review comments and strengthen evidence underlying chapters

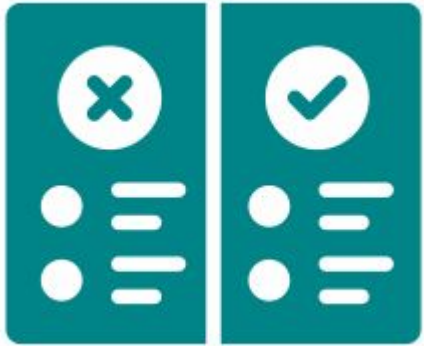
How to register as a reviewer and write comments that have more chance to be taken into account

Marie-Claire Danner

Science officer in European Affairs at FRB, Biodiversa+ task leader on the collaboration with IPBES, former TSU for the IPBES Sustainable Use of Wild Species Assessment

46	Koskela, Jarkko	3	2	48	2	51	It is not clear why it is urgent to gather knowledge on the genetic resources of crop wild relatives only, and not on the genetic resources of other wild species as well.	Thank you for your comment. In this assessment we are considering sustainable use at the species level and not at the genetic level. However, the genetic level is mentioned in this specific case because of the role of wild plant relatives in
47	Ryan, Mark	3	2	50	2	51	"... local knowledge on wild plants and fungi, genetic resources of crop wild relatives, and small scale fisheries is an urgent need (well established)" should also include a mention of "tauna"	Thank you for your comment. However this point relates specifically to scientific literature on flora. It is not in the opinion of the authors and the material used to support this point does not mention tauna.
48	Cascone, Carmela	3	2	52	2	52	Lichens should also be added	Thanks for this suggested change of wording. Lichens have been included as composite organisms arising from algae and fungi. And we will not adopt the adding.
49	Hurley, Patrick	3	2	52	2	62	Exec Summary, item VI: It would be helpful to note that gathering occurs in richer and poorer countries and that the practice may relate to motivations other than those related to poverty or need (such as with food insecurity). Further, I think that adding a	Thanks for this suggested change. We have included it in the new subsection of urban gathering in the new version.
50	Kristina, Rodina	3	2	52	2	55	wild meat is missing in this message	Thank you for your comment. This message is not about wild meat.
51	Costello, Mark	3	2	54			1 in 5 of all people gather food from the wild, directly themselves (or perhaps are recipients of)? Seems surprisingly high considering levels of urbanisation.	Thank you for your comment. The feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
52	Sousa Pinto, Isabel	3	9	54		56	Unclear phrase "Unless the use of squalene is decreasing in cosmetics in developed countries, the trade of shark liver oil increased from less than 50 t in 2017 to 700 t in 2018.	Thank you for your comment, but we can see no connection between the highlighted text and the comment, so we are unable to respond appropriately.
53	Costello, Mark	3	2	55			this is a sweeping statement. How many people in rural developed countries "rely on wild plants and fungi" (I would think none). Perhaps the sentence should say "...economically disadvantaged rural areas".	Thanks for this suggested change of wording. It is an improvement and we have adopted it.
54	Mahoney, Shane	3	2	59	2	61	The need for more dedicated research is important. In many cases, however, even general metrics on harvests are unavailable or have never been quantified in terms of food security and livelihoods.	Thank you for the comments. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
55	Malsch, Kelly	3	2	63	2	71	CITES covers 32,800 species of plants (see https://cites.org/eng/disc/species.php), but I'm not sure where the information on 32,000 "wild ornamental plants" comes from? could just revise to "plants"? Not all CITES plant species are	Thank you for the question. please see 3.3.2.5 for the background and methods for analysis.
56	Rosenberg, Andrew	3	2	63	2	71	but aren't their consequences to biodiversity of native species in the importing countries from this trade in ornamentals? Seems odd to ignore that challenge.	Thank you for the comment. The key messages in this chapter focus on what is sustainable use. The section on gathering has more information on species. Chapter 4 on drivers has details on trade.
57	Caceres, Carolina	3	2	67	2	67	CITES does not regulate the gathering of wild ornamental plants; suggest strike "gathering and" as only their international trade is regulated by CITES	Thanks for this suggested change of wording. It is an improvement and we have adopted it.
58	Morgan, David (CITES)	3	2	67	2	67	CITES does not regulate the gathering of wild ornamental plants per se, only that being harvested for international trade	Thanks for this suggested change of wording. It is an improvement and we have adopted it.
59	Rosenberg, Andrew	3	2	72	3	86	worth noting there is a tradeoff interaction in hunting of bushmeat and availability of fish. See Brashares et al. 2004, Science 306, 1180-1181.	Thank you for the comment. However due to the structure of the analysis trade off interactions are not covered in this section.
60	Botero-Arias, Robinson	3	3	79	3	86	The use of the wild life is associated with the environment, and the changes(short and long term) affect the food security of the local people. In the western Amazon Basin, a people's adaptations are reflecting the shifts in animal populations, which ultimately helps	Thank you for your comment. We will add this information to the text of section 3.3.3.3.1

How to write a « good » comment



- Comments must be provided in **English**, using the **Excel comments sheet** provided by the review system
- Review comments need to be submitted **before the deadline**
- There is no lower or upper limit to the amount of review comments
- Review comments should focus on **substantive issues** – no need for “you spelt this word wrong there”
- If several comments are identical on two separate parts of the document: **rewrite the entire comment**, do not say “see previous comment”
- Avoid the first person and use polite sentences

How to write a « good » comment

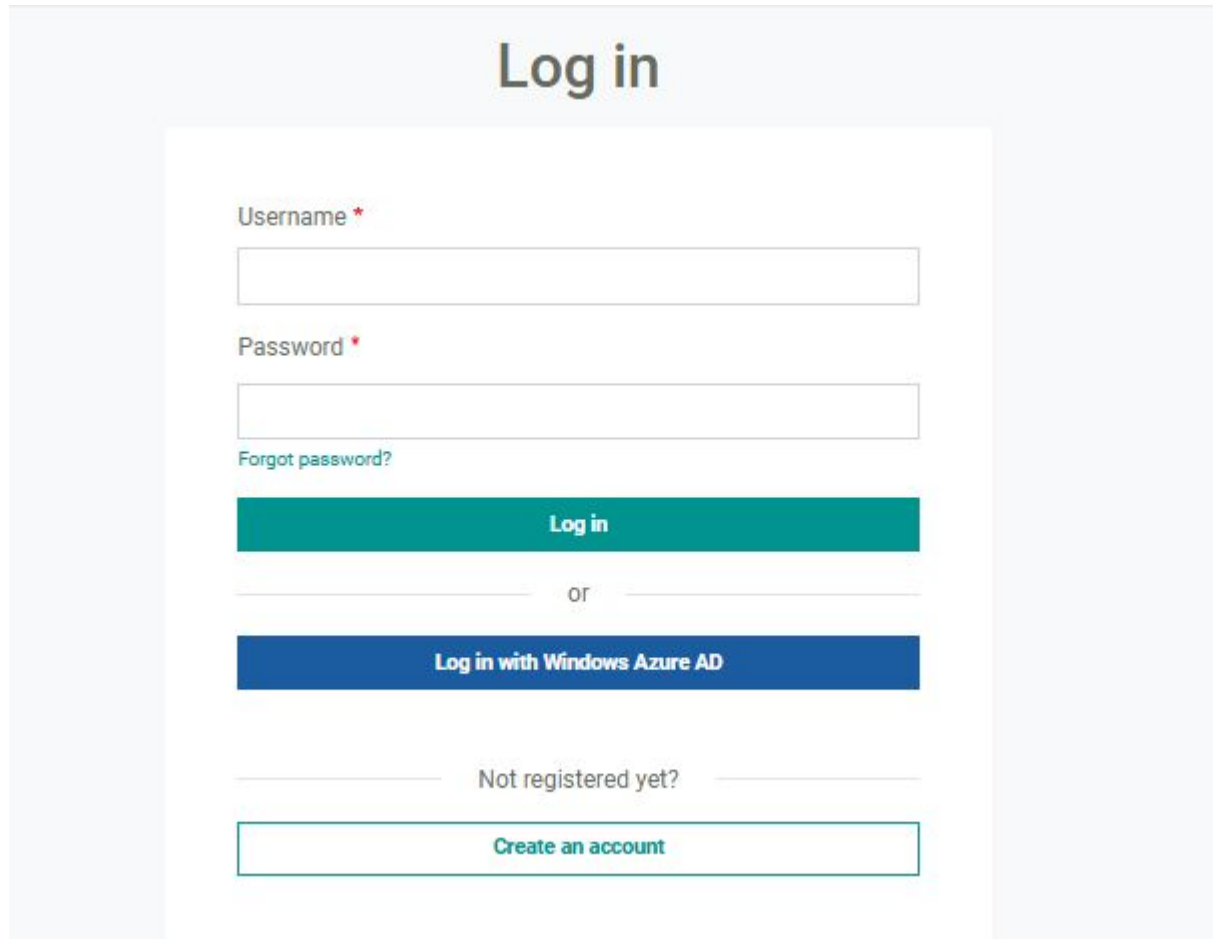


- **Criticize** or **praise** the content of the assessment (don't hesitate to also say what you like!)
- Propose new text/alternatives if relevant
- Examine consistency and **relevance**
- Verify the **completeness** of the assessment results and request the addition of academic or gray references - and provide the references!
- Identify areas requiring **clarification** or request a nuance or rewording
- Introduce you as a **contributing author**

Suggested steps for effectively review the assessment

1. Read the [scoping report](#) to have in mind the request, the mandate given to the authors, the structure, and the elements that are included in the assessment and those that are not - so you don't make any comment requesting inputs outside of the scoping.
2. Check the chapter descriptions in the scoping report to identify the section that corresponds to your area of expertise.
3. If you review the SPM, read the background section BEFORE the key messages - so you don't make comments about something mentioned later.

How to register as a reviewer



The image shows a login and registration interface for the IPBES website. At the top, the text "Log in" is displayed. Below this, there are two input fields: "Username *" and "Password *". A link "Forgot password?" is positioned below the password field. A teal "Log in" button is located below the password field. Below the button, the word "or" is centered. A blue button labeled "Log in with Windows Azure AD" is positioned below the "or" text. At the bottom, the text "Not registered yet?" is centered, followed by a teal button labeled "Create an account".

Step 1

Create an account on IPBES website if you do not have one already.

You can only register to become a reviewer if you are **LOGGED IN**.

Step 2

Go to the review page

<https://www.ipbes.net/spatial-planning-assessment/external-review/registration> - (you can only see it if you are logged in) and fill the registration form

 [Home](#) [About](#) [Donors](#) [Work programme](#) [News](#) [Calendar](#) [Documents](#) [Resources](#)

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[←](#) / [Spatial planning and connectivity assessment](#) / [External review of the spatial planning and ecological connectivity assessment](#)

Reviewer registration for the external review of the spatial planning and ecological connectivity assessment

The external review is open from **1 June to 24 July 2026** (8 weeks).

Scroll down to view the registration form. You must be [logged in](#) to complete and submit it. For technical assistance, please contact us at mea-ipbes@un.org 

Personal information	
First Name *	Last name *
Email *	
Nationality(ies) *	
You can only select a maximum of 2 nationalities	

Step 3

Access all documents. They are **CONFIDENTIALS** and should not be shared with any third parties.

Download the documents and the spreadsheet to leave comments.

External review of the spatial planning and ecological connectivity assessment

The review period will close on **July 24, 2026**.

Dear Reviewer,

Thank you for your registration and willingness to review the first draft of the chapters and the summary for policymakers of the IPBES methodological assessment of integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and ecological connectivity (spatial planning and connectivity assessment).

Guidelines for the review

Review comments should be provided in English and focus on key substantive issues. Comments should be provided in a constructive fashion, with, if possible, a suggestion for improvements. If providing suggestions for text revisions, please provide full citations for relevant literature. Please also provide full citations if suggesting additional references. Text style, grammar, and spelling will be corrected for the final version of the assessment and do not need comments at this stage of review. Formatting will also be corrected and harmonized for the final version. Graphics editors will be used to format the final versions of tables and figures.

Instructions and guidelines for the review

It is mandatory to use the **review comments template** worksheet ("1. Comments" tab) in the Excel file provided below to submit comments. Please see the second worksheet ("2. Examples" tab) in the Excel file for examples of how to input comments. **Please do not modify any worksheet structure, formatting, formulas, or locked content.** Review comments will not be accepted unless properly entered in the Excel sheet provided. The review will take place from **June 1, 2026, to July 24, 2026**. All worksheets must be submitted by uploading using the '**Add Review**' button on this page.

*Please note that the draft documents are confidential. **One of the conditions of being a reviewer, to which you agreed upon registration, is that the drafts cannot be cited, quoted or circulated.** Please note the drafts are for your use only. If you have colleagues or know of others who would like to review the draft documents, please encourage them to register on the website but do not forward your draft document file(s) to them. Furthermore, as these are confidential drafts we ask you to please refrain from uploading the files into Artificial Intelligence/Natural Language Processing tools.*

Important note: You must be **registered** as a reviewer and **logged in** to view the draft documents at the bottom of this page. If you have not yet registered, please do so **[here](#)**.

If you have any questions, please contact the spatial planning and ecological connectivity assessment unit at g.a.bishop@vu.nl.

We thank you again for your continued support of IPBES.

Step 4

Review the documents relevant to your expertise using the excel table provided.

Do not modify the structure of the table.

TIP: use 2 screens – one with the chapter/SPM and one with the excel table

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
4								
5	Instructions	Do not modify any worksheet structure, formatting, formulas, or locked content.						
6		All comments should be in English.						
7		Please select the document you are reviewing in column A for each row even if multiple rows contain comments for the same document.						
8		For general comments, record page and line numbers as 0; that is, page 0, line 0. Rows missing information about document, page numbers, line numbers and/or comment will be orange-coloured as an indication that this information is missing. Please enter the missing information and enter "0" for documents that have no line numbers.						
9		In column H, you may enter the name of the person submitting the comment if there are multiple people submitting comments in one/the same comment template.						
10		If you encounter any technical issues uploading your comments template, please contact mea-ipbes@un.org						
11	Example comments	Click the "2. Example" tab at the bottom of the worksheet for an example of how to enter comments correctly.						
12								
13	document reviewed (required for rows containing comments)	from page (start)	from line (start)	to page (end)	to line (end)	comment	type	reviewer
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We thank you again for your continued support of IPBES.

[Add Review](#)

Item	Document	Deliverable	
SPC: First draft of Chapter 1	SPC_FOD_CH1.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: First draft of Chapter 2	SPC_FOD_CH2.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: First draft of Chapter 3	SPC_FOD_CH3.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: First draft of Chapter 4	SPC_FOD_CH4.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: First draft of Chapter 5	SPC_FOD_CH5.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: First draft of Chapter 6	SPC_FOD_CH6.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit

Step 5

Submit the excel table

Thursday, 18 June 2026

– Online dialogue with stakeholders, including practitioners:

- 10.00 a.m. - noon
CEST (English only)
- 4.00 pm. – 6:00 p.m.
CEST (English only)

SPC: First draft of Chapter 4	SPC_FOD_CH4.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: First draft of Chapter 5	SPC_FOD_CH5.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: First draft of Chapter 6	SPC_FOD_CH6.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: First draft of Glossary	SPC_FOD_Glossary.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: First draft of SPM	SPC_FOD_SPM.pdf	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: Registration link for the online dialogue with Governments	Registration link	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: Registration link for the online dialogues with stakeholders	Registration link	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit
SPC: REVIEW COMMENTS TEMPLATE	review_comments_template_spc_fod_v1_1.xlsx	Spatial planning and connectivity assessment	edit

Questions ?



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Co-funded by
the European Union

Thank you for attending!

If you have any questions, please contact
marie-claire.danner@fondationbiodiversite.fr



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