

REPORT

Of the survey on main policies and instruments for Alpine biodiversity



October 2020

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PREMISE

This work falls within the mandate of the Alpine Biodiversity Board (ABB), established by decision A6 of the 15th Alpine Conference as part of the priority "Biodiversity and landscape" of the Multiannual Work Programme 2017-2022.

The aim of this report is to provide a synthetic overview of the various tools (i.e. policies, strategies and programmes, etc.) available in the Alpine countries in the field of biodiversity (terrestrial and freshwater). Data have been collected both through the survey administered to the experts and from reports and official documents on biodiversity and nature conservation in the Alpine countries. The aim is to start an informed debate on critical areas as well as on the potential of existing knowledge and of possible biodiversity actions to be implemented at an Alpine scale.

The report is intended to allow ABB to identify critical issues and areas to be investigated, with a view to defining joint actions aimed to improve knowledge and conservation of biodiversity in the Alpine region. The report, among other things, offers some useful additions to the survey, resulting from the analysis of the national biodiversity strategies of the Alpine countries. It also illustrates the trends on the conservation status of species and habitats laid down in the directive, as well as providing some final indications about existing challenges and recommendations. The source documents of the report are included in the annexes.

1. ABB's mandate and methodology

The Alpine Biodiversity Board (ABB) was set up at the 15th Alpine Conference held in Innsbruck on 4 April 2019, with the aim, among other things, to *"carry out an analysis of strategies, guidelines and policy recommendations on biodiversity and landscape relevant to the Alpine countries: The review shall include the Convention on Biological Diversity, relevant EU legislation and biodiversity strategies, as well as the results of recent research"*. The analysis was based on a specific questionnaire following an in-depth assessment of relevant biodiversity and landscape strategies resulting from a diverse international, EU, eco-regional and local framework (see section 2 *Review and analysis of key biodiversity policies and instruments with reference to Alpine biodiversity*). The questionnaire was then submitted to a panel of experts, who were partly indicated by ABB members.

The analysis of relevant tools for Alpine biodiversity highlighted a selection of over 30 plans, programmes, conventions, protocols, directives and strategies, that in turn refer to subjects with different areas of competence and at different spatial and governance scales. This already complex framework is further complicated by the extreme sectorial nature of most of the instruments identified. Even the strategies that by their very ambition, are supposed to encompass a plurality of aspects, at a more careful analysis turn out to be focused on very specific themes. The variety of instruments identified, including governance and competences, combined with missing inter-sectoral links in analyses and objectives, makes it difficult to identify specific references for Alpine biodiversity, if not on a broad level. In fact, the specificities for Alpine biodiversity can only be found in the few instruments explicitly designed for the Alpine ecoregion. However, these instruments are not explicitly reflected in other strategies on a larger scale.

The questionnaire arising from this complex frame of reference consists of over 20 sections divided into 4 parts: general information, links with other tools, objectives and effectiveness. The objective of the survey featuring the questionnaire is in line with the mandate given to ABB and corresponds to the analysis of the national and sub-national tools that the Alpine countries are applying for biodiversity (terrestrial and fresh water) and landscape conservation, that they consider relevant to Alpine specificity. The instruments under investigation may be both legally binding and non-binding but must be established by one or more public institutions (e.g. policies, strategies, programmes, regulations, conservation measures, spatial and landscape plans, protected area management plans, water management tools, planned actions, etc.). Therefore, project results and research activities were excluded from this survey, despite being reported as significant by some experts.

This survey is also intended to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of biodiversity actions, both in terms of potential applicability and extensibility in the pan-Alpine context and in terms of effectiveness in the field. Furthermore, the survey identified some gaps in the current instruments and in the way each Alpine country addresses them. The overall result captures the scope of the work being carried out on the topic, while providing an overview of the Alpine biodiversity objectives - general and specific - at national and sub-national level. The work will also articulate how these objectives complement the general principles established by the main supranational instruments and documents in the legal framework of the Alpine Convention. This overview is therefore intended to contribute to detailing and defining the whole Alpine Biodiversity Target System (see Annex 3 - Operational structure and guidelines for the definition of an

Alpine Biodiversity Target System) to indicate how these instruments can help the definition of sectoral priorities, in line with the main issues addressed and dealt with at transnational and multi-sectoral level within the Alpine Convention.

Putting aside these ambitious objectives for a moment, if we look at the evidence gathered by the survey, the picture is strongly influenced by the specific competences of the surveyors. Many of the qualitative statements regarding the instruments may take up controversial aspects if the role played by each expert is taken into account. This is quite natural for any survey aimed at collecting assessments of merit. However, in our case, it is further complicated by the highly structured survey form, which includes judgements on both specific aspects and general topics. Therefore, to gain a more meaningful overall picture, we have focused on very direct assessments such as the strengths and weaknesses (see Annex 2 - Summary of strengths and weaknesses). This choice made it easier to identify the broad assessments that can be found in a significant number of the analysed Alpine biodiversity tools. The latter have been summarised in the following paragraphs: "New challenges" and "Recommendations", in line with the Alpine Biodiversity Target System in Annex 3.

However, it is precisely the assessments provided by people with different skills, knowledge and background that ensure the coherence of final recommendations and challenges. The general guidelines produced are indeed punctual and clear in pinpointing the incontrovertible need to safeguard biodiversity in general and Alpine biodiversity in particular. To further test the value of collected assessments, in parallel to the survey, further analysis was carried out on the latest Report on the National Biodiversity Strategies of the¹ Alpine Countries and on the reported trends of the conservation status of the species covered by the Habitats and Birds Directives of the EU Alpine Countries², this is relevant information for knowing the state of biodiversity even if it does not have a specific focus on the Alps.

¹ The assessment was made on the 6th National Biodiversity Strategy Report of the 8 Alpine countries which provides a final progress status in the implementation of the Strategic Biodiversity Plan 2011-2020 and towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It includes the relevant national targets, based on the implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other actions taken to implement the Convention.

² The Alpine states concerned by the Natura 2000 network are: France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Slovenia, as a further element of assessment for ABB, the trend in the unfavourable conservation status of habitats and species between 2007-2012 and 2013-2018 has been reported.

2. Review and analysis of the main policies and instruments on biodiversity with reference to Alpine biodiversity and definition of the survey form

As a preliminary step to the survey and the survey form to collect the assessments on Alpine Biodiversity Tools, the relevant strategies for biodiversity and landscape were analysed (ABB Mandate Activity 1). This activity is necessary to identify the themes and references for the definition of the operational framework and guidelines of a Target System for Alpine Biodiversity.

As mentioned above, the framework of policies and strategies that directly or indirectly affect biodiversity is complex and defined by the competences and roles of the actors relating to the different instruments. Therefore, without prejudice to the overall picture indicated below, an attempt has been made to summarise the data coming from often diverse instruments, and to highlight the most relevant issues for Alpine biodiversity.

Below is the outline of the analysed policies and strategies with reference to Alpine specificity, divided into international and community policies and strategies:

INTERNATIONAL AND EC POLICIES ON BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE AND INSTRUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE ALPINE REGION	
International Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) • Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) • Ramsar Convention - Convention on wetlands of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitat. • Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO) • Bonn Convention - Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals • International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture - FAO • The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the just and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use under the Convention on Biological Diversity. • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement. • International Plant Protection Convention– FAO
International programmes and strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB) and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) • UNESCO World Water Assessment Program (UNESCO WWAP) • World Heritage Forest Program • United Nations Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforming our world: Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and its 17 SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals • Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

Europe Strategies	Directive EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat Directive (92/43 / EEC) Birds Directive (2009/147 / EC) and Natura 2000 network. • Water Framework Directive (2000/60 / EC) and parallel water law in Switzerland. • Floods Directive (2007/60 / EC) • Common Agricultural Policy and European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (2021-27)
	Pan EU agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention • Bern Convention - Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats and the Emerald network. • Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) and the Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN European Work Program 2017-2020 • EU action plan for biodiversity in agriculture • EU 2020 strategy for biodiversity • EU forest strategy • EU Strategy for the Alpine Region – EUSALP • European Green Deal • Alpine Convention

Following the analysis of the main biodiversity policies and instruments, the survey form has been drawn up with reference to Alpine biodiversity that you find compiled in the Annex 1.

3. International level: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

An analysis of the VI National Biodiversity Strategies Report (NBS) of the eight Alpine countries has been carried out to provide a larger scale reference to the survey assessments. The report is the reference document for each Alpine nation to fulfil the commitments provided for in the Convention and its Protocol. The NBS and its mid-term review until 2020 are a tool to integrate conservation and sustainable use of natural resources into national sectoral policies, in line with the objectives set by the European Biodiversity Strategy, the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi targets.

The NBS consists of three main pillars, also linked to strategic goals.

Biodiversity and ecosystem services	Biodiversity and climate change	Biodiversity and economic policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •STRATEGIC TARGET; within 2020 guarantee biodiversity conservation, as variety of live organisms, their genetic variability and ecosystems to which they belong, and to secure protection and restoration of ecosystem services in order to guarantee key roles for life on Earth and of humane well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •STRATEGIC TARGET: within 2020 substantially reduce in Italy climate change impact on biodiversity, settling suited measure to adapt to changes and to mitigate their effects, enhancing resilience of natural and semi-natural ecosystems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •STRATEGIC TARGET: within 2020 integrate biodiversity conservation in sectorial economic policies, also to bust new jobs and social cohesion, reinforcing comprehension of assets of ecosystem services, and awareness of economic loss when damaged.

To achieve these goals each country has identified specific work areas³. The threats, the main objectives to be addressed and the priorities for action are identified within each work area. The NBS targets are consistent with the Aichi Biodiversity targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In addition, the NBS is linked to other international or European processes, such as:

- The mid-term review of the European biodiversity strategy approved in December 2015, which, among other things, underlines the need for greater efforts by Member States in implementing the targets to halt biodiversity loss by 2020.

³ For example, Italy has identified the following areas of work: 1. Species, habitat and landscape; 2. Protected areas; 3. Genetic resources; 4. Agriculture; 5. Forests; 6. Inland waters; 7. Marine environment; 8. Infrastructure and transport; 9. Urban areas; 10. Health; 11. Energy; 12. Tourism; 13. Research and innovation; 14. Education, information, communication and participation; 15. Italy and global biodiversity.

- The "Fitness Check" process of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives (the "Nature Directives") that the European Commission completed and published in 2016 to assess the conservation status of protected species and habitats.
- Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, with 17 sustainable development goals (SDG), aims at economic and social transformation, integrating the three economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development.

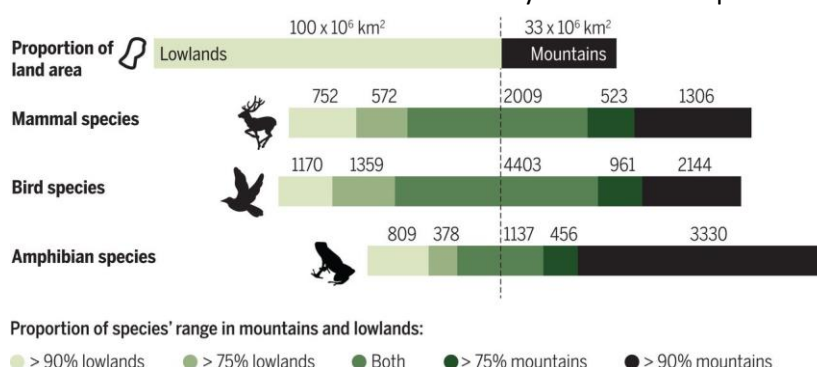
It is therefore an important reference that covers a significant part of biodiversity instruments and policies. Not least, these are official documents approved through several formal steps within each individual state and will soon see a significant update through the new EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030.⁴

The analysis of the documentation related to the VI NBS Report shows the general absence of a biodiversity specificity in mountain areas and especially for the Alps. Only some specific references can be found within broader issues and never within a system characterizing the peculiarities of Alpine biodiversity. The absence of a specific area for the mountain prevents a thorough assessment of the dynamic factors affecting biodiversity in the Alps. The sporadic references found, are often not significant to specifically assess biodiversity trends in the mountains in general and in then specifically in the Alps.

However, the NBS mechanism would easily allow for a comparative analysis of the state of Biodiversity even for specific sectors like mountain areas. These strategies indeed require a multidisciplinary approach and a strong sharing and collaboration between policy makers and central and regional administrations. They equally require the support of the academic and scientific world and the collection of stakeholders' requests. All this is ensured by the governance bodies set up for this purpose, technically and scientifically supported by the National Observatories for Biodiversity, with representatives of institutions, research bodies, protected areas of national and regional importance and scientific societies. Finally, the Consultation Tables, made up of representatives of the main associations of economic categories and environmental associations, guarantee the full and constant involvement of stakeholders in the implementation and revision of the Strategies.

It is therefore strongly representative of the state of knowledge and actions for Biodiversity, but due to the absence of mountain specificity, it does not allow an adequate assessment of the state of Alpine biodiversity.

Yet numerous scientific studies underline the vital role of mountains for biodiversity for the whole planet. A recent publication by Danish scholars⁵ demonstrates how mountains "contribute disproportionately to the terrestrial biodiversity of the Earth, they host hotspots of extraordinary richness. With around 25% of the entire earth's surface, mountain regions are home to over 85% of the



⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - COM (2020) 380

⁵ Humboldt's enigma: What causes global patterns of mountain biodiversity? - Science 13 Sep 2019: Vol. 365, Issue 6458, pp. 1108-1113

world's species of amphibians, birds and mammals, many of which are exclusive to mountains. Biodiversity varies remarkably in different regions. This variation proved difficult to explain based on conventional climatic assumptions. However, the complex climatic characteristics of mountainous regions differ fundamentally from those of lowland regions, and are likely to play a key role in generating and maintaining diversity. With ongoing global changes in climate and land use, the role of mountains as a refuge for biodiversity is dangerously threatened”.

Here, we have tried to report the most significant features of the Reports of the 8 Alpine countries (Annex 4). Despite the unambiguous references given in the CBD, the different reports show significant quantitative and qualitative differences between them, as well as different approaches to mountain biodiversity by the various countries. Being national strategies, this considerable difference might be plausible in countries with territories only partially affected by the Alps, such as France, Italy and Germany. However, even for these countries, there is no justification for the insufficient consideration of something as significant as Alpine biodiversity. The references to the specificity of the Alps are partial and limited, even in those countries that given their ecogeographic characteristics could pay specific attention to the Alpine space.

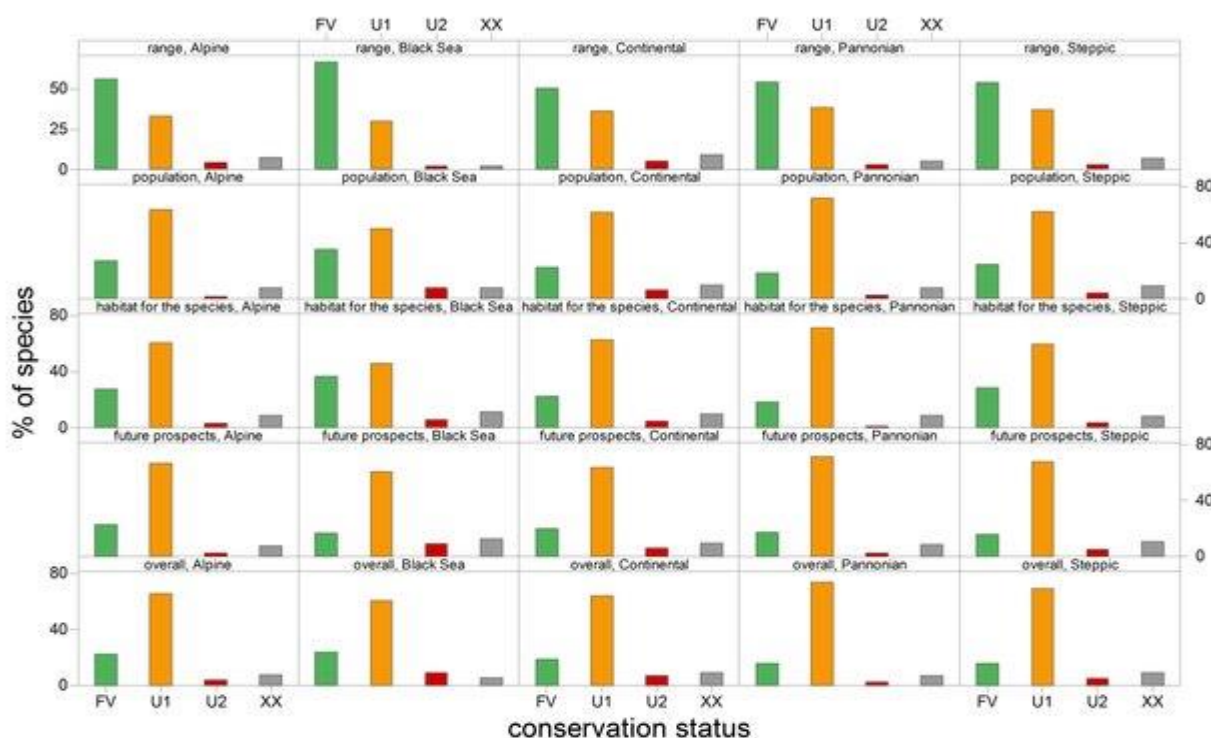
It is worth mentioning Italy's NBS, which stresses the importance of taking effective action for mountain areas threatened by climate change. Another example worth referring to is the NBS of Austria, the only one to include the implementation of the Alpine Convention in its strategy. For this reason, the forms of both Italy and Austria have been expanded to provide ABB with useful information and suggest additions to the national biodiversity strategies of Alpine countries.

4. European level: species conservation status trend in EU Directives and the Natura 2000 Network

For EU biodiversity and nature conservation standards, the EU Habitats and Birds Directives and the Natura 2000 network are the main reference to check progress in the implementation of the various policies on the subject. In the Alpine space there are other protection systems for biodiversity and many individual areas designated at national level corresponding to the characteristics of sites for the conservation of biodiversity, but the reports of their conservation status are not homogeneous and therefore it is not possible to have useful information on alpine ladder. In this document the decision on the Alpine bioregion has been reported which presents characteristics of homogeneity for all member states. The latest is the Commission's DE 2020/100 of 28 November 2019, adopting the thirteenth update of the list of Sites of Community Importance for the Alpine biogeographical region.

This decision reiterates that "Some Member States have not proposed sufficient sites to meet the requirements of Directive 92/43/EEC for certain habitat types and species. Furthermore, knowledge about the existence and distribution of certain natural habitat types among those listed in Annex I and species among those listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC is still lacking. The Natura 2000 network cannot therefore be considered complete about these habitat types and species".

Below is a comparison of the conservation status of species in the directive between the different bioregions.



(FV = favourable status, U1 =Unfavourable – Bad, U2 = Unfavourable – Inadequate, XX – Not evaluated)

The Art 12 report according to the Birds Directive is not updated (from 2015 with data from the reference period between 2007 and 2012). The report⁶ does not allow a specific focus on the Alps, in any case it is useful to report the summary of the trend of the conservation status of the birds.

The status of more than half of all the wild bird species assessed is secure. About 15 % are near threatened, declining or depleted and another 17 % of the species are threatened (Figure 1). The short-term population trends of the bird species indicate that only 4 % are non-secure but increasing, while 6 % are non-secure and stable, and further 20 % are non-secure and decreasing (Figure 2).

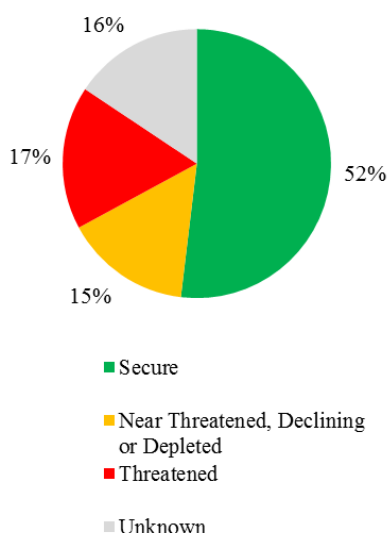


Figure 1 — Bird population status

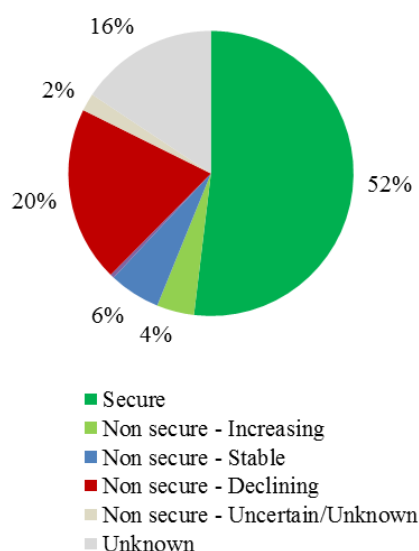


Figure 2 — Bird population status with short-term population trends added for non-secure birds

Some bird species appear to be benefiting from targeted conservation measures aimed at adapting land-use practices, especially in Natura 2000 sites. For instance, agri-environmental and land management programmes successfully implemented in Spain, Portugal, Austria, Hungary and Germany have helped the recovery of the Great Bustard *Otis tarda*, a species dependent on open landscapes (grassland, steppes and undisturbed cultivated areas), which is declining elsewhere in Europe. Despite suffering a marked population decline in some EU countries, the White-backed Woodpecker *Dendrocopos leucotos*, which is heavily dependent on old and dead deciduous trees, has increased in Finland, where it has benefited from changing forest management practices in Natura 2000 sites. Several species of birds of prey, including the

⁶ REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT The State of Nature in the European Union Report on the status of and trends for habitat types and species covered by the Birds Directives for the 2007-2012 period as required under Article 12 of the Birds Directive

/* COM/2015/0219 final */

Carpathian Basin populations of the Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*, have increased as a result of measures, such as protection of nesting sites and habitat management.

In essence, the EC certifies existing gaps both in the knowledge about Alpine biodiversity and in required conservation measures. Specifically, the Alpine states involved in the Natura 2000 network are: France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Slovenia that confirm a general lack of knowledge on the conservation status of species and habitats and, for the monitored species and habitats, a trend of increasing overall deterioration. Below the forms reporting the comparison of the period 2007-2012 and 2013-2018 for the six Alpine countries⁷.

Methodology

The Draft National Summary statistics are based on the data reported by Member States. The formal approval by Member States of the presented draft results is on the way and final figures and/or inclusion or exclusion of particular habitats or species assessments in the statistics may differ from the draft figures provided here. The bar charts and associated tables are a part of the Draft National Summary presenting the main results of the Member States Article 17 reporting. The Draft National Summary statistics are based on the data reported by Member States.

The bar charts show the proportion of unfavourable assessments in each trend category (U+, U=, U-, Ux) for the two reporting periods; 2007-2012 & 2013-2018, for habitats and species. Data: -The statistics for 2013-2018 reporting period only include information for habitats and species present regularly and for extinct species.

The habitats and species included in the statistics are flagged as 'Use for statistics' in '3. List of habitats & species reports'. The statistics for 2007-2012 period include species present in the statistics in the 2015 State of Nature report. 'U/NA: Unfavourable - not applicable / not reported' refers to an unfavourable conservation status without the trend being provided (i.e. the field has been left blank).

⁷ Member States Article 17 reporting.

AUSTRIA

Overall trend in unfavourable conservation status

Unfavourable assessment categories

- U+:Unfavourable improving
- Ux:Unfavourable unknown
- U=:Unfavourable stable
- U-:Unfavourable decreasing
- U/NA:Unfavourable-no trend provided

Member State
AT

Reporting period
2007-2012 2013-2018

Methodology

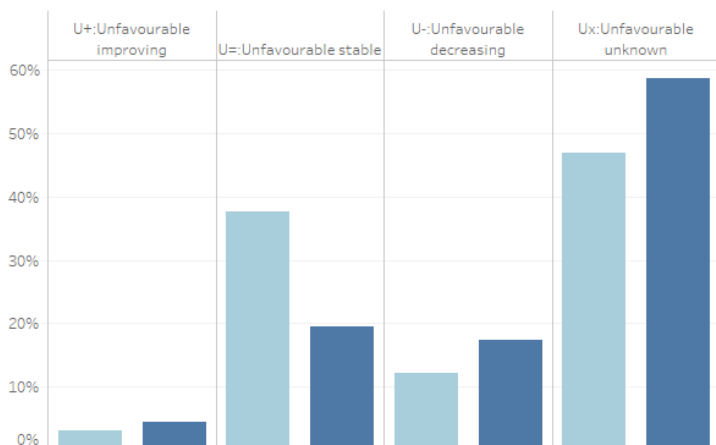


Proportion of unfavourable assessments (only U1 and U2) which are improving, deteriorating, stable or unknown

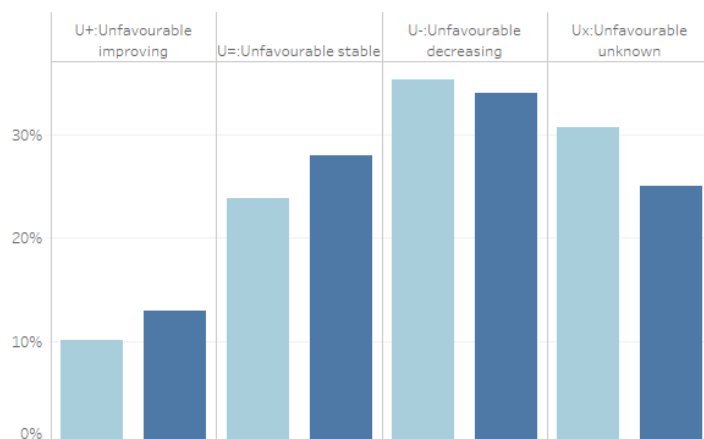
Member State(s) selected: AT

Member State(s) selected: AT

% of unfavourable assessments - habitats



% of unfavourable assessments - species



The figures shown for 2007-2012 and 2013-2018 are not necessarily directly comparable because changes in conservation status may be due to changes of methods or to better data rather than reflecting genuine changes.

Only habitats & species assessments flagged as 'Use for statistics' in '3.3. List of habitats&species reports' are included.

Reason for change in trend in conservation status - habitats (%)

Member State	genuine change	non-genuine change	no change	N/A
AT	9,40%	29,91%	58,12%	2,56%

Reason for change in trend in conservation status - species (%)

Member State	genuine change	non-genuine change	no change	N/A
AT	15,93%	27,14%	53,39%	3,54%

Proportion of unfavourable assessments in each category of conservation status trend.

			U+:Unfavourable improving		U=:Unfavourable stable		U-:Unfavourable decreasing		Ux:Unfavourable unknown		Total	
habitat	2007-2012	AT	3	3%	37	38%	12	12%	46	47%	98	100%
	2013-2018	AT	4	4%	18	20%	16	17%	54	59%	92	100%
species	2007-2012	AT	28	10%	66	24%	98	35%	85	31%	277	100%
	2013-2018	AT	36	13%	78	28%	95	34%	70	25%	279	100%

Source: Member State reported data on conservation status of habitat types and species (Article 17, Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC) - <https://tinyurl.com/yxjx93x6>

Credentials: ETC/BD, EEA

SLOVENIA

Overall trend in unfavourable conservation status

Unfavourable assessment categories

U+: Unfavourable improving
Ux: Unfavourable unknown
U=: Unfavourable stable
U-: Unfavourable decreasing
U/NA: Unfavourable-no trend provided

Member State
SI

Reporting period
2007-2012 2013-2018

Methodology

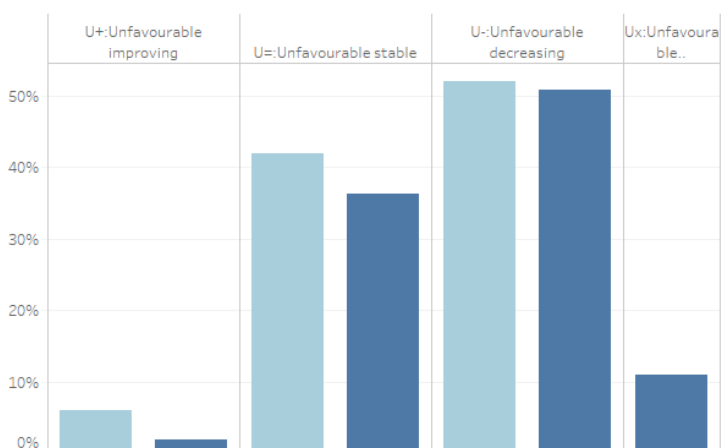


Proportion of unfavourable assessments (only U1 and U2) which are improving, deteriorating, stable or unknown

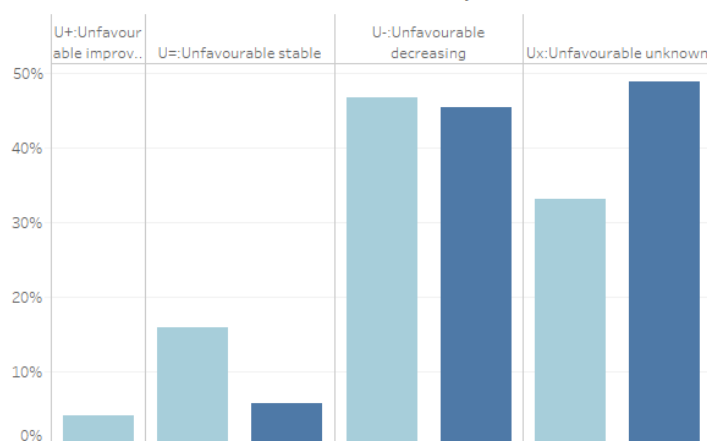
Member State(s) selected: SI

Member State(s) selected: SI

% of unfavourable assessments - habitats



% of unfavourable assessments - species



The figures shown for 2007-2012 and 2013-2018 are not necessarily directly comparable because changes in conservation status may be due to changes of methods or to better data rather than reflecting genuine changes.

Only habitats & species assessments flagged as 'Use for statistics' in '3.3. List of habitats&species reports' are included.

Reason for change in trend in conservation status - habitats (%)

Member State	genuine change	non-genuine change	no change
SI	6,74%	15,73%	77,53%

Reason for change in trend in conservation status - species (%)

Member State	genuine change	non-genuine change	no change
SI	4,52%	30,72%	64,76%

Proportion of unfavourable assessments in each category of conservation status trend.

			U+: Unfavourable improving		U=: Unfavourable stable		U-: Unfavourable decreasing		Ux: Unfavourable unknown		Total	
habitat	2007-2012	SI	3	6%	21	42%	26	52%			50	100%
	2013-2018	SI	1	2%	20	36%	28	51%	11%		55	100%
species	2007-2012	SI	7	4%	27	16%	79	47%	56	33%	169	100%
	2013-2018	SI			10	6%	80	45%	86	49%	176	100%

Source: Member State reported data on conservation status of habitat types and species (Article 17, Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC) - <https://tinyurl.com/yxjx93x6>

Credentials: ETC/BD, EEA

GERMANY

Overall trend in unfavourable conservation status

Unfavourable assessment categories

U+:Unfavourable improving
Ux:Unfavourable unknown
U=:Unfavourable stable
U-:Unfavourable decreasing
U/NA:Unfavourable-no trend provided

Member State
DE

Reporting period
2007-2012 2013-2018

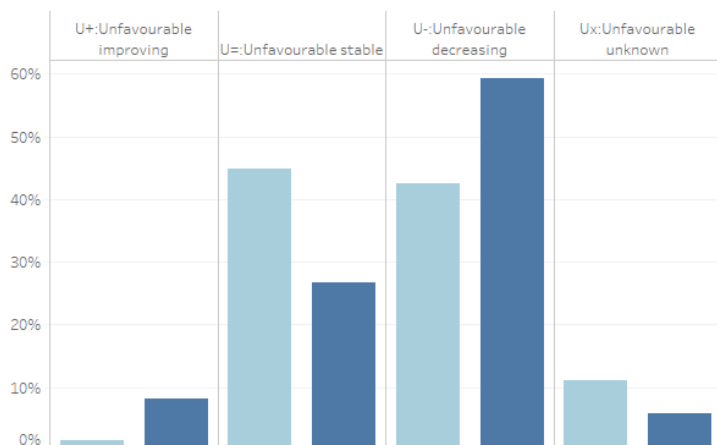
Methodology



Proportion of unfavourable assessments (only U1 and U2) which are improving, deteriorating, stable or unknown

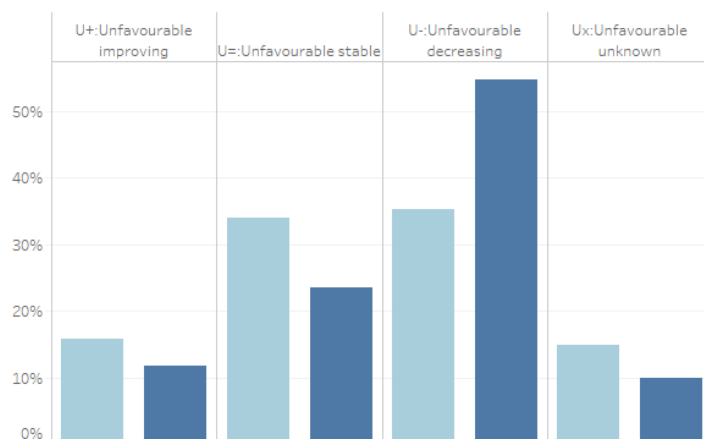
Member State(s) selected: DE

% of unfavourable assessments - habitats



Member State(s) selected: DE

% of unfavourable assessments - species



The figures shown for 2007-2012 and 2013-2018 are not necessarily directly comparable because changes in conservation status may be due to changes of methods or to better data rather than reflecting genuine changes.

Only habitats & species assessments flagged as 'Use for statistics' in '3.3. List of habitats&species reports' are included.

Reason for change in trend in conservation status - habitats (%)

Member State	genuine change	non-genuine change	no change
DE	12,82%	29,23%	57,95%

Reason for change in trend in conservation status - species (%)

Member State	genuine change	non-genuine change	no change
DE	12,67%	26,42%	60,92%

Proportion of unfavourable assessments in each category of conservation status trend.

		U+:Unfavourable improving		U=:Unfavourable stable		U-:Unfavourable decreasi..		Ux:Unfavourable unknown		U/NA:Unfavourable-no tre..		Total	
habitat	2007-2012	DE	2	1%	60	45%	57	43%	15	11%		134	100%
	2013-2018	DE	11	8%	36	27%	80	59%	8	6%		135	100%
species	2007-2012	DE	35	16%	75	34%	78	35%	33	15%		221	100%
	2013-2018	DE	27	11%	54	23%	126	54%	23	10%	5 2%	235	100%

Source: Member State reported data on conservation status of habitat types and species (Article 17, Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC) - <https://tinyurl.com/yxjx93x6>

Credentials: ETC/BD, EEA

FRANCE

Overall trend in unfavourable conservation status

Unfavourable assessment categories

U+:Unfavourable improving
Ux:Unfavourable unknown
U=:Unfavourable stable
U-:Unfavourable decreasing
U/NA:Unfavourable-no trend provided

Member State
FR

Reporting period
2007-2012 2013-2018

Methodology

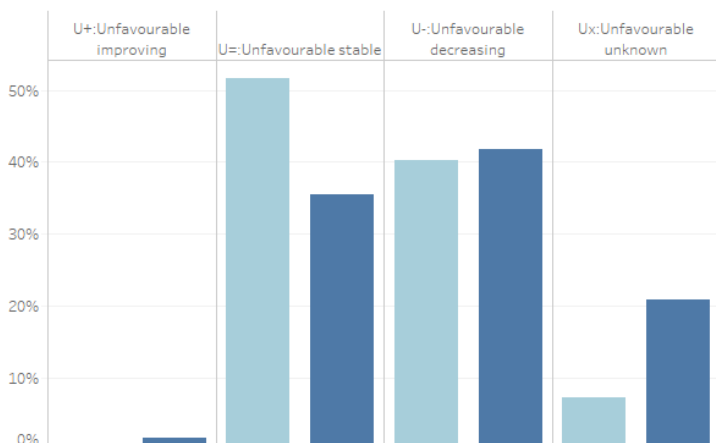


Proportion of unfavourable assessments (only U1 and U2) which are improving, deteriorating, stable or unknown

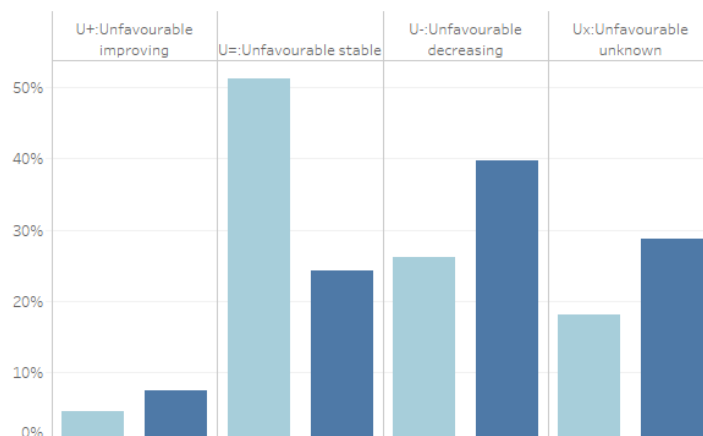
Member State(s) selected: FR

Member State(s) selected: FR

% of unfavourable assessments - habitats



% of unfavourable assessments - species



The figures shown for 2007-2012 and 2013-2018 are not necessarily directly comparable because changes in conservation status may be due to changes of methods or to better data rather than reflecting genuine changes.

Only habitats & species assessments flagged as 'Use for statistics' in '3.3. List of habitats&species reports' are included.

Reason for change in trend in conservation status - habitats (%)

Member State	genuine change	non-genuine change	no change	N/A
FR	2,69%	18,52%	76,09%	2,69%

Reason for change in trend in conservation status - species (%)

Member State	genuine change	non-genuine change	no change	N/A
FR	5,27%	6,05%	86,36%	2,33%

Proportion of unfavourable assessments in each category of conservation status trend.

		U+:Unfavourable improving		U=:Unfavourable stable		U-:Unfavourable decreasi..		Ux:Unfavourable unknown		U/NA:Unfavourable-no tre..		Total	
habitat	2007-2012	FR	2	1%	113	52%	88	40%	16	7%		219	100%
	2013-2018	FR	4	2%	80	36%	94	42%	47	21%		225	100%
species	2007-2012	FR	16	4%	182	51%	93	26%	64	18%	1	356	100%
	2013-2018	FR	28	7%	92	24%	151	40%	109	29%		380	100%

Source: Member State reported data on conservation status of habitat types and species (Article 17, Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC) - <https://tinyurl.com/yxjx93x6>

Credentials: ETC/BD, EEA

ITALY

Overall trend in unfavourable conservation status

Unfavourable assessment categories

U+:Unfavourable improving
Ux:Unfavourable unknown
U=:Unfavourable stable
U-:Unfavourable decreasing
U/NA:Unfavourable-no trend provided

Member State
IT

Reporting period
2007-2012 2013-2018

Methodology

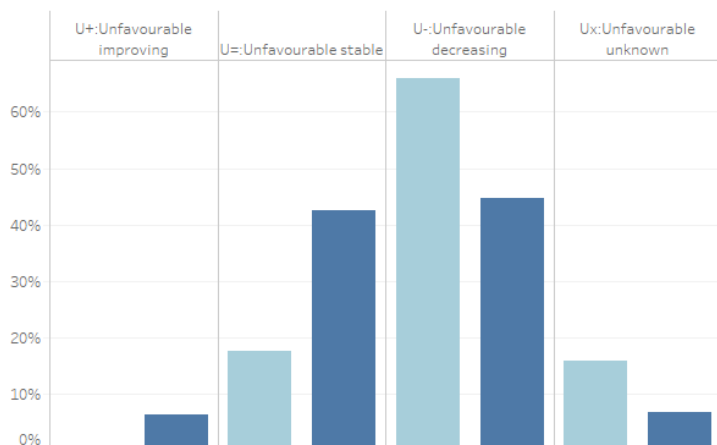


Proportion of unfavourable assessments (only U1 and U2) which are improving, deteriorating, stable or unknown

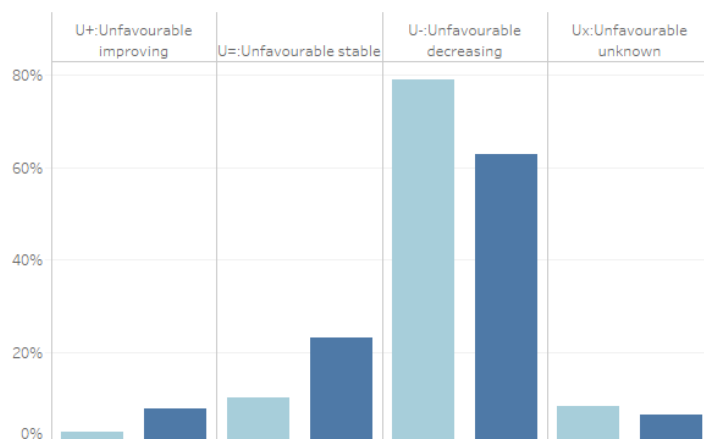
Member State(s) selected: IT

Member State(s) selected: IT

% of unfavourable assessments - habitats



% of unfavourable assessments - species



The figures shown for 2007-2012 and 2013-2018 are not necessarily directly comparable because changes in conservation status may be due to changes of methods or to better data rather than reflecting genuine changes.

Only habitats & species assessments flagged as 'Use for statistics' in '3.3. List of habitats&species reports' are included.

Reason for change in trend in conservation status - habitats (%)

Member State	non-genuine change	no change	N/A
IT	54,37%	44,11%	1,52%

Reason for change in trend in conservation status - species (%)

Member State	genuine change	non-genuine change	no change	N/A
IT	10,33%	24,69%	62,70%	2,28%

Proportion of unfavourable assessments in each category of conservation status trend.

			U+:Unfavourable improving		U=:Unfavourable stable		U-:Unfavourable decreasing		Ux:Unfavourable unknown		Total	
habitat	2007-2012	IT	1	1%	31	18%	116	66%	28	16%	176	100%
	2013-2018	IT	14	6%	96	42%	101	45%	15	7%	226	100%
species	2007-2012	IT	7	3%	28	10%	219	79%	23	8%	277	100%
	2013-2018	IT	23	8%	69	23%	188	63%	19	6%	299	100%

Source: Member State reported data on conservation status of habitat types and species (Article 17, Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC) - <https://tinyurl.com/yxjx93x6>

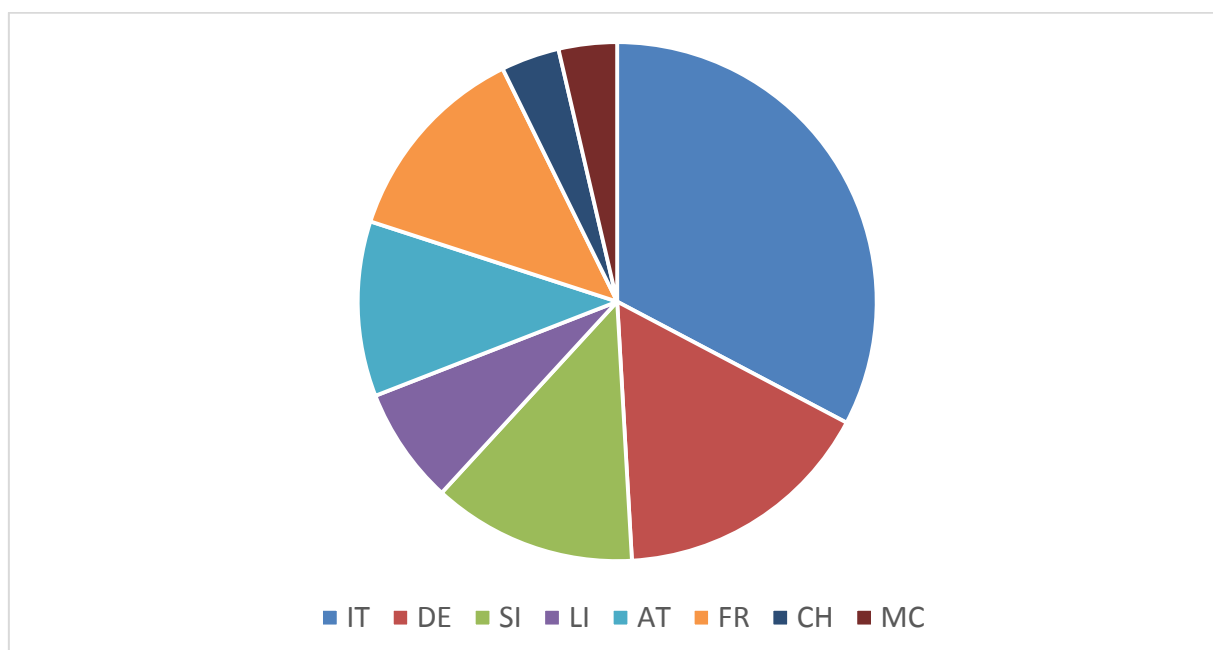
Credentials: ETC/BD, EEA

5. National and sub-national instruments survey results

The survey aimed to explore the framework of national and sub-national instruments applied by the Alpine countries for the conservation of biodiversity. The instruments covered by the survey are both legally binding and non-binding, but they need to be established by one or more public institutions (policies, strategies, programmes, regulations, conservation measures, spatial and landscape plans, protected area management plans, water management tools, action plans, etc.).

The aim is to identify and select the most relevant tools for the Alps in order to analyse their current or potential applicability and extensibility in the pan-Alpine context, as well as to identify gaps regarding both the themes and the disparities between Alpine countries. Another important aim is to leverage the flow of information and knowledge between instruments and strategies at national and sub-national level and how they integrate the general principles provided for in the main supranational instruments and documents within the legal framework of the Alpine Convention. This synthetic overview, in the context of the assessment analysis, is therefore intended to contribute to the detailed definition of the entire system of Alpine biodiversity targets (see Annex 3 - Operational structure and guidelines for the definition of an Alpine biodiversity target system). Furthermore, the survey analysis aims to gather knowledge on the state of implementation and the current and potential effectiveness of the instruments.

The survey was carried out through the completion of a form by national and sub-national authorities and stakeholders with an adequate knowledge of the instrument considered relevant for the conservation of biodiversity and landscape in the Alps (e.g. Ministry of the Environment, national and regional environmental protection agencies, regional territorial authorities, River Basin authorities, national and regional park management bodies, etc., as well as environmental associations, professional associations, networks, etc.). They were identified and involved with the support of ABB members and observers, as well as of the focal points and the Head of Delegation of the Alpine Convention. The chart shows the breakdown by country of the 55 forms filled in and sent:



The forms received (see full details in Annex 1) outline imbalances from both a geographical and thematic point of view. This seems inevitable since only some of the invited experts responded to the survey. These imbalances can be redressed at a later stage with targeted additional measures for some inadequate themes (especially soil management and water resources). With regard to the geographical coverage of the initiatives taken by all countries, specific reports from the respective focal points could be useful.

Another criticality lies in the subjectivity of the indicated assessments; this is a sensitive issue requiring a methodological approach, since experts with different competences and roles will inevitably give a different assessment of the same instrument.

For the purpose of this report we have focused on some key aspects such as strengths and weaknesses (Annex 2), and their common threads, to extract useful guidelines to identify new challenges and some recommendations.

Obviously, further reflection and in-depth study is needed, especially on certain operational and governance aspects, which are based on ABB's assessments. This report is intended to be a support tool based on a survey, which albeit partial is nevertheless significant to identify the next steps to be taken, from the assessments indicated in the following two paragraphs.

The main results of the work are based on the following strengths and weaknesses, which are fully reported in Annex 2:

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific rigour Attention to prevention Integration with other policies Multidisciplinary approach Consistency with international guidelines Attention to the territorial dimension Process transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources Difficulties in achieving targets Lack of action continuity Lack of legal constraints for implementation Difficult to identify responsible actors Lack of data Lack of updates Strong influence of local interests Non-binding targets Lack of governance Sectoral approach

The survey shows a satisfactory level of programmes and strategies for biodiversity from a technical-scientific point of view, with sufficient attention given to both the local context and international guidelines. These characteristics can be consistently found in almost the totality of reported initiatives and are a good basis of reference testifying both to scientific rigour and to a close scientific collaboration. This

outcome is not a foregone conclusion and certainly represents a big strength of the biodiversity work in the Alps.

On the other hand, looking at the weaknesses, the main highlighted ones are a lack of collaboration at institutional and governance level, in addition to the chronic lack of resources. The absence of a legal framework consistent with the set targets, difficulties in identifying responsibilities, thematic and spatial sectorality and bureaucratic hindrances to measure implementation, strongly limit most of the efforts carried out with scientific rigour and close multidisciplinary collaboration.

The little attention given to the administrative and bureaucratic hindrances to the implementation of targets truly hampers the effectiveness of programmes and strategies. This affects a large number of actors, each with their own areas of responsibility, who rarely manage to take coordinated measures to reach a common objective. This limit appears even more clearly if we analyse the forms from the angle of territorial areas and sectors of intervention. The picture appears as a fragmented mosaic of initiatives within spatial, temporal and sectoral limitations.

Ultimately, the survey highlights a series of high technical and scientific level initiatives, often at the forefront internationally, which, however, are strongly limited in terms of effectiveness, suffer from the lack of resource continuity (when the funding ends the project comes to an end too). Another big constraint is the lack of coordination with territorial governance, both in terms of legal effectiveness and responsibility of stakeholders. Moreover, pan-Alpine initiatives, despite numerous efforts in this sense, still lack coordination between the different States and also within each individual country.

Alpine biodiversity programmes and strategies are therefore a point of excellence with enormous potential not only for the eco-region, but for global biodiversity policies, given the combination of pressures and threats from climate change and the strong human presence that make the Alps a privileged hot-spot for mitigation and adaptation. However, this potential is limited by diverse administrative environments, where the identified measures are not always translated into coherent actions and it is difficult to identify the actors responsible for such actions.

6. New challenges

The survey also provides useful indications for the new challenges of Alpine biodiversity conservation. In the international arena, mountain areas are still not sufficiently included in biodiversity strategies. An aspect that is expected to be highlighted in the draft Declaration of the Alpine Convention on the Protection of Mountain Biodiversity and its Promotion at International Level in which the parties are expected to commit to:

1. Include vulnerable ecosystems among the priority objectives in the post-2020 framework, e.g. mountain ecosystem, as particularly vulnerable to climate change, with the aim of anticipating ecosystem degradation through adaptation measures and their long-term monitoring;
2. Identify and support mechanisms for the implementation of mountain specificity at regional and national level to strengthen actions for the protection of biodiversity and, at the same time, ensure the involvement of local communities;
3. Support the integration of the specificities of mountain biodiversity into the respective biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBS).

These assessments are fully in line with the analysis of the VI Report of the NBS of the eight Alpine countries illustrated in paragraph 3, highlighting the absence of specific actions on mountain biodiversity. Insufficient attention to Alpine biodiversity is confirmed by the analysis of the trend of species and habitats in the six Alpine countries in the Natura 2000 network, where the level of knowledge of the conservation status of species and habitats is still too low. A knowledge deficit also born out in the DE 2020/100 of the EC of 28 November 2019, adopting the thirteenth update of the list of Sites of Community Importance for the Alpine biogeographical region, stating that *"there are still knowledge gaps on the presence and distribution of some natural habitat types among those listed in Annex I and some species among those listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC. The Natura 2000 network of the Alpine ecoregion cannot therefore be considered complete with regard to these habitat types and species"*.

Therefore, there is a lack of knowledge and a lack of recognition of the specificity of Alpine biodiversity, two major obstacles with one upstream cause: the lack of coordination between territorial governance and the scientific community working for Alpine biodiversity. The importance of joint action at international level will be emphasised at the meetings in Kunming (October 2021 tbc). These are two key dates for biodiversity policies and it would be appropriate that the theme of mountain biodiversity, and specifically of the Alps, be brought to the attention through joint action by the scientific community (perhaps even by ABB) and the representatives of the Alpine countries.

The 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA 75) - Summit on Biodiversity, is the first of these events after resolution A/RES/73/234, adopted on 20 December 2018 by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). It was then decided to convene a biodiversity summit at the level of Heads of State and Government in view of the 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 15 of the CBD) in 2020, *"in order to highlight the urgency of taking action at the highest level in support of a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that contributes to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and puts the global community on a path towards achieving the 2050 Vision for biodiversity"*. The UN Biodiversity Summit will seek to provide political direction and impetus to the

development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. It would therefore be essential that at least one of the Alpine Heads of State raised the question of a specific approach to biodiversity for mountain areas, also in light of the evidence about the fragility of the current situation and the need to strengthen specific governance especially in the Alpine region.

The 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 15), to be held in October 2021 in Kunming, China, will deal with the gaps in biodiversity policies, both in terms of implementation of strategic plans and identification of new emergencies. The consequences of climate change should be reflected in greater and more specific attention to biodiversity in mountain areas. This contribution could find its place in the development process of the new post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), where the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG), a working group open to institutions, science and civil society, was established to review successes and failures in the context of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 and to negotiate the post-2020 GBF. Three preliminary meetings of the OEWG were scheduled for the inter-sessional period up to COP 15: the first was held from 27 to 30 August 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya; the second was held from 23 to 29 February in Rome at the FAO; the third and final meeting was scheduled in Cali (Colombia) from 27 to 31 July but it was cancelled because of the pandemic. Unfortunately, also the XXIV session of the CBD Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA24), which was scheduled for May 2020 in Montreal, has been postponed, so in October in Kunming the possible elements of the post-2020 GBF will be examined from a technical and scientific perspective, while the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI3), will consider the GBF from the point of view of the financial means to support and evaluate its implementation. COP 15 will take place simultaneously with the 10th Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP/MOP10) and the 4th Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Use (COP/MOP4).

The ability to convey the urgency of specificity for the biodiversity of mountain areas in at least one of the scheduled events will be paramount, also in the light of the strengths and weaknesses of Alpine programmes and strategies summarised in the recommendations of this report. It will be vital to pave the way to the World Conservation Congress of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to be held in 2021 in France (tbc). The IUCN Congress will be a key step in identifying the main strategic guidelines to be adopted to protect nature in the face of climate change and its impacts on ecosystems and habitats. Seven thematic areas will be the subject of meetings, debates, analyses and proposals to be presented to public opinion and governments around the world: landscape and territory; water and water resources; oceans; climate change; rights and governance; economic and financial systems; knowledge, innovation and technologies. As can be seen here too, no specific thematic area has been identified for the mountains, so much so that the French Presidency of the Alpine Convention in collaboration with the French Presidency of EUSALP, UNEP, the Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention and ALPARC have organised a side event on mountain biodiversity. The latter proposes, among other things, the following objectives which we can consider the new challenges for Alpine biodiversity and a work agenda for ABB.

- ✓ Identification of a series of indicators relevant to mountain biodiversity that the countries concerned undertake to monitor.
- ✓ Transform the specific targets for mountain biodiversity into "decisions" so as to simplify their inclusion in the global post-2020 biodiversity framework.

- ✓ To organize an action at several institutional levels to push the CBD to accept the need for a specificity of mountain biodiversity both in international and continental strategies. The process should be starting from the national strategies of mountain countries that must declare their policies in this direction, to lay the foundations for mountain biodiversity to be integrated in the NBSAP that will follow the adoption of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).
- ✓ Develop joint work on a potential target that includes vulnerable/threatened ecosystems like the mountains. The Alpine Convention could promote a dedicated target in the post-2020 framework, for ex.: "100% of ecosystems particularly vulnerable to climate change are subject to monitoring and adaptation measures with a view to the degradation that threatens them."

7. Indications

From this survey emerges the need that in order to work on a transnational scale, in any sector, but in particular on the issues of biodiversity and the landscape, coordination at multiple levels (governance, technical, scientific, operational) is necessary. It is need for greater coordination between States, as recommended by the Reports on EU Directives which encourage collaboration between states on biodiversity monitoring. From this survey emerges the need that in order to work on a transnational scale, in any sector, but in particular on the issues of biodiversity and the landscape, coordination at multiple levels (governance, technical, scientific, operational) is necessary. It is need for greater coordination between States, as recommended by the Reports on EU Directives which encourage collaboration between states on biodiversity monitoring. It is decisive greater sharing of targets and priorities, constantly updated also due to climate change, with the identification of specific work priorities for biodiversity and the Alpine landscape. The main problems emerged, in addition to the chronic lack of economic and professional resources, can be overcome through an active role of ABB in proposing operational solutions on governance (agreements, protocols between the various Alpine realities) and monitoring activities, essential to understand the effectiveness of the strategies implemented for Alpine biodiversity and landscape. The ABB recommendations should consider that guidelines should be developed jointly in a dialogue with spatial planning and sectors (e.g. integrate sectors, ensure mainstreaming).

The international and local challenges to affirm the strategic value of the conservation of Alpine biodiversity must be addressed with scientific rigor as well as increasing the effectiveness in relation to the objectives set. As mentioned, this report highlighted two main areas of action for ABB: monitoring which is still insufficient even if of strategic importance and governance which is not adequate to the needs of biodiversity that crosses the various sectors and administrative responsibilities. The implementation of concrete protection and conservation actions, aimed at specific, realistic and measurable objectives, requires monitoring as a tool for assessing the effectiveness of the adopted measures, as well as the application of the paradigm of adaptive management. In this sense, monitoring must therefore be understood as an accurate and precise measurement of the variations in the various parameters related to protection and conservation actions over time. The current national context is characterized by recent revisions and updates of EU regulations that dictate monitoring obligations. These standards include not only the Habitats and Birds Directives (92/43/EEC and 79/409), but also the Water Directive (2000/60/EC), the SEA Directive (42/2001/EC, the Due Diligence regulation, etc.). In a general framework of limited resources, as pointed out by the survey, it is even more necessary to promote a significant technical-scientific improvement of intra- and interspecific monitoring schemes, of communities and habitats, at different spatial and temporal scales. The evidence gathered from the received forms highlighted the numerical scarcity of studies susceptible of analysing variations in species or community parameters through prolonged time series. Despite this general shortage, the Alps offer examples of great scientific relevance that may become reference points to develop future monitoring activities. However, the technical-scientific discussion has shown that many studies carried out in the Alps, even in the long term, cannot be entirely considered monitoring programmes, as they are not designed for explicit measurement objectives. However, such programmes provide essential data to assess the changes taking place, and thus better calibrate protection and conservation policies; they must therefore be supported, while promoting their standardisation also in an international context. At the same time, conservation status assessment

programmes, conducted at species or taxonomic group level (i.e. mammals, birds, national red lists, etc.), should also be promoted, ensuring maximum standardisation and repeatability in their design.

While highlighting the value of the studies and programmes carried out in the Alps, the survey revealed the need to promote innovative biodiversity monitoring activities, carried out in a scientifically rigorous manner. Good sample design should be coupled with high quality statistical data analysis, to fully meet the obligations of national and EU regulations on the subject, and to achieve the objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategies. At the same time, conservation status assessments must be carried out periodically according to high statistical standards, to highlight variations and threats to species, communities or habitats as well as intervention priorities. To achieve these objectives, it is necessary to develop local activity networking, to promote harmonisation and coordination at pan-Alpine scale, and ensure full accessibility and integration of the collected information. It should also be considered that study and monitoring activities are often carried out with local resources, frequently relying on the fundamental support of volunteering, and with the technical-scientific support of different academic institutions and museums. Synergies with existing environmental monitoring networks should also be encouraged. The 2nd SAPA Report⁸ interestingly indicated that monitoring programmes should be calibrated on specific conservation objectives and carefully planned, particularly with regard to sample design and the definition of statistical power. Monitoring programmes should therefore answer the following basic questions:

- What are the objectives of monitoring?
- Which ecosystem components are sampled and why?
- Which attribute should be measured and why?
- At what geographical and temporal scale do you operate?
- What is the functional interpretation in conservation programmes?

It should be noted that this rigorous monitoring design can significantly increase the effectiveness and efficiency of programmes, thus improving their cost/benefit ratio. If on the one side, it would not make sense to commit the available resources to monitoring without investing in conservation, it is also true that investment in monitoring can help to optimise investments in conservation, especially in the alpine context, so highly fragmented in terms of environmental management.

Here are some further recommendations to improve monitoring strategies:

- 1) monospecific monitoring should be coupled with community monitoring programmes, at a scale which is essential to assess the conservation status of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem services;
- 2) It is paramount that monitoring programmes consider the possible effects of emerging factors of change (climate change, biological invasions, hybridization, etc.), including the monitoring of pressures;
- 3) New developments in research, which provides increasingly reliable and powerful tools for the analysis of environmental dynamics (e.g. biolog equipment, LIDAR, DNA barcoding, etc.) need to be incorporated into monitoring programmes, such as use of Copernicus/Sentinel data for large scale monitoring and analysis

⁸ 2nd Report of the SAPA Network - ITALIAN ALPINE PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM - Biodiversity Monitoring in the Alpine area: strategies and prospects for harmonization - 2019

Finally, conventions and directives transposed by all Alpine countries provide not only for monitoring but also for reporting obligations. These are separate but closely related activities. There are reporting obligations for the status of species and communities, which can only be fulfilled on the basis of effective assessment and monitoring programmes.

In conclusion, this report highlights the following recommendations for Alpine public administrations at national and local level, research bodies and organisations and all sectors of society:

- to ensure that each programme or action plan aimed at the protection and conservation of species, communities or habitats, or genetic variability, identifies explicit and quantifiable objectives and is accompanied by specific, carefully designed monitoring programmes, based on appropriate statistical models to ensure a reliable measure for target achievement, while guaranteeing public accessibility to information;
- with regard to funding for protection and conservation actions, ensure also the resources required for the spatial and temporal continuity of the set targets;
- promote the drafting of guidelines for the planning, development and implementation of management systems, also on the basis of the most up-to-date international scientific literature;
- support existing long-term data collection programmes, promoting their standardisation and proper data analysis;
- support programmes to assess the conservation status of taxonomic groups (i.e. birds, red lists, plant communities in protected areas, etc.), ensuring the standardisation of methods, the repeatability of assessments and the development of appropriate indices;
- develop a pan-Alpine monitoring programme, based on high methodological standards, integrated and coordinated, designed to allow a precise verification of biodiversity conservation policies;
- promote the enhancement of local skills and the involvement of volunteers in the programmes developed locally; encourage citizens' participation;
- encourage the mainstreaming of the various activities conducted at local level, promoting their harmonisation and coordination at national level, as well as data networking.

If the relevant actors in the Alpine countries consistently follow these recommendations, it will be easier for decision-makers to implement a parallel system of Alpine biodiversity governance based on institutional coordination and cooperation strategies to protect Alpine biodiversity. The recommended objective is the enhanced implementation of concrete protection and conservation actions, aimed at specific, realistic and measurable objectives and the integration of biodiversity into spatial planning and other key sectors. The Alpine Convention and EUSALP will play a decisive role in defining a framework of competence on biodiversity including public and private bodies, both horizontally (between different states) and vertically (between different levels of territorial competence).



ANNEXES:

ANNEX 1 - Survey on national and sub-national instruments relevant to the Alps

ANNEX 2 – Strengths and weaknesses

ANNEX 3 - Operational structure to set the key biodiversity objectives for the Alps

ANNEX 4 – Summary of VI Report NBS

ANNEX 1 - Survey on national and sub-national instruments relevant to the alps

INTRODUCTION

The Alps are a rich area with the second highest biodiversity in Europe. Biological diversity is the foundation for our food and health. The XV Alpine Conference recognized this key role by establishing an Alpine Biodiversity Board⁹. The aim of the Board is to undertake a stock-taking analysis of relevant biodiversity and landscape strategies, guidelines and policy recommendations for Alpine countries, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and relevant EU legislation and biodiversity strategies as well as the results of recent research. Furthermore, the Board is entrusted to develop a system of priorities and targets for joint action, including in the field of ecological connectivity. To this end, the Alpine Biodiversity Board serves as a platform to inter alia bring together different stakeholders in order to enable a dialogue among the different interest.

This survey is a main component of the stock-taking analysis foreseen by the Work Programme of the Board, in implementation of its Mandate 2019-2020.

What will the survey explore?

The survey will explore the framework of national and sub-national instruments that the Alpine countries apply for the biodiversity (land and freshwater) and landscape conservation, and where applicable ecological connectivity, and consider relevant to the Alps.

What instruments does the survey collect?

The instruments could be both legally binding and non-binding but must be established by one or more public institutions (i.e. policies, strategies, programs, regulations, conservation measures, spatial and landscape plans, protected areas management plans, water resources management tools, action plans, etc.). Therefore, projects results and research activities have been left out of this survey.

What is the aim of the survey?

The survey aims to identify and select the most relevant instruments to the Alps, in the areas mentioned above, in order to analyze their current or potential applicability and extensibility in the pan-alpine context. It also intends to highlight the gaps in the current scenario of instruments and how each Alpine country address them.

What information will the survey provide?

The survey purpose is to provide an overview of the objectives - general and specific - existing at national and sub-national level with reference to the Alpine biodiversity, and to highlight how these objectives integrate the general principles established by the main supranational instruments and documents and within the legal framework of the Alpine Convention (see *Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof*). The summary of this overview, within the stock-taking analysis, should contribute to detail and define the whole Alpine Biodiversity Target System (see *Annex 3 - Operational structure and guidelines for the definition of an Alpine Biodiversity Target System*). Furthermore, the survey analysis should contribute to the knowledge on the implementation status and current and potential effectiveness of the instruments. Moreover, it should indicate how these instruments could provide useful indications to define sectorial priorities, in line with the main topics addressed and dealt with on a transnational and multi-sectoral level within the context of the Alpine Convention.

⁹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/organization/thematic-working-bodies/detail/alpine-biodiversity-board/>

INSTRUCTIONS ON CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

The survey is carried out by means of form filled out by national and sub-national authorities and stakeholders that have the appropriate knowledge of the instrument identified as relevant to the conservation of biodiversity and the landscape in the Alps (i.e. Ministry for the Environment, National and Regional Agencies for the environmental protection, Regional territorial entities, River basin authorities, National and Regional park management bodies, etc., as well as environmental associations, professional bodies, networks, etc.). The compilers are identified and involved with the support of the Members and Observers of the Board, as well as the Focal Points and the Head Delegation of the Alpine Convention.

The form is aimed at describing a single instrument. Each instrument should be therefore described in a separate form. Please fill in the form for the number of instruments you consider appropriate.

Please pay attention that this survey addresses only national and sub-national instruments. Alpine-wide and international instruments will be analyzed apart. Projects results and research activities are not addressed neither; however relevant implementation projects could be indicated within the form.

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Stefano Raimondi
Affiliation	
Role/Competences	Protected areas and biodiversity coordinator Legambiente - naturalist
Contacts	s.raimondi@legambiente.it

FORM									
PART 1									
	IT01								
Name of the instrument	Plan for the Conservation and Management of the Wolf in Italy (latest version, March 2019)								
Brief description	<p>The new Plan for the Conservation and Management of the Wolf in Italy replaces the previous one, now expired for several years, addressing the issues of the state of the species and threats to its conservation, the processes of governance of management, actions for the management itself, dedicating a specific part also to the new knowledge about the presence of the wolf in the Alps, new knowledge and therefore unknown until the formulation of the previous plan. The instrument is not yet in force, lying for the moment in State-Regions conference after being dismissed by the Ministry.</p> <p>The conservation of the wolf has strong ecological (role for the whole ecosystem, placed at the top of the food chain), economic (flag and charismatic species that catalyze the attention, the participation of people, the enhancement of tourism, the limitation of ungulates, such as wild boar, which cause considerable damage to agriculture), aesthetic, ethical, cultural motivations. Ecological motivation is undoubtedly the most transversal, representing a fundamental element of natural ecosystems, including Alpine ecosystems, and whose conservation is beneficial for all other environmental components.</p>								
Competent body	Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea. The Ministry entrusted the Italian Zoological Union (UZI) with the drafting of the draft plan.								
Implementation body	Institution								
Relevant stakeholders	Technical staff of Parks and PPAA, breeders, farmers and economic subjects, recreational subjects, scientific community, ministries, regions and autonomous provinces, hunters, tourists and hikers, environmental and animal welfare associations.								
PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table> <tr> <td>National</td><td>x</td><td>Sub-national</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td>x</td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td>x</td></tr> </table>	National	x	Sub-national	x	Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region	x
National	x	Sub-national	x						
Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region	x						
Mainstreaming	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convenzione di Berna, IUCN European Work Programme 2017-2020, EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network, EU Strategy for Alpine Region – EUSALP, Alpine Convention (“Large Carnivores, Wild Ungulates and Society – WISO” Platform								

	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p>There are some LIFE projects on the theme, such as the recent Life WolfAlps</p>			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target¹⁰ does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	x	Select among Targets 1 – 4 1, 3	
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select among Targets 5 – 10 5,	
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select among Targets 11 – 13 12	
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select among Targets 17 – 20 17, 19	
PART 3				
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>			
	Conservation	4	Monitoring	4
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot;		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot;	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot;

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	4 - fully	4 - fully	4 - fully
	<p><i>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</i></p> <p>A very essential tool to plan, following the indications of the subjects in charge (Ministry on indication of Ispra), correct conservation actions of the species. Monitoring is an essential part of the knowledge, not yet completely exhaustive, for the wolf, especially in the Alpine area.</p> <p><i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</i></p> <p>The instrument consists to a large extent of direct conservation actions, relating in particular to a specific species. Among the indirect actions that the instrument provides for, those of communication towards the different interest groups should be mentioned because, over time, a change in individual behaviour can result in a direct advantage in relation to conservation.</p>		
Relevance to the Alps	<p>The Plan proposes the separation of the Italian wolf population, from a management point of view, into an Alpine and an Apennine population. The logic of this separation lies in the identification of units that are more coherent on the practical level of their management (similarity of occupied ecosystems and landscapes, ecological conditions and relations with anthropic activities) and is supported by scientific evidence related to the weak functional connectivity between the two populations.</p> <p><i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p>Unlike the Apennine population which is entirely included in the Italian territory, the Alpine population is in demographic, genetic and ecological continuity with the wolves present in the French and Swiss Alps and therefore, for management purposes, should be considered in its entirety and therefore on a cross-border scale between Italy, Switzerland, France, Austria and Slovenia. However, in the absence of a shared management plan between these countries, Italy has the duty to respond to the requirements of the Habitats Directive independently, through this Plan. These are specific objectives of the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to maintain the current demographic trends, the current area and the conservation status of the Alpine population and to improve their knowledge; - the achievement of a viable minimum population of the Alpine population, in cooperation with all countries in the Alpine region; - to achieve coexistence between wolf and human activities and conflict mitigation (timely conflict assessment, monitoring, prevention, mitigation coordinated at regional and national level). - prevent and counteract the spread of hybridization with stray dogs - favour a policy of participatory management of the main interest groups 		
Data harmonization	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p>The tool, among other things, aims to improve, in some Alpine geographical contexts to complete, the cognitive picture of the wolf population. With this in mind, it is necessary to harmonize the few previous data with the new data that will emerge from the surveys.</p>		
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p>The plan, approved and fired by MATTMA, is currently lying in Conference State-Region and therefore not yet in force.</p>		

PART 4

<p>Effectiveness</p>	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p>This is a much-needed instrument, which we are calling for the immediate definitive approval of at the State-Regions Conference in order to make it immediately applicable, in the light, above all, of the great work done to improve the first versions of the document, especially with regard to the very controversial parts of it, which provided for a derogation from the ban on the taking of specimens, a point on which considerable progress has been made in terms of modification thanks to the many comments that have been made. In order to further increase its effectiveness, more work could also be done on the financial means made available for the many important actions described, which risk becoming good intentions on paper and nothing else without an adequate commitment of resources for their implementation and coverage.</p> <p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The Plan has had a painful genesis because of initial proposals (exemptions from the ban on the removal and slaughter of specimens) which are now outdated, but differences of opinion remain between various stakeholders affected by different aspects of the problem, especially with regard to the wolf-human interface. The difficulty of synthesis on some points leads the plan to be still lying in the State-Region conference. A lack of the Plan is a clear identification of the economic resources to be made available for the listed measures.</p> </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <p>After years of uncertainty on the subject and in the absence of an instrument in force after years from the expiry of the previous plan, Italy had been waiting for a long time for a document able to establish a clear management strategy for a species of great importance but also able to trigger conflicts. After having removed the possible provisions for derogations from the collection and culling of specimens, the measures that remain in the Plan are fully consistent with the most recent strategies put in place by some project experiences (Wolfnet strategy) and therefore fully acceptable: actions for the mitigation of anthropogenic mortality (prevention and contrast of illegal activities), to prevent the presence of canine vagantism and wolf-dog hybridization, national coordination and planning, health aspects, damage prevention, compensation issue.</p> </td></tr> </table> <p><i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p> <p>Loss and fragmentation of habitat and land-use change Pollution Overfishing and unsustainable use of natural resources</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The Plan has had a painful genesis because of initial proposals (exemptions from the ban on the removal and slaughter of specimens) which are now outdated, but differences of opinion remain between various stakeholders affected by different aspects of the problem, especially with regard to the wolf-human interface. The difficulty of synthesis on some points leads the plan to be still lying in the State-Region conference. A lack of the Plan is a clear identification of the economic resources to be made available for the listed measures.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>After years of uncertainty on the subject and in the absence of an instrument in force after years from the expiry of the previous plan, Italy had been waiting for a long time for a document able to establish a clear management strategy for a species of great importance but also able to trigger conflicts. After having removed the possible provisions for derogations from the collection and culling of specimens, the measures that remain in the Plan are fully consistent with the most recent strategies put in place by some project experiences (Wolfnet strategy) and therefore fully acceptable: actions for the mitigation of anthropogenic mortality (prevention and contrast of illegal activities), to prevent the presence of canine vagantism and wolf-dog hybridization, national coordination and planning, health aspects, damage prevention, compensation issue.</p>						
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<p>Sectoral activities</p>	<p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>species</i></td><td><i>x</i></td><td><i>habitat</i></td><td><i>x</i></td><td><i>landscape</i></td><td><i>x</i></td><td><i>ecological connectivity</i></td><td><i>x</i></td></tr> </table>	<i>species</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>habitat</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>landscape</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>ecological connectivity</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>species</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>habitat</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>landscape</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>ecological connectivity</i>	<i>x</i>		

	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics¹¹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Climate Change</td> <td>X</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td></td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td> <td>X</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Economy</td> <td></td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mountain Agriculture</td> <td>X</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural Hazards</td> <td></td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Population & Culture</td> <td>X</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spatial Planning</td> <td>X</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soil Conservation</td> <td>X</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td></td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td>X</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water management</td> <td></td> <td>...</td> </tr> </table>	Climate Change	X	...	Energy		...	Forest	X	...	Green Economy		...	Mountain Agriculture	X	...	Natural Hazards		...	Population & Culture	X	...	Spatial Planning	X	...	Soil Conservation	X	...	Transport		...	Tourism	X	...	Water management		...
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Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>To build the prerequisites for a shared management plan among all the Alpine Countries, and to brake as much as possible the drifts of the Autonomous Regions of Trentino Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta (and also Veneto) with regard to the so-called "programmed culling".</p>																																				
Additional comments	...																																				

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<https://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/lupo-il-nuovo-piano-di-conservazione-e-gestione-prevede-la-prevenzione-attiva-e>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Stefano Raimondi
Affiliation	
Role/Competences	Protected areas and biodiversity coordinator Legambiente - naturalist
Contacts	s.raimondi@legambiente.it

¹¹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

FORM											
PART 1			IT02								
Name of the instrument	Interregional Action Plan for the conservation of the Brown Bear in the Central-Eastern Alps (PACOBACE) and its subsequent modification										
Brief description	It represents the reference document for the management of the Brown Bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>) for the Regions and Autonomous Provinces of the Central-Eastern Alps. Drawn up by an interregional technical table made up of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Autonomous Province of Bolzano, Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, Lombardy Region, Veneto Region, Ministry of Environment and ISPRA, the Plan has been formally adopted by the territorial Administrations involved and approved by MATTM with the Executive Decree n. 1810 of 5th November 2008. First example in Italy of a concerted Action Plan, shared and formally approved by the territorial Administrations involved.										
Competent body	Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea Autonomous Province of Trento, Autonomous Province of Bolzano, Regions Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lombardy Region, Veneto Region, Ministry of Environment and ISPRA										
Implementation body	Institution										
Relevant stakeholders	Technical staff of Parks and PPAA, breeders, farmers and economic subjects, recreational subjects, scientific community, ministries, regions and autonomous provinces, hunters, tourists, environmental and animal welfare associations										
PART 2											
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>National</th> <th></th> <th>Sub-national</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td> <td>x</td> <td>Alpine biogeographic region</td> <td>x</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			National		Sub-national		Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region	x
National		Sub-national									
Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region	x								
Mainstreaming	<p>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convenzione di Berna, IUCN European Work Programme 2017-2020, EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network, EU Strategy for Alpine Region – EUSALP, Alpine Convention Frameworks ("Large Carnivores, Wild Ungulates and Society – WISO" Platform)</p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p>In 1999, in order to save the small nucleus of surviving bears from an inevitable extinction, the Adamello Brenta Park with the Autonomous Province of Trento and the National Institute of Wildlife, benefiting from a European Union funding, started the Life <i>Ursus</i> project aimed at reconstituting a vital nucleus of bears in the Central Alps through the release of some individuals from Slovenia.</p>										

Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target¹² does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 1, 3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 11 – 13 12</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 17 – 20 17, 19</td></tr> </table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	x	Select among Targets 1 – 4 1, 3	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select among Targets 5 – 10 5	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select among Targets 11 – 13 12	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select among Targets 17 – 20 17, 19
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Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Conservation</th><th>4</th><th>Monitoring</th><th>4</th><th>...</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>The actions of monitoring, damage and emergency management, personnel training and communication identified by the Plan, have been developed also referring to the management experiences of this species gained in Trentino over the years and following the reintroduction of bears carried out by the Adamello Brenta Natural Park, the Autonomous Province of Trento, with the support of ISPRA and MATTMA.</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>With the subsequent amending Decree of 30.07.2015, the Ministry has integrated, within PACOBACE, a reworded chapter 3 on "Criteria and procedures for action against problem bears and intervention in critical situations". The chapter is added to those related to "Training" and "Communication strategies and initiatives".</p>	Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully					
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1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully												
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Although the Italian Alpine core is constantly growing, the conservation status of this small population remains precarious, considering the limited number of individuals composing it and the isolation of the Dinaric-Balkan area, which historically had not allowed any gene flow between the two populations. Obviously,</p>															

¹² <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<p>only a few individuals from this population are to be saved due to natural dispersion.</p> <p><i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p>The demographic increase of bear population in the Central-Eastern Alps, with consequent increase of problematic situations, has made necessary, also for a greater social acceptance of the species, a faster and more effective management of those individuals defined as "problematic" (definition revised in the following modification of the specific chapter of the Plan carried out in 2015), responsible for a series of economic damages and dangerous situations. The brown bear is, at the same time, a particularly protected species within a very strict national and international regulatory framework that underlines the ecological importance of this wildlife entity.</p>		
Data harmonization	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p>The tool, among other things, aims to improve the knowledge picture of the bear population in the Alps. In this perspective the plan contributes to the harmonization of historical presence data with those resulting from new surveys.</p>		
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p>Concerted Action Plan shared and formally approved by the local authorities involved.</p>		
PART 4			
Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p>Results are still modest due to poor implementation of the instrument or, worse, in some cases, inattention to specific obligations. It is necessary that the reference authorities, starting from the Ministry, enforce the obligations, prescriptions and indications provided for in the Plan</p> <p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Despite the formal approval by the local authorities involved, the instrument is still poorly implemented and taken into account, as the recent events involving the Autonomous Provinces that signed the document demonstrate. Own decisions that have not seen the obligatory request for authorizations to the Ministry for each intervention, for example removal, demonstrate that there is still much work to be done to make interinstitutional collaboration on the issue, consistent and effective.</p> </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <p>The Plan presents strategic points in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activation of a coherent and organic policy of damage prevention and compensation programmes; - prevention of the onset of problematic behaviours by bears, through actions of reconditioning of animals confiding; - activation of communication and information campaigns; - bear population and damage monitoring programmes. </td></tr> </table> <p><i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p> <p>Loss and fragmentation of habitat and land use change;</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Despite the formal approval by the local authorities involved, the instrument is still poorly implemented and taken into account, as the recent events involving the Autonomous Provinces that signed the document demonstrate. Own decisions that have not seen the obligatory request for authorizations to the Ministry for each intervention, for example removal, demonstrate that there is still much work to be done to make interinstitutional collaboration on the issue, consistent and effective.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The Plan presents strategic points in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activation of a coherent and organic policy of damage prevention and compensation programmes; - prevention of the onset of problematic behaviours by bears, through actions of reconditioning of animals confiding; - activation of communication and information campaigns; - bear population and damage monitoring programmes.
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	Pollution; Overexploitation and unsustainable use of natural resources																																												
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Additional comments	...																																												

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<https://www.minambiente.it/pagina/piano-dazione-interregionale-la-conservazione-dellorso-bruno-sulle-alpi-centro-orientali>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Stefano Raimondi
Affiliation	
Role/Competences	Protected areas and biodiversity coordinator Legambiente - naturalist
Contacts	s.raimondi@legambiente.it

¹³ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

FORM			
PART 1			IT03
Name of the instrument	The instrument is a Regulation, which translates into prevention policies for the issue of IAS (invasive alien species) at EU level; specifically, we are talking about EU Regulation 1143/2014.		
Brief description	The issue of invasive alien species was fully addressed by the EU with the adoption of the recent EU Regulation 1143/2014, which entered into force on 1 January 2015. The Regulation lays down rules to protect Europe's biodiversity and ecosystem services caused by the deliberate or accidental introduction and spread of IAS and to minimise and mitigate the impact these species may have on human health, biodiversity and the economy.		
Competent body	European Union		
Implementation body	Institution		
Relevant stakeholders	Economic and recreational subjects (floriculturists, animal traders, freelancers, recreational fishermen, hunters), scientific community, public subjects involved in the implementation of the Regulation, ministries, regions and autonomous provinces, cross-border inspection points, schools, park visitors and travellers, technical staff of Parks, zoos, aquariums, botanical gardens and scientific museums, technical staff of PPAA, environmental associations		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)		
	National		Sub-national
	Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	<p>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), UN Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network, Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), Convenzione di Berna, IUCN European Work Programme 2017-2020, EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, EU Strategy for Alpine Region – EUSALP, Alpine Convention Frameworks (“Alpine Biodiversity Board”, “Ecological Network” Platform 2006-2019)</p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p>Several Life (and non-life) projects dedicated to the issue of IAS eradication. Others, from a different point of view, address the issue starting from communication and "human dimension" such as LIFE ASAP</p>		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target¹⁴ does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 -</p>		

¹⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Structure of the Roof).													
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	x	Select among Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4											
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select among Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9											
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select among Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13											
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	x	Select among Targets 14 – 16 16											
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select among Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20											
PART 3														
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Conservation</th><th>4</th><th>Monitoring</th><th>3</th><th>...</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>Through the instrument, Member States are called upon to implement a set of management measures concerning the most harmful IAS, included in a specific list of species of Union relevance constantly reviewed and integrated, identified on the basis of a specific risk assessment for nature conservation, as well as for economic, social and health impacts, conducted at European level. Consequently, the monitoring of these species appears to be a key activity for the containment of these risks.</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>All the recommendations and indications for the various categories of stakeholders identified, which play a role in the dissemination of IAS, can be considered as indirect actions related to biodiversity conservation.</p>				Conservation	4	Monitoring	3	...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation	4	Monitoring	3	...										
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully										
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Among the many species of EU interest included in the reference list, some also have relevance for the Alpine areas, others, not yet arrived, are kept under observation for the possible future impact they could have on the whole area..</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>In the Alpine area there are several species of EU interest in which the adoption of management measures is recommended. Among these:</p>													

	Invertebrates (American crayfish, California crayfish, Louisiana crayfish, yellow-footed Asian hornet); Pisces (Pseudorasbora parva); Amphibians (American bullfrog in low hill); Reptiles (American marsh tortoise); Mammals (Pallas squirrel limited to Lombardy only, nutria, raccoon dog only as sporadic, sporadic and occasional muskrat, grey squirrel, Siberian tamia); Plants (parrot plant, baccaris, Nuttall water plague, Mantegazza panace, glandular balsamin, arched water plague, peploid porracchia, American yarrow only for Piedmont currently, kudzu, ailanthus, Gymnocoronis spilanthoides, Japanese hops).							
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: Existing data must be harmonised by this instrument. In fact, the list of species of EU interest has already undergone numerous additions and updates, and more are expected in the near future.							
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: Adoption. On January 30, 2018, Legislative Decree no. 230/2017 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union for the adaptation of Italian national legislation to the provisions of EU Regulation no. 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 22, 2014, containing provisions aimed at preventing and managing the introduction and spread of invasive alien species.							
PART 4								
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness? State of implementation of the instrument difficult to quantify at the moment for its effectiveness, given the complexity of the issue, the relatively recent entry into force of the legislative decree of adoption, the many projects dealing with the subject at the same time. Continuing to act on the issue of information/training is essential to increase its effectiveness.							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: The Regulation does not currently provide for specific financial instruments; in the EU, support for IAS projects is currently provided only through financial instruments such as LIFE, Horizon 2020, the RDP / PSR (2014-2020), the European Regional Development Fund (Interreg, Alcotra, etc.).				Strengths: The growing update of a theme that in the past was the exclusive prerogative of professionals and that now, thanks also to project experiences (LIFE above all but not only) is beginning to be of public domain and interest.			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: Invasive Alien Species							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological	x

							connectivity	
	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics¹⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>							
	Climate Change		X		...			
	Energy				...			
	Forest		X		...			
	Green Economy				...			
	Mountain Agriculture		X		...			
	Natural Hazards		X		...			
	Population & Culture		X		...			
	Spatial Planning		X		...			
	Soil Conservation		X		...			
	Transport		X		...			
	Tourism		X		...			
	Water management		X		...			
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>Greater support in cultural and economic terms in order to reduce the impact of IAS also through new management plans.</p>							
Additional comments	...							

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<https://www.minambiente.it/pagina/specie-esotiche-invasive>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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Role/Competences	Director
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FORM
PART 1
IT04

¹⁵ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: Park Plan, integrated with the Management Plan of the Site of Community Interest SCI IT1201000 "Gran Paradiso National Park" in implementation of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), Birds (2009/147/EC) - spatial planning tool. The Plan is drawn up in accordance with the Framework Law on Protected Areas no. 394/1991.							
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. ... The Plan regulates the protection of the natural, environmental, historical, cultural and traditional values of the Park, as well as the organization of the territory in areas with different degrees of protection (areas with integral reserve, general oriented, agricultural and economic-social promotion). It also establishes the destination and use restrictions of the various areas, regulating the uses, activities and interventions of conservation, recovery, enhancement and transformation eligible in the protected area, providing guidelines and criteria for the protection of flora, fauna and the natural environment in general, identifying vehicular and pedestrian accessibility systems (with particular regard to routes, access and facilities reserved for the disabled and the elderly), services for the management and social function of the park (such as museums, visitor centers, information offices, camping areas, agro-tourism activities). The scope of the Park coincides with that of the SCI IT1201000 and therefore the Management Plan of the Site of Community Interest, drawn up in accordance with the Conservation Measures of the Regions of Piedmont and Aosta Valley, integrates the Technical Implementation Rules with further operational specifications oriented to the protection of habitats and species present in the Park, and protected under the Habitats Directive.							
Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Piedmont Region; Aosta Valley Autonomous Region; Park Authority.							
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Gran Paradiso National Park Authority - Non-economic public law body, subject to the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea							
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: Other local public bodies, private entities (natural and legal persons)							
PART 2								
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td></td><td>Sub-national</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National		Sub-national	x	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
National		Sub-national	x					
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region						
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): SCI Management Plan: Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network; Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) For each type of habitat and species, an evaluation sheet has been drawn up and contains the following information: - the characterization of the habitat type or species;							

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>the indicators to be used for monitoring;</i>- <i>the state of conservation;</i>- <i>possible threats;</i>- <i>the conservation measures contained in the Park Plan and/or the Regulations, coordinated with the conservation measures of the two Regions, articulated in prohibitions, obligations and good practices;</i>- <i>the actions of the monitoring programme, coordinated with the annual Performance Plan of the Park Authority.</i> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p><i>For several years now, the Park has been the leader of a project to monitor animal biodiversity in the Alpine environment, which also involves other Alpine protected areas.</i></p> <p><i>The Park has also prepared, in the last renewal approved by the Regions during 2019, the Multi-year Economic and Social Plan (PPES) for the promotion of activities compatible with the environment of the protected area. The PPES is aimed at fostering the economic and social development of the communities living in the park and located in the adjacent areas. In particular, it envisages five strategic projects (doing business, creating quality, promoting the territory, a territory for research and making communities), the deployment of which - in their respective fields - will concern the valorisation of the territory through the conservation of natural peculiarities (wilderness), the support to the population and its rootedness in the local economic system and, finally, the improvement of the social and tourist fruition based on the identity features of the Park places.</i></p>															
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target¹⁶ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <table><tr><td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...</td></tr><tr><td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 5</td></tr><tr><td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 11 – 13 12</td></tr><tr><td>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...</td></tr><tr><td>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 17 – 20 19</td></tr></table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select among Targets 5 – 10 5	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select among Targets 11 – 13 12	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select among Targets 17 – 20 19
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...														
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Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...														
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select among Targets 17 – 20 19														
PART 3																

¹⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>4</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>4</td><td>Management</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p><i>The drawing up of the Park Plan, which originates from Law 394/91, combines, in all its documents, conservation requirements with those of the socio-economic development of the protected area.</i></p> <p><i>As far as monitoring is concerned, it is an integral part of the actions foreseen in the SCI Management Plan.</i></p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p><i>The control of the transformations of the territory within the Park is subject to the issue of prior authorisation, in accordance with Law 394/91. This specific regulatory constraint, peculiar to the park areas, represents the point of contact between the higher requirements of naturalistic protection and the development of economic and social activities.</i></p> <p><i>The formation of plans for the management of natural resources, such as forest management plans or pasture plans, must necessarily take into account the prescriptive indications contained both in the Technical Regulations for the implementation of the Plan and in the SCI Management Plan. The application of the impact assessment procedure, where foreseen, is an additional protection tool for habitats and species.</i></p>	Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Management	4	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	
Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Management	4								
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully									
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p><i>The Park Plan has a local value, due to its very nature as a planning tool for the single protected area.</i></p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>...</p>												
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>NO</p>												
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>Approval of the Gran Paradiso National Park Plan OJ No 127, 1 June 2019.</p> <p>The Park Plan was approved by Resolution No. 349 of 22 March 2019 of the Autonomous Region of Valle d'Aosta and Resolution No. 32-8597 of 22 March 2019 of the Piedmont Region.</p>												
PART 4													
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to</p>												

	increase its effectiveness? <i>The Park Plan is a recently approved instrument, the verification of its effectiveness is foreseen through periodic reports on the state of implementation of the objectives of the plan and on any problems that require corrective actions.</i>										
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.										
	Weaknesses: <i>Insufficient awareness of local populations in relation to the attraction potential of the protected area as a biodiversity reserve</i>				Strengths: <i>A strongly habitat and species conservation-oriented approach</i>						
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: <i>For the containment of biodiversity loss, the Park Plan and the SCI Management Plan provide prescriptions and good practices for the planning, design, implementation of interventions and artefacts.</i>										
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)										
	species	x	habitat	x	landscape		ecological connectivity	x			
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ¹⁷ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)										
	Climate Change					...					
	Energy				X	<i>Under the Technical Regulations for the implementation of the Plan (NTA), hydroelectric power generation is limited to micro power stations for self-consumption. In addition, the use of energy-saving and energy-efficient technologies is promoted for accommodation facilities, even at high altitudes.</i>					
	Forest				X	<i>In the NTAs, "Areas of forest vegetation importance" are identified, which represent stands where free evolution and an almost total absence of intervention is foreseen. In general, forest interventions must be oriented to the respect of the forest ecosystem with specific further prescriptions, contained in the SCI Management Plan (PdG).</i>					
	Green Economy				X	<i>NTAs are expected to favour solutions</i>					

¹⁷ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

			<i>aimed at maximum mitigation of anthropogenic impacts, such as the careful management of solid waste and wastewater disposal.</i>
	Mountain Agriculture	X	<i>The NTAs protect agricultural and zootechnical activities carried out in traditional ways and techniques, aimed at the conservative use of existing resources in the agroecosystem, the recovery of crops and breeding of traditional breeds, the maintenance of biodiversity, the protection of the agricultural landscape, the conservation of local cultures.</i>
	Natural Hazards	X	<i>The NTA provides for management methods for the maintenance of the territory, such as the use of naturalistic engineering techniques for the hydraulic systems, both on the riverbed and on the bank, and slope systems. All the prescriptions identify exceptions for the interventions necessary for public safety.</i>
	Population & Culture	X	<i>The NTAs provide for the identification of elements of specific historical, artistic, cultural and archaeological interest. The permitted works are therefore regulated, depending on the type, with the relative prescriptions for the protection and valorisation of the testimonies of the local culture. Moreover, the NTAs protect all-natural environments, modified by human presence through traditional economic activities, in its peculiarity characterizing the territory of the park area.</i>
	Spatial Planning	X	<i>The NTAs are oriented to define, for each area with a different degree of protection, permitted destinations and interventions; the projects and implementation programmes (PPA) draw the programmatic lines for the realization of a sustainable economic development of the valleys of the Park, which can be usefully integrated in the local planning. The PdG contains prescriptive indications and good management practices to be considered when drawing up plans for the use of</i>

			<p><i>natural resources as forest stands or pasture areas; for the protection of the species, temporal and spatial limitations may be set (e.g. limitations to overflight, even of drones, and to tourist use, etc.) linked to anthropic disturbance.</i></p> <p><i>In its overall articulation, the Park Plan plays a dual role of binding measures and guidelines for subordinate planning that is respectful of the protected natural context.</i></p>
	Soil Conservation	X	<p><i>The cartography attached to the Plan identifies different types of geomorphological and soil peculiarities (e.g. wetlands and peat bogs, rocky limestone and detritus environments...) to which specific prescriptions contained in the NTAs correspond, which aim at preserving their singular characteristics in order not to deteriorate both the history of the land and the natural landscape. Quarries and mines may not be cultivated within the protected area. The forest formations historically represented an important instrument of protection for man and soil protection and therefore the protection forests ("banite") are particularly protected.</i></p> <p><i>The prohibition of the use of herbicides and chemical fertilisers is specified in the PdG.</i></p>
	Transport	X	<p><i>The NTAs identify the accessibility system within the protected area. The characteristics and construction typologies of the road system in the Park must be harmonized with the environmental context and the dimensioning of the accessory works parameterized to the incoming and outgoing flows. The new road system for agroforestry use is indicated by the Park's planning. The Park Authority promotes the provision of collective services defining the most appropriate forms in relation to the mobility needs of residents and tourists (e.g. shuttles, closure to private vehicular traffic in sensitive areas).</i></p>

	Tourism	X	<i>The NTAs specifically call for the development of tourism that is compatible with the protection needs of the protected area and therefore with a sustainable approach, encouraging the processes of diversification and qualification of the offer, the development of appropriate forms of enjoyment, the most balanced spatial and temporal distribution of visitor flows, also in order to consolidate local socio-economic conditions. As far as the excursion fruition of the territory is concerned, the planning qualifies the hiking infrastructure and accommodation facilities at high altitude in order to distribute tourist flows and orient the offer according to the various types of tourists approaching the protected area. The PdG indicates, for sensitive species, limitations linked to the disturbance generated by the tourist presence (e.g. photography, climbing, etc.).</i>
	Water management	X	<i>The water management is oriented to the maintenance and requalification, to consolidate and raise the degree of naturalness and hydraulic and ecological functionality. The quality and quantity of the water resource must also be preserved in order to maintain the capacity to host biological communities, including the component of peripheral floristic habitats. In addition, when carrying out the works in the riverbed, the need to provide works that contribute to maintaining the continuity of the riverbed, both in terms of morphology and the presence of running water, must always be considered.</i>
Added value	<p><i>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i></p> <p><i>In relation to the collaboration between the Authorities operating in the Alpine region, mentioned by the Convention, it could be useful to implement an on-line platform that collects, in the form of a catalogue with reference to the respective institutional sites, the planning and management tools and the thematic technical papers, in order to strengthen collaboration in the different fields (legal, scientific, economic and technical).</i></p>		
Additional comments	...		

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Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<http://www.pngp.it/vivere-nel-parco/piano-del-parco>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Mauro Masiero
Affiliation	Dip. Territorio e Sistemi Agro-Forestali (TESAF), Università degli Studi di Padova
Role/Competences	Researcher/Economy and Forestry Policy
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FORM	
PART 1	
IT05	
Name of the instrument	National Forest Strategy (SFN)
Brief description	The SFN, provided for by art. 6, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree no. 34/2018. Consolidated Law on Forests and Forest Chains (TUFF), aims to define a strategic framework for the management and improvement of national forest resources over the next 20 years. In particular, the NFC aims to define General Objectives, with direct reference to the Guiding Principles of the second Forestry Strategy of the European Union, Actions (operational, specific and instrumental), which translate these Objectives on an operational level, and Financial instruments that can be activated for the operational implementation of the Actions.
Competent body	Institution Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Tourism Department of European and International Policies and Rural Development General Forest Management
Implementation body	Institutions Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Tourism; Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea; Forest, Environmental and Agri-food Units Command of the Carabinieri Corps; Regional and Local Administrations
Relevant stakeholders	Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Tourism; Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea; Forest, Environmental and Agri-food Units Command of the Carabinieri; Regional and Local Administrations; Research Institutes and Bodies; Protected Natural Areas Management Bodies; Universities; Non-governmental Organizations; Trade Associations; Forest owners (public and private); Companies.
PART 2	
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)

	National	X	Sub-national																
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region																
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>The instrument expressly refers to the following international and European instruments: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) Common Agricultural Policy and European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development</p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p>																		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target¹⁸ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <p>Note: The Convention on Biodiversity, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 20 Aichi Targets are expressly mentioned by the SFN in the introduction and with reference to the European and international framework of reference</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td> <td>X</td> <td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td> <td>X</td> <td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td> <td>X</td> <td>Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</td> <td>X</td> <td>Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td> <td>X</td> <td>Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...</td> </tr> </table>				Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	X	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...																	
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Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...																	
PART 3																			
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>																		

¹⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>Improvement</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 – a lot</td><td>3 – a lot</td><td>3 – a lot</td></tr> </table>	Conservation	Monitoring	Improvement	3 – a lot	3 – a lot	3 – a lot
Conservation	Monitoring	Improvement					
3 – a lot	3 – a lot	3 – a lot					
	<p>Although the NFC does not have an exclusive focus on biodiversity, the first of its three general objectives (Objective A) is to enhance sustainable management and the multifunctional role of forests. In this context, the operative Action number 1, Biological Diversity in forest ecosystems, aims at pursuing: (i) the Monitoring of the national forest biodiversity, (ii) the Reduction of the loss and improvement of the biological diversity of forest ecosystems, (iii) the Conservation and improvement of the structural ecological diversity and complexity and functional biogeographical and landscape of the agro-sylvo-pastoral heritage and (iv) the Promotion of biodiversity conservation at all levels of forest planning.</p>						
	<p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>As mentioned above, although the SNF does not have an exclusive focus on biodiversity, it provides for a variety of complementary and related measures and actions that are designed to promote multifunctional management of national forest resources. These measures and actions include planning, monitoring/control/reporting, financial support and valorisation tools (e.g. by supporting the development of market mechanisms aimed at promoting ecosystem services, including biodiversity) and more.</p>						
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc</p> <p>The SNF applies to all national public and private forests, including therefore the Alpine forests. Through the promotion of active and responsible and multifunctional management of these resources, the SNF aims to enhance the contribution that forests can make, on different scales, in environmental, social and economic terms. It follows that the SNF intends on the one hand to promote the conservation and improvement of the environmental and biodiversity values of forest resources, but also, where possible and in compliance with the principles and criteria of sustainable forest management, to support land management for the direct and indirect well-being of mountain communities and communities in general.</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>Promote active, planned, multifunctional and multidisciplinary management of natural resources, making them an active resource and instrument in the fight against the climate crisis, to protect the resources themselves and the communities that, directly or indirectly, depend on being.</p>						
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>The SNF provides for a specific sub-action to promote coordination in data collection. This sub-action is aimed at promoting coordination and integration in the collection of data and information between the different organisations and bodies in the forestry sector, also in order to promote the exchange of information and links between the different information systems, as well as support the exercise of policy functions in the forestry sector and respond to the monitoring commitments of the forestry sector at international level.</p>						

	<i>This Sub-Action is integrated with the Specific Sub-Action C.4.1 - Implementation of international commitments in the approach to monitoring and evaluation of national policies</i>													
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: <i>Approved</i>													
PART 4														
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p><i>Considered the very recent approval of the SFN, it is not possible at present to make a judgement in terms of its effectiveness. Nevertheless, it is useful to remember that the development and approval of the SFN is an integral part of a wider path of institutional, political and regulatory reform of the national forest sector, with the logic of promoting the conservation and improvement of national forest resources through active, planned and responsible management policies, in order to promote a balanced coexistence of environmental, social and economic concerns and interests.</i></p>													
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.													
	Weaknesses: ...		Weaknesses: ...											
	<p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p><i>Abandonment and lack of active management of forest resources, invasive species, climate change and extreme events</i></p>													
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)													
	Species E.g. eradication of invasive alien species	X	Habitat E.g. preservation of areas of high naturalistic value and high ecological quality	X	Landascape E.g. preservation of the national agroforestry landscape through the integration of biodiversity conservation and Sustainable Forest Management (SFP).	X	ecological connectivity E.g. restoration and connection of fragmented forest formations and stands of particular bio- ecological value	X						
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ¹⁹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential													

¹⁹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)		
	Climate Change	X	Active forest management to promote carbon storage in and out of the forest (wood products) but also to increase resilience to climate change and extreme events.
	Energy	X	Enhancing the efficient use of forest biomass for energy use
	Forest	X	The instrument is aimed at promoting active, responsible and multifunctional management of national forests, including Alpine forests.
	Green Economy	X	Valorisation of the supply chains and economies linked to forest management: from traditional supply chains (wood and wild products) to market mechanisms for the valorisation of ecosystem services
	Mountain Agriculture		...
	Natural Hazards	X	Active forest management as a form of land management in order to reduce the risks of instability and increase resilience against extreme events, to the benefit of both forest ecosystems and communities dependent on them.
	Population & Culture	X	Support for the creation of qualification, training and professional employment opportunities. Support for local economies and the well-being of people through proper forest management. Promotion and maintenance of cultural ecosystem services (recreation, tourism, environmental education, green care...). Enhancement of traditional management forms and local knowledge
	Spatial Planning	X	Promotion of forms of planning on different scales: from integrated, multidisciplinary and inter-territorial large area forest planning to public and private property planning in line with the principles and criteria of sustainable forest management.
	Soil Conservation	X	Maintenance of a mosaic of different uses and land cover through forms of active forest management (mosaic agriculture, forests, grazing, man-made and natural landscapes)

	Transport		...
	Tourism	X	Promotion and maintenance of cultural ecosystem services (recreation, tourism, environmental education, green care...).
	Water management	X	Forest management oriented, where relevant, to regulatory ecosystem services, including water regulation and other water-related services.
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: <i>Harmonization and integration - in terms of methodology and content - with SFNs from other Alpine countries.</i>		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

Waiting for the SFN to be made available online:

White Paper of the Italian Woods, towards a new National Strategy for the forestry sector

www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/19358

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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FORM	
PART 1	
IT06	
Name of the instrument	Conservation and Development Plan (PCS) of the Julian Pre-Alps Regional Nature Park PLAN
Brief description	The PCS is the implementation tool of the Park which, according to art. 2 of LR 42/96, has as its own purposes: 1) preserve, protect, restore and improve the natural environment and its resources; 2) to pursue a social, economic and cultural development by promoting the qualification of the living and working conditions of the resident communities, through productive activities compatible with the purposes mentioned in number 1), also experimental, as well as the conversion and enhancement of existing traditional activities by proposing models of alternative development in marginal areas; 3) to promote the increase of the naturalistic culture through the development of

	<i>educational, informative, divulgative, training and scientific research activities, also interdisciplinary.</i> <i>The Park, through the PCS, in agreement with the local authorities concerned, organizes coordinated development actions, especially in the agro-sylvo-zootechnical, handicraft, trade and tourism sectors based on the products of the protected area and on the quality of its environment.</i>			
Competent body	Julian Prealps Natural Park Authority PUBLIC BODY			
Implementation body	Julian Prealps Natural Park Authority PUBLIC BODY			
Relevant stakeholders	Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia Park Municipalities Owners and users of properties within the protected area Economic operators carrying out activities within the protected area Protected area users Economic operators carrying out activities related to the protected area Triglav National Park (Slovenia)			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)			
	National		Sub-national	X
	Trans-border	X	Alpine biogeographic region	X
Mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR)- The Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) and the World Biosphere Reserve Network (WNBR)- Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 network- Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) <i>Interventions for the socio-economic and cultural development of the PCS</i> https://www.parcoprealpigiulie.it/public/file/AMMINISTRAZIONE%20TRASPARENTE/PCS_var_1/Interventi_di_sviluppo_variante_1.pdf			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ²⁰ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	Targets 1, 3, 4	
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Targets 5, 7	

²⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Targets 11, 12, 13			
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services					
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Targets 17, 20			
PART 3						
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?					
	Conservation	3	Monitoring	3	Sustainable development	3
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: The PCS is by definition oriented towards conservation and sustainable development. Monitoring is essential to pursue these objectives. Obviously not the whole Plan is completely devoted to one of these areas.					
	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: The PCS provides for the implementation of specific actions on habitats and species and is harmonised with the Management Plans of the connected Natura 2000 areas. It also provides for the possibility to contribute to the maintenance of meadows and pastures also in order to preserve the biodiversity of these habitats.					
Relevance to the Alps	Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc: ... Monitoring, conservation and management of alpine habitats and species.					
	Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc: Conservation of cultivated biodiversity Training and involvement of the younger generations					
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: ... No methodological indications are given and therefore it is open to proposals for harmonisation which may include					
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: ... The instrument is approved and in progress					
PART 4						
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to					

	<p>increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>...</p> <p>The instrument appears to be effective. Interesting is the attempt to combine the dimension of biodiversity protection with that of sustainable development as a founding and structural element of the Plan.</p> <p>An effort should be made to review the methodology related to the urban and building dimension.</p>																																
	<p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Methodology connected with the urban and building dimension.</p> </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <p>Combining the dimension of biodiversity protection with that of sustainable development as a founding and structural element of the Plan.</p> </td></tr> </table> <p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disappearance of "open" habitats (meadows and pastures) - Punctual pressure of certain forms of breeding - Climate change 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Methodology connected with the urban and building dimension.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Combining the dimension of biodiversity protection with that of sustainable development as a founding and structural element of the Plan.</p>																														
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Methodology connected with the urban and building dimension.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Combining the dimension of biodiversity protection with that of sustainable development as a founding and structural element of the Plan.</p>																																
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>x</td><td>habitat</td><td>x</td><td>landscape</td><td>x</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>little</td></tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics²¹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Climate Change</td><td>In a limited way</td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Green Economy</td><td>little</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mountain Agriculture</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Natural Hazards</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Population & Culture</td><td>little</td></tr> <tr> <td>Spatial Planning</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Soil Conservation</td><td>little</td></tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td><td>little</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Water management</td><td>In a limited way</td></tr> </table>	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	little	Climate Change	In a limited way	Energy	Yes	Forest	Yes	Green Economy	little	Mountain Agriculture	Yes	Natural Hazards	Yes	Population & Culture	little	Spatial Planning	Yes	Soil Conservation	little	Transport	little	Tourism	Yes	Water management	In a limited way
species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	little																										
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Soil Conservation	little																																
Transport	little																																
Tourism	Yes																																
Water management	In a limited way																																
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The instrument should be compared with other similar instruments in order to extrapolate</p>																																

²¹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	<i>its positive aspects in order to arrive at the most detailed (but also pragmatic) guidelines possible for the drafting of new local/regional sustainability instruments in the light of the climatic and socio-economic changes that have occurred and/or are underway.</i>
Additional comments	...

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

[https://www.parcoprealpigiulie.it/it/Istituzionale/AMMINISTRAZIONE TRASPARENTE/Pianificazione e governo del territorio/Pianificazione e governo del territorio.aspx](https://www.parcoprealpigiulie.it/it/Istituzionale/AMMINISTRAZIONE_TRASPARENTE/Pianificazione_e_governo_del_territorio/Pianificazione_e_governo_del_territorio.aspx)

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	MATTEO VIVIANI
Affiliation	NATURAL PARK ADAMELLO BRENTA (PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI TRENTO – IT)
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FORM	
PART 1	
IT07	
Name of the instrument	Indicate at the same time whether the instrument is a policy, a strategy, a programme, etc: <i>PARK PLAN - management tool for a protected area</i>
Brief description	Provide a short description of the instrument, highlighting in a timely manner the general principles, objectives and areas of intervention. <i>Instrument for the protection of natural and environmental, historical, cultural, anthropological and traditional values, in the pursuit of the aims of the provincial nature parks; determines and identifies the subdivision of the areas into Integral, Guided and Controlled Reserves as well as Special Reserves. It sets the discipline for the management and conservation of environmental resources, urban planning activities and the behaviour of users and visitors.</i>
Competent body	Indicate the type of competent authority (institution, organisation, agency): <i>Adopted by the Park Management Committee, it comes into force after being approved by the Provincial Council and published in the BUR (Official Gazette).</i>
Implementation body	Indicate the type of implementing authority or authorities (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>Adamello Brenta Nature Park Authority - Provincial Nature Park provided for by the Network of Provincial Protected Areas (Art. 43 of Provincial Law 23/05/2007 n. 11 Government of forest and mountain territory, watercourses and protected areas)</i>
Relevant stakeholders	Please indicate the main stakeholders interested in the implementation of the instrument: <i>Adamello Brenta Nature Park Authority Autonomous Province of Trento</i>

PARTE 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Please indicate if the instrument is national or sub-national and if it is also implemented at transboundary level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographical region. (Multiple answers allowed)		
	National		Sub-national
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p><i>EEC Directive 92/43 of 21 May 1992 - SAC management tool</i></p> <p><i>Birds Directive EEC 79/409 of 2 April 1979 - instrument for the implementation of SPAs</i></p> <p><i>Provincial Law no. 11 of 23 May 2007</i></p>		
	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim</p> <p><i>Art. 3 of the Implementation Rules of the Park Plan:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations; - Fauna Plan - Action Plans (sectoral or territorial) - Conservation measures specific to SACs 		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target²² does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>		
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	Yes	Select among Targets 1 – 4 1-2-3
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	Yes	Select among Targets 5 – 10 5-7
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	No	Select among Targets 11 – 13 11-12
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	No	Select among Targets 14 – 16
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	Yes	Select among Targets 17 – 20 17
PARTE 3			
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)		

²² <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?			
	Conservation	3	Monitoring	1
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation <i>The instrument mainly dictates the planning rules of the Park's reserves, the relative urban planning disciplines, for activities and behaviours; it dictates the conservation measures for the SACs and provides only indications on the monitoring plans to be developed in sub-level plans.</i>			
	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: <i>- Financial incentive plan (mowing activities to maintain lawn)</i>			
Relevance to the Alps	Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc: : <i>- Application of the provisions of Directive 92/43 (Impact assessment); - Specific conservation measures for SACs</i>			
	Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:			
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: <i>Progetto Life + T.E.N. (Trentino Ecological Network): "a focal point for a Pan-Alpine Ecological Network" proposes to create a polyvalent ecological network in the provincial territory.</i>			
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc <i>ADOPTED</i> with Resolution of the Management Committee of the Park Authority n. 16 of 28/10/2019 <i>APPROVED</i> with Resolution of the Provincial Council n. 2029 of 13/12/2019			
PART 4				
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness? ... <i>Improve information to the public (visitor users); improve information on the regulatory and procedural framework</i>			
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.			
	Weaknesses: ... <i>It is an urban planning instrument: all modifications to it must be carried out using the urban planning variant procedure.</i>		Strengths: ... <i>It is a complete instrument that collects the whole discipline of planning, urban planning, conservation and behaviour.</i>	

	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: ...Loss of habitat caused by land use change, infrastructure; anthropogenic disturbance factors to the detriment of animal species;							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	3	habitat	3	landscape	2	ecological connectivity	2
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ²³ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change				no	...		
	Energy				no	...		
	Forest				yes	Expression of approval opinion of Forest Management Plans		
	Green Economy				no	...		
	Mountain Agriculture				yes	Financial plan to support lawn mowing activities		
	Natural Hazards				no	...		
	Population & Culture				no	...		
	Spatial Planning				yes	Urban planning, building patrimony		
	Soil Conservation				sì	zoning in reserves		
	Transport				sì	Viability management, parking and tourist mobility		
Tourism				sì	Use, visitors' cover, regulations			
Water management				sì	Fishing legislation, Action Plan for monitoring water quality			
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: Exportable as a model and structure. Strategies are those common to networks of protected areas Any forecasts and discipline should be recalibrated on the local regulatory framework and territorial context.							
Additional comments								

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

²³ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

<https://www.pnab.it/amministrazione/amministrazione-trasparente/pianificazione-e-governo-del-territorio/piano-del-parco/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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FORM	
PART 1	
IT08	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:
Brief description	<p>GUIDELINES FOR THE GREEN SYSTEM – LGSV</p> <p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>The Guidelines on the Green System (LGSV) provided for by art. 35 par. 4 of the NdA of the Territorial Coordination Plan of the Province of Turin, were created with the aim of providing the municipal administrations to technicians with technical and/or procedural guidelines for the implementation of the CTP2, in accordance with art. 5 par. 6 of the same Norms</p> <p>In particular, the LGSV aim to contain soil consumption, increase, qualify and conserve ecosystem services, with particular attention to biodiversity and promote, compatibly with the socio-economic development needs of the territory, a rational use of natural resources.</p> <p>To meet these needs, the Guidelines on the Green System are divided into three dossiers:</p> <p>A. Ecological Network Guidelines (LGRE): The objective of this document is to provide criteria, methodologies and operational and implementation guidelines for the planning and design of the Ecological Network at the local scale. The process leading to the implementation of a territory's reticularity must include: an analytical phase, an evaluation phase, a planning phase, an implementation and executive design phase and, finally, a management and monitoring phase.</p> <p>The process of implementation of reticularity that is described is based on the belief that the ecological reticularity of a territory is fundamentally for its ecological functionality. In order to improve the ecological reticularity of a territory it is essential to identify and analyze the existing reticularity.</p> <p>The bioecological approach focused on habitats leads to the use of land use data as a fundamental source of information; on the basis of the analysis of the ecological functionality attributed to the different types of Land Use, it is possible to assess the ecological functionality of the territory; it is therefore possible to make a reading that identifies both the reticularity of the territory and the environmental critical issues present.</p> <p>B. Guidelines for Mitigation and Offsetting (LGMC): the purpose of this booklet is to provide criteria and methods for the identification of adequate environmental mitigation and offsets resulting from negative impacts caused from the realization of settlements, infrastructures,</p>

Competent body	works and manufactures, as required from article 13 of the Implementing Norms of the CTP2. They are directed both at external users (professionals, municipal technicians, administrators, etc.) and internal users (metropolitan city technicians), with the objective of supporting them to select, both in the planning / design and evaluation phase, the appropriate compensation and mitigation measures. At the moment, the preparation of file C: Guidelines for periurban areas (LGAP) is also in progress. Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>Metropolitan City of Turin</i>								
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>Metropolitan City of Turin and all the local authorities within its territory</i>								
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: <i>All the 312 Municipalities of the territory of the Metropolitan City of Turin</i>								
PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed) <i>Is a sub-national instrument at provincial level. Its indications are orientated towards the teriatric field of competence, which falls largely within the Alpine biogeographical region.</i>								
Mainstreaming	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td></td><td>Sub-national</td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National		Sub-national	X	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
National		Sub-national	X						
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region							
Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): <i>The instrument implements: the Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (Council of Europe, 1996); the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992; the IUCN World Conservation Strategy 1980, the Rio United Nations Convention 1992, the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network, the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), the Common Agricultural Policy and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, the European Landscape Convention, the Communication from the Commission of 22 September 2006: 'Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection' (COM(2006) 231 final), the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Green Infrastructure - Enhancing Natural Capital in Europe {SWD(2013) 155 final. With regard to compensation, the reference is, of course, also the legislative decree 152/2006 and smi "Norme in materia ambientale" or Environmental Code and the legislative decree 227/2001 "Guidelines and modernisation of the forestry sector, pursuant to Article 7 of Law No 57 of 5 March 2001".</i>									
Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? <i>Since it is not a prescription, the design of REL was developed only by a few municipalities. We mention for example the municipality of Chieri, None, Rivarolo.</i> <i>Which Strategic Goals of the Biodiversity Targets²⁴ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</i>									
Link to Aichi Biodiversity									

²⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

Targets	<p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td>X</td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>X</td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>X</td><td>Select among Targets 11 – 13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</td><td>X</td><td>Select among Targets 14 – 16</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>X</td><td>Select among Targets 17 – 20</td></tr> </table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	Select among Targets 1 – 4	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	X	Select among Targets 14 – 16	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20
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Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10														
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Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	X	Select among Targets 14 – 16														
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20														
PART 3																
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>4</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>2</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: <i>The LGSV were created to promote the protection and improvement of biodiversity in the territory of the metropolitan city through the preparation of Local Ecological Networks projects.</i></p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: <i>The instrument promotes the development of these themes in the content of local planning. The CTP2 provides that the implementation of the provincial ecological network project or ecological networks elaborated and proposed by the Municipalities can also be done through different modalities in addition to the adaptation of the PRGCs to the Territorial Plan. Among the instruments that can contribute to the implementation of ecological networks in the provincial territory, the following are highlighted:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- The River Contracts and the Lake Contracts on the basins of provincial and regional interest, by virtue of their role as instruments of coordination of local policies in relation to a specific territorial area.</i> <i>- Specific projects, pilot projects or participation in national or international regional projects and programmes: for example, the participation of both the Province and the Park Authorities, as well as many municipalities, in the regional programme Corona Verde and in the project "Evaluation and increase of biodiversity within the Provincial Ecological Network" with the aim of implementing and improving the REP in the pilot area of the Morainic Amphitheatre of Ivrea promoted by the Province of Turin and financed by the Piedmont Region under measure 3.2.3 of PSR7.</i> <i>- Mitigation and compensation associated with the realization of works with a high environmental impact (art. 13, NdA of CTP2): The CTP2 establishes that, in the context of the realization of settlements, works, structures, infrastructures that have negative environmental impacts on the territory, the impacts must be mitigated as a priority, while the residual impacts, which cannot be avoided and mitigated, must be subject to appropriate</i> 	Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully					
Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	...												
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully												

	<i>environmental, cultural and social compensation, according to the indications of the Guidelines on Mitigation and Compensation (File B, LGMC).</i> <i>- The Green Plan, elaboration of a General Plan for Urban Green should be part of the programmatic lines related to the actions and projects to be carried out by the administrations with the aim of obtaining a better planning, design, management and maintenance of urban green areas promoting its multifunctional value.</i>	
Relevance to the Alps	<i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</i>	
	<i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i>	
Data harmonization	<i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i> <i>The instrument contributes to the harmonization of data within the metropolitan city as it provides a table with the list of values to be attributed to each of the 97 types of land use of the Piedmont Land Use Map (Land Cover Piemonte), for each of the 5 environmental-ecological assessment criteria adopted:</i> <i>- Naturalness</i> <i>- Relevance for conservation</i> <i>- Extroversion</i> <i>- Fragility</i> <i>- Irreversibility</i>	
Implementation status	<i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i> <i>The Guidelines for the Green System have been approved with DGP n. 550-23408/2014</i>	
PART 4		
Effectiveness	<i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i>	
	<i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument</i>	
	Weaknesses: <i>the instrument is based on a CTP2 norm which, as it has no prescriptive value, does not make its use mandatory. The other big problem is that it lacks official recognition by the Region, having in turn worked on methods of analysis and mapping of the ecological functionality of the territory.</i>	Strengths: <i>The instrument has been created with a view to making it easy to use even by local authority technicians without specific expertise in the field. Moreover, in addition to the methodologies for the analysis and mapping of the ecological functionality of the territory, it provides indications for their translation into protection standards within the urban planning instruments.</i>
	<i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i> <i>The instrument analyses all the factors that are considered to cause biodiversity loss. Specifically, the decrease in the value of naturalness, also linked to the spread of invasive species; the degree of fragility of elements with high ecological functionality; the level of extroversion: critical contacts between areas with high ecological functionality and adjacent areas with anthropic impact; the degree of irreversibility based on the type of use present.</i> <i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</i>	
Sectoral activities		

	species	x	habitat	x	landscape		ecological connectivity	X
Added value	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ²⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change						...	
	Energy						...	
	Forest				X		...	
	Green Economy						...	
	Mountain Agriculture						...	
	Natural Hazards						...	
	Population & Culture						...	
	Spatial Planning					X	...	
	Soil Conservation					X	...	
	Transport						...	
	Tourism						...	
	Water management					X	...	
	Additional comments	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: <i>The methodology for the project of the Local Ecological Network could be easily used also by the Alpine territories outside the territory of the metropolitan City of Turin.</i> ...						

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<http://www.cittametropolitana.torino.it/cms/territorio-urbanistica/sistema-verde>

RIFERIMENTI DEL COMPILATORE DEL MODULO	
Name and Surname	Simonetta ALBERICO
Affiliation	Città metropolitana di Torino
Role/Competences	Funzionario tecnico della Direzione Sistemi Naturali
Contacts	Simonetta.alberico@cittametropolitana.torino.it

MODULO	
PARTE 1	IT09

²⁵ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, Memorandum of understanding between the Metropolitan City of Turin, Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, the Piedmont Region, the City of Turin, for the development of green infrastructures and environmental compensations</p>
Brief description	<p>This is a commitment accepted by the underwriters</p> <p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>The underwriters assume, each within their respective competences and in any case in close synergy, to pursue the common objective of defining a Strategy for the development and enhancement of green infrastructure and related ecosystem services to be implemented also through the identification of a method for the management of environmental contributions - both on a local municipal and metropolitan scale - useful to support the development and enhancement of this natural and cultural heritage as promoted by the Charter of Rome.</p> <p>This from both an environmental (territorial ecological network, conservation of biodiversity of natural systems and agricultural areas, reduction of soil consumption, mitigation and adaptation to climate change) and a social (public health, urban pollution mitigation, use) and an economic and employment point of view (redevelopment of abandoned areas, redevelopment of suburban and suburban areas, integration of the periurban agricultural system with green infrastructure)</p> <p>Specifically, it is a question of developing and sharing a Document of activities and rules, which also defines the commitments that each of the parties must undertake in order to contribute to the achievement of the objective of this Protocol. In particular, this Document must define a set of elements that can be used by local and regional authorities for the identification, planning, design, implementation and management of a system of green infrastructure (of specific ecological value and therefore clearly consistent with the demand for ecosystem services) organized by plans/programs useful to support the development and enhancement of public green areas, both from an environmental point of view (biodiversity conservation; carbon fixation, mitigation of the effects of climate change, etc.. both social (public health, urban pollution mitigation, use) and economic and employment (redevelopment of abandoned areas, redevelopment of suburbs and suburban areas, integration of the periurban agricultural system with green infrastructure); the same Document must identify a range of possible types of interventions useful to give substance to the design of green metropolitan infrastructure in the broader objective of giving rise, as already planned by the Municipality and the Region, to a heterogeneous and ecologically complex urban forest and urban ecosystem; The interventions will also have to be drawn up with the involvement, within the framework of the possibilities indicated by the regulations in force, of private subjects, in order to represent the needs/wills of all those who, for various reasons, are able to contribute to the development of the green infrastructure, including, in particular, those who are called upon to compensate - on their own initiative or by regulatory/regulatory obligation - the environmental impact determined by their actions.</p> <p>In relation to the most critical issues encountered for public green areas in the metropolitan area, the types of infrastructure to be developed should affect both the local scale of the municipality and the wider scale of the metropolitan area and provide for interventions aimed at countering the major environmental vulnerabilities of the urban and metropolitan area, such as floods and floods, heat islands and heat waves, prolonged droughts, air pollution, extreme climatic events.</p> <p>A final document will be drawn up to highlight the method(s) and best practices to plan and implement green infrastructure models at different territorial scales and, if necessary, mechanisms to address environmental contributions and compensation.</p>

Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): The general coordination is the responsibility of the City of Turin. The other authorities are the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, the Piedmont Region and the Metropolitan City of Turin.		
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): All the underwriters are implementing entities: the Municipality of Turin, the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea, the Piedmont Region and the Metropolitan City of Turin. Obviously, each one in relation to its own competences and territory		
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: The stakeholders involved in the implementation of the instrument will be all the local and regional entities of the Piedmont Region, but also, indirectly, private subjects such as businesses and citizens in general will be able to benefit from it.		
PARTE 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed) The instrument can be considered of national interest as it involves the Ministry of the Environment. Its implementation will, however, mainly concern the territory of the Piedmont Region which falls, for the most part, within the Alpine biogeographical region..		
Mainstreaming	National	x	Sub-national
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? The Metropolitan City is working on a European project MaGICLandscapes which objective is to identify, protect and integrate Green Infrastructures and to provide local administrations with tools and methodologies to support more "sustainable" planning activities.		
	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ²⁶ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).		
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	Select among Targets 1 – 4 3-4
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13

²⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity												
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	X	Select among Targets 14 – 16 14-15										
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20 17-19-20										
PARTE 3													
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>3</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>1</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p><i>The instrument aims to improve the conservation status, but also the implementation of green infrastructure and ecosystem services.</i></p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p><i>The Protocol provides for the development and sharing of a Document of activities and rules, which also defines the commitments that each Party must make to contribute to the achievement of the objectives. In particular, this Document must define a set of elements that can be used by local and regional authorities for the identification, planning, design, implementation and management of a system of green infrastructures (of specific ecological value and therefore clearly consistent with the demand for ecosystem services) organized by plans/programmes useful to support the development and enhancement of public green areas, both from an environmental point of view (biodiversity conservation, environmental protection, and the protection of the environment) and from the point of view of the environment; carbon fixation, mitigation of climate change effects, etc. both social (public health, urban pollution mitigation, fruition,) and economic and employment (redevelopment of brownfield sites, redevelopment of suburbs and suburban areas, integration of the periurban agricultural system with green infrastructure); the same Document should identify a range of possible types of interventions useful to give concreteness to the design of green metropolitan infrastructure in the broader objective of giving rise, as already planned by the Municipality and the Region, to a heterogeneous and ecologically complex urban forest and urban ecosystem;</i></p> <p><i>In addition, it is established that the results of the Protocol and of the "portfolio" of interventions identified will be included in the future sector and territorial planning and programming of each Entity (e.g. Green Infrastructure Strategic Plan, Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Environmental Contributions Plan - P.A.C., urban planning tools, Green Crown Master Plan).</i></p>			Conservation	3	Monitoring	1	...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation	3	Monitoring	1	...									
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully									
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc: <i>Since the territory concerned is in the alpine biogeographical region, the objectives of the instrument can be considered relevant for the Alpine arc.</i></p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to</p>												

<p>Data harmonization</p> <p>Implementation status</p>	<p>the Alpine arc:</p> <p>Among the Protocol's commitments is to create opportunities for economic, business and operational investment, both public and private, useful to develop, enhance and make sustainable the green infrastructure system and in particular the present and future tree heritage in a medium and long term perspective, also through the involvement of private entities, economic, environmental and cultural stakeholders, in the actions of enhancement, restoration or management of green areas.</p> <p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>The "Document of activities and rules" should help to share and homogenize data and approach methodologies to be used in the field of biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity between the Municipality, Region and Metropolitan City.</p> <p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>The Protocol was approved by the Metropolitan City with Decree of the Delegated Councillor for the environment and environmental supervision, water resources and air quality, flora and fauna protection, parks and protected areas n. 102-2929/2019.</p>																				
<p>PARTE 4</p>																					
<p>Effectiveness</p> <p>Sectoral activities</p>	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>If implemented as planned, the effectiveness of the instrument could be very high.</p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The scarcity of specific resources allocated to support the implementation of the instrument</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the joint and shared development of Green Infrastructure policies; - the involvement of private actors, in order to represent the needs/wills of all those who, in different ways, are able to contribute to the development of green infrastructure - the provision of a permanent working group among all subscribers. </td> </tr> </table> <p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>The instrument does not go into detail about identifying the causes of biodiversity loss.</p> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;">species</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">habitat</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">x</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">landscape</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">x</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">ecological connectivity</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">x</td> </tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics²⁷ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Climate Change</td> <td style="width: 10%;">X</td> <td style="width: 40%;">...</td> </tr> </table>								<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The scarcity of specific resources allocated to support the implementation of the instrument</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the joint and shared development of Green Infrastructure policies; - the involvement of private actors, in order to represent the needs/wills of all those who, in different ways, are able to contribute to the development of green infrastructure - the provision of a permanent working group among all subscribers. 	species		habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x	Climate Change	X	...
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The scarcity of specific resources allocated to support the implementation of the instrument</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the joint and shared development of Green Infrastructure policies; - the involvement of private actors, in order to represent the needs/wills of all those who, in different ways, are able to contribute to the development of green infrastructure - the provision of a permanent working group among all subscribers. 																				
species		habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x														
Climate Change	X	...																			

²⁷ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

Added value	Energy		...
	Forest	X	...
	Green Economy	X	...
	Mountain Agriculture		...
	Natural Hazards	X	...
	Population & Culture		...
	Spatial Planning	X	...
	Soil Conservation		...
	Transport		...
	Tourism		...
	Water management	X	...
Additional comments	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p><i>The Final Document which should be prepared and which should highlight method(s) and best practices to plan and implement green infrastructure models at different territorial scales and, possibly, mechanisms to address environmental contributions and compensation could also be applicable on a larger scale.</i></p> <p>...</p>		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

http://www.cittametropolitana.torino.it/speciali/2019/verde_urbano/dwd/decreto_102-2929_2019_TOT.pdf

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Simonetta ALBERICO
Affiliation	Città Metropolitana di Torino
Role/Competences	Funzionario tecnico della Direzione Sistemi Naturali
Contacts	Simonetta.alberico@cittametropolitana.torino.it

MODULO	
PART 1	
IT10	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc <i>Piano strategico metropolitano 2018-2020</i>
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. <i>The MSP identifies a vision of unitary development for the entire CMTo territory in the medium-long term, and is declined in 5 macro priority areas of intervention, including that of a sustainable and resilient metropolitan city. Among the various strategies to be adopted, there is strategy 1.19.</i>

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL TERRITORIAL PLANNING because the process of fragmentation of natural environments is a priority to be addressed in a transversal and integrated approach, as it causes the loss not only of biodiversity, but also of the ecosystem services that compose it and provide goods and services that are fundamental for the survival and well-being of populations. Action is needed not only on the quantity of settlement supply, but also on its spatial distribution and morphological quality, in order to prevent the addition of marginal shares of urban growth from having widespread and destructive effects on the natural heritage, with the increase in environmental costs. The recognition of the value of agricultural land, primary species and biocenosis, biodiversity in natural areas, environmental and ecological requalification of the urbanized territory, is fundamental to integrate and qualify the requests for settlement expansion and new infrastructures where the control of the form and territorial distribution of growth become important prerequisites for a sustainable development and attentive to the quality of life. CMTo promotes an integrated approach to land management, combining the traditional objectives of conservation of natural areas with those of multifunctionality (also agricultural and rural) that integrates the conservation of ecosystem services, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, the conservation of landscape values and a more sustainable use of its resources to create the conditions for the development of a green economy, also through participation in European projects.

Specific actions include

- **ACTION 55. CONTAINMENT OF SOIL CONSUMPTION, PROTECTION AND VALUATION OF RESOURCE:** The expansion of urban areas and sprawling, the thickening of road networks, produce significant and irreversible effects on the environment such as consumption and soil sealing, pollution, fragmentation and degradation of landscape and natural ecosystem, deterioration of eco-system services. The containment of soil consumption, in line with European principles and regional indications, is one of the founding objectives of the CMTo, which has been working in this direction for years through its own planning tools (CTP2) to guide municipalities in the adoption of urban planning solutions aimed primarily at the reuse of areas already compromised and the protection of agricultural soils and connection with the metropolitan and urban greenery system.

- **ACTION 56. GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES, METROPOLITAN ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND QUALITY OF ECOSYSTEMIC SERVICES** Responses to land degradation and consumption are provided by the now recognized importance of planning, programming, building green infrastructures or interconnected networks of natural and semi-natural areas (e.g. agricultural and peri-urban areas), to ensure, maintain and develop ECOSYSTEMIC SERVICES. The resilience of ecosystems is the essential precondition to guarantee the availability of such ecosystem services which, in addition to maintaining and increasing the quality of life, make it possible to reduce the costs of land management, safety and health spending, and are essential for the formation of the raw materials on which the entire economic system depends. A strategic role in ensuring ecosystem services and stopping degradation, as well as in supporting the development of the green economy, is played by green infrastructures that aim to improve the ecological quality of the territory and the reconstitution and enhancement of natural capital. The implementation of green infrastructures requires an integrated approach to planning and management of the territory and produces positive economic effects both for the prevention, reduction of damage and restoration costs resulting from hydrogeological and environmental instability, and for the activities and investments that are able to activate, ensure and strengthen over time. Among the actions to be implemented is the support to municipalities for the implementation of the ecological network at local scale, in order to preserve and enhance natural capital, ecosystem services and provide an effective tool to address climate change and limit soil consumption. It supports the development of green infrastructures (e.g. reforestation of marginal productivity areas as compensation for

<p>Competent body</p>	<p>carbon credits from private companies). The CAP, and consequently the P.S.R., in this regard aim to enhance the multifunctionality in agricultural areas given the growing need to protect the eco-systemic services provided by integrated agricultural systems to protect the territory from hydrogeological instability and to protect biodiversity in non-cultivated areas and urban areas, as well as the conservation and protection of natural areas already protected.</p> <p>- ACTION 57. MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS AND NATURE 2000 NETWORK SITES The protection and enhancement of biodiversity and eco-systemic services in metropolitan parks and Natura 2000 Network sites is implemented through the preparation and implementation of specific management and planning tools and projects for the enhancement and management (maintenance and safety) of natural and usable resources. Specifically, the activity concerns the preparation and implementation of Area Plans, Socio-economic Development Plans, Management Plans and Specific Site Measures, flora and fauna monitoring and naturalistic valorisation interventions. Support is also provided for the identification and management of new protected areas, at the request of local administrations.</p> <p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Metropolitan City of Turin</p>								
<p>Implementation body</p>	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Metropolitan City of Turin</p>								
<p>Relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument Moreover, all the Directorates of the Body, each one for its own area of competence, are provided with indications that can be implemented by the local authorities.</p>								
<p>PART 2</p>									
<p>Territorial level of implementation</p>	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>It is a subnational, provincial-level instrument. Its indications are directed to the entire territory of the metropolitan city of Turin, which falls almost entirely within the Alpine biogeographical region..</p>								
<p>Mainstreaming</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td></td><td>Sub-national</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National		Sub-national	x	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
National		Sub-national	x						
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region							
<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>The instrument mainly pursues the objectives of the following international and EU instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement. -Transforming our world: Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 and its 17 SDGs - Sustainable Development Objectives - Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) - Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 network 									

Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>- <i>Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)</i></p> <p>- <i>Common Agricultural Policy and European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development</i></p>			
	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p><i>The instrument is implemented in the various Plans that are predisposed by the Metropolitan City, first of all the General Metropolitan Territorial Plan, but also through the preparation and implementation of Area Plans, Socio-economic Development Plans, Management Plans and Specific Site Measures, flora and fauna monitoring and naturalistic valorization interventions.</i></p>			
	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target²⁸ does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4 <i>1-2-4</i>	
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select among Targets 5 – 10 <i>5-7-8-9-10</i>	
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity		Select among Targets 11 – 13 <i>11-12-13</i>	
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 <i>14-15-16</i>	
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 <i>17-19-20</i>	
PART 3				
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>			
	Conservation	3	Monitoring	1
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	<p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p><i>Actions 56 and 57 of the MSP have as their specific objective the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.</i></p>			

²⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p><i>The instrument identifies the actions that the Authority uses but does not develop or implement directly, leaving them to the preparation of specific tools..</i></p>					
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p><i>Since the objectives of the MSP are absolutely coherent with the framework of the Alpine Convention and the EUSALP framework, as well as being aimed at an area within the Alpine biogeographical region, they can be considered relevant for the Alpine arc.</i></p>					
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>:</p> <p><i>Other MSP objectives that could be relevant are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overcoming the duality of the plains/mountains by providing specific policies for greater integration between them; - safeguard the territory and the population from hydrogeological risk; - educating in environmental sustainability <p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p>					
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p><i>The MSP has been approved by DCM(No 7758 of 16.5.2018</i></p>					
PART 4						
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p><i>It's important for direct the activities of the Agency, even if the general character requires further tools to develop the indications in order to make them concretely implementable.</i></p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Weaknesses:</td><td>Strengths:</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Some indications are too general and so it is complex to translate them into concrete policies.</i></td><td><i>It is important because it incorporates in a single document all the policies of the Body and thus allows to verify their mutual consistency.</i></td></tr> </table>		Weaknesses:	Strengths:	<i>Some indications are too general and so it is complex to translate them into concrete policies.</i>	<i>It is important because it incorporates in a single document all the policies of the Body and thus allows to verify their mutual consistency.</i>
Weaknesses:	Strengths:					
<i>Some indications are too general and so it is complex to translate them into concrete policies.</i>	<i>It is important because it incorporates in a single document all the policies of the Body and thus allows to verify their mutual consistency.</i>					
Sectoral activities	<p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p><i>The instrument mentions the problem of biodiversity loss due to human activities, soil consumption, but also land degradation and the spread of invasive alien species.</i></p> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>					

	<i>species</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>habitat</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>landscape</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>ecological connectivity</i>	<i>x</i>
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ²⁹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
Added value	Climate Change				X	...		
	Energy				X	...		
	Forest				X	...		
	Green Economy				X	...		
	Mountain Agriculture				X	...		
	Natural Hazards				X	...		
	Population & Culture				X	...		
	Spatial Planning				X	...		
	Soil Conservation				X	...		
	Transport				X	...		
	Tourism				X	...		
	Water management				X	...		
	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:							
Additional comments	...							

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

http://www.cittametropolitana.torino.it/cms/risorse/sviluppo-economico/dwd/psm/PSMTo_doc_triennale_2018_20.pdf

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Davide Sigaud, Giuseppe Canavese
Affiliation	Ente di Gestione delle Aree Protette delle Alpi Marittime

²⁹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

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FORM	
PARTE 1	
IT11	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc</p> <p><i>SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION AND SPECIAL PROTECTION ZONE</i></p> <p><i>IT1160057 - Alte Valli Pesio e Tanaro</i></p> <p><i>ROADMAP</i></p> <p><i>(strategies, programmes and management interventions)</i></p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p><i>The management plan is drawn up in conformity with the "Guidelines for the management of Natura 2000 sites" (MATTM Decree 3 September 2002) and implements the site-specific Conservation Measures approved by DGR 21-4635 2017 following the approval of which the Site has been designated as a Special Area of Conservation;</i></p> <p><i>It aims to contribute to the coherence of Natura 2000 and the maintenance of biological diversity in the Alpine biogeographical region, maintaining or restoring the natural habitats listed in Annex I and a favourable conservation status of the species listed in Annex II of DIR 92/43/EEC.</i></p> <p><i>The area of intervention is SAC IT1160057. - Alte Valli Pesio e Tanaro</i></p>
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p><i>Public Agency: Piedmont Region</i></p> <p><i>Public Instrumental Agency: Management Agency of the Protected Areas of the Maritime Alps</i></p>
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p><i>Instrumental agency of the Piedmont Region: Management Agency of the Protected Areas of the Maritime Alps</i></p>
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p><i>Local public authorities (Municipalities, Mountain Unions)</i></p> <p><i>- Entrepreneurs (agriculture/zootechnics, tourism, forestry)</i></p> <p><i>- Hunting Institutes (Alpine Hunting Comprehension, Hunting Wildlife Companies)</i></p> <p><i>- Professionals working in the fields of Agriculture, Forestry, Fauna, Construction, Architectural and Landscaping)</i></p> <p><i>- Researchers (Universities, research institutes)</i></p> <p><i>- citizens (inhabitants and/or users of the SAC)</i></p>

PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p><i>The Instrument is Subnational (Regional) and is actuated in the Alpine Biogeographical Region.</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td></td><td>Sub-national</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National		Sub-national	x	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
National		Sub-national	x						
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region							
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>- INTERNATIONAL AND COMMUNITY INSTRUMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ramsar Convention (1971) on Wetlands - Bern Convention on the Conservation of Wildlife and Biotopes (1979) - Bonn Convention (1983) on Migratory Species - Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC - Directive 2009/147/EC on Birds - Water Directive 2000/60/EC - Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 - Commission Directive 2010/60/EU of 30 August 2010 <p>- NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS:</p> <p><u>Instruments for the Protection, Conservation and Restoration of Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Natura 2000 Network</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presidential Decree no. 448 of 13 March 1976 and Presidential Decree no. 184 of 11 February 1987. National Ratification of the "Ramsar Convention" - L. August 5, 1981, No 503. National Ratification of the "Berne Convention". - L. 25 January 1983, no.42. National Ratification of the 'Bonn Convention' - Presidential Decree No 357 of 8 September 1997, as amended and supplemented 'Regulation implementing Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora'. - Law no. 157 of 11 February 1992 "Rules for the protection of homeothermic wildlife and for hunting". - D.P.R. 12 March 2003 no. 120 "Regulations amending and supplementing the Presidential Decree of 8 September 1997, - Decree of 3 September 2002 "Guidelines for the management of Natura 2000 sites". - Ministerial Decree No 184 of 17 October 2007 'Uniform minimum criteria for the establishment of conservation measures relating to Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)', as amended by Ministerial Decree of 								

22 January 2009.

- D. Legislative Decree no. 148 of 14 August 2012 "Implementation of Directive 2010/60/EU

Tools for the protection of water resources

- R.D. 11 December 1933, no. 1775, "Consolidated Act on Water and Electrical Installations".
- Law No 36 of 5 January 1994, 'Provisions on water resources'.
- Law No 37 of 5 January 1994, 'Regulations for the environmental protection of state owned areas of rivers, streams, lakes and other public waters'.

Instruments for the protection and conservation of wildlife

- Law No 157 of 11 February 1992, 'Rules for the protection of homeothermic wildlife and for hunting'.

Tools for the protection and conservation of forests

- Legislative Decree no. 3 April 2018 "Consolidated Law on Forests and Forest Chains".
- D.M. 16 June 2005 (Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea) "Forest Planning Guidelines".
- Legislative Decree no. 386 of 10 November 2003, "Implementation of Directive 1999/105/EC on the marketing of forest reproductive material

Tools for Landscape Protection

- Legislative Decree no. 42 of 22 January 2004, "Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape, pursuant to art. 10 of Law no. 137 of 6 July 2002".

Instruments for environmental protection

- Legislative Decree no. 152 of April 3, 2006, "Environmental regulations".

REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS:

Instruments for the Protection, Conservation and Restoration of Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Natura 2000 Network

- L.r. no. 19 of 29 June 2009, "Consolidation Act on the protection of natural areas and biodiversity" (amended by L.r. 14/2010, L.r. 02/2011, L.r. 16/2011, L.r. 05/2012, L.r. 11/2013, L.r. 1/2015, L.r. 19/2015)
- D.G.R. n. 54-7409 of 7 April 2014 (amended by D.G.R. n. 22-368 of 29 September 2014, D.G.R. n. 17-2814 of 18/01/2016, by D.G.R. n.24- 2976 of 29/2/2016) "Conservation measures for the protection of the Natura 2000 Network of Piedmont".
- D.G.R. 6 February 2017, n. 21-4635 L.r. 19/2009 Testo unico sulla tutela delle aree naturali e della biodiversita ". Art. 40 Site-specific conservation measures for the protection of some sites of the Piedmont's Natura 2000 Network. Approval of the tenth group of measures.
- L.r. 2 November 1982 n. 32, "Norms for the conservation of the natural heritage and the environmental order".
- L.R. 17 November 1983, no. 22 "Interventions for the safeguard and development of areas of high botanical interest
- Regional Law of 17 December 2007, n. 24 "Protection of spontaneous epigeal mushrooms".
- Regional Law of 24 March 2000 n. 31 "Provisions for the prevention and fight against light pollution and for the proper use of energy resources
- Tools for the protection of water resources

- L.r. 9 August 1989, No 45. "New rules for interventions to be carried out on land subject to restrictions for hydrogeological purposes - Repeal Regional Law No 27 of 12 August 1981".
- D.P.R. 18 February 1999, n. 238, "Regulation laying down rules for the implementation of certain provisions of Law n. 36 of 5 January 1994 on water resources".
- Regional Regulation No 10/R of 29 July 2003, updated by Regional Regulation No 1/R/2014: 'Disciplina dei procedimenti di concessione di derivazione d'acqua pubblica - (Regional Law No 61 of 29 December 2000)'.
- L.r. 30 April 1996 No 22 'Research, use and protection of groundwater'.
- D.P.G.R. 29 July 2003, n. 10/R, Regional Regulation on: "Disciplina dei procedimenti di concessione di derivazione di acqua pubblica (Legge regionale 29 dicembre 2000, n. 61)".

Instruments for the protection and conservation of wildlife

- D.G.R. 24 March 2014, n. 36-7301 Regional Regulation on: 'Implementation of Article 33 of Regional Law No 19 of 29 June 2009 on wildlife management within protected areas'. Approval.
- D.P.G.R. 24 March 2014, n. 2/R. Regional Regulation on: 'Implementation of Article 33 of Regional Law No 19 of 29 June 2009 on wildlife management within protected areas'.
- L.r. 29 December 2006, n. 37, 'Rules for the management of aquatic fauna, aquatic environments and regulation of fishing'.
- L.r. 4 May 2012, n. 5 - Article 40: repeal of L.r. 4 September 1996, n. 70, 'Rules for the protection of homeothermic wildlife and for hunting'.
- L.r. 19 June 2018, no. 5. "Protection of fauna and hunting management" which repealed Article 40 of L.r. 4 May 2012, n. 5.
-

Instruments for the protection and conservation of forests

- L.r. 10 February 2009, No 4, 'Management and economic promotion of forests'.
- Regulation No 8/R of 20 September 2011, as amended by Regulation No 2/R 2013, 'Forestry Regulation implementing Article 13 of Regional Law No 4 of 10 February 2009 (Management and economic promotion of forests)'.
- D.G.R. n. 8-4583 of 23/01/2017 "Regional Law 4/2009, art. 9 - Approval of the Regional Forestry Plan 2017-2027".

Tools for Landscape Protection

- L.r. of 16 June 2008, No 14 'Rules for the enhancement of the landscape'.
-

Instruments for environmental protection

- L.r. no. 40 of 14 December 1998 'Provisions concerning environmental compatibility and assessment procedures' (update annexed with d.c.r. no. 129-35527 of 20 September 2011, Annex 2)

Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the

	<p>instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p><i>There are no projects</i></p>		
<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target³⁰ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>		
	<p>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>		<p>Select among Targets 1 – 4</p> <p><i>The management plan pursues locally, directly and indirectly all the targets (1,2,3,4) included in the strategic objective "A" but does not meet the deadlines (by 2020);</i></p>
	<p>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p>		<p>Select among Targets 5 – 10</p> <p><i>The management plan pursues locally, directly and indirectly all the targets (5,6,7,8,9,10) included in the strategic objective "B" but does not respect the deadlines (5,6,7,8,9 by 2020 - 10 by 2015);</i></p>
	<p>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>		<p>Select among Targets 11 – 13</p> <p><i>The management plan pursues locally, directly and indirectly targets 11 and 12 of the strategic objective "C" but does not meet the deadlines (by 2020);</i></p>
	<p>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>		<p>Select among Targets 14 – 16</p> <p><i>the targets of strategic objective "D" are not significantly included among the plan objectives;</i></p>
	<p>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p>		<p>Select among Targets 17 – 20</p> <p><i>the targets of strategic objective "E" are not significantly included among the plan objectives;</i></p>
PART 3			
<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple</p>		

³⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	responses allowed)		
	Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?		
	Conservation	3	Monitoring
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1	Gestione, 3
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:		
	<p>... The Management Plan, after providing a cognitive picture of the general characteristics of the site and having assessed the ecological necessities of the habitats and species of Community interest, is drawn up as a priority in order to support the existing planning instruments and is finalized to maintain the habitats and species at a satisfactory conservation status by integrating, where necessary, the site-specific conservation measures already approved; the Plan's strategy is focused on the need for constant monitoring of the main biotic and abiotic components of the eco-systems present in the SAC, with particular reference to habitats and species of Community interest or of local conservation importance; the Plan therefore provides, with these objectives, for specific management actions mainly aimed at reducing or eliminating the current and/or potential negative effects resulting from anthropic disturbance, habitat fragmentation, the spread of invasive species, production activities and to counteract the effects of climate change;</p>		
	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:		
	<p>The Management Plan provides for coordination activities with economic incentive instruments (EAFRD, RDP), integrates at the regulatory level the conservation measures already adopted, implements the Forest Management Plan of the SAC and promotes the implementation of specific management tools (e.g. Pastoral Plans) drawn up with a participatory approach ("Bottom-up"), giving them, pursuant to R.L. 19/09, immediate effectiveness regulatory ; the plan also provides for specific actions aimed at containing invasive alien species, and defines priorities and/or habitat restoration actions.</p>		
Relevance to the Alps	Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:		
	<p>The SAC Management Plan is aimed at maintaining or restoring natural habitats listed in Annex I or a favourable conservation status of species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC and contributes to the coherence of Natura 2000 and the maintenance of biological diversity in the Alpine biogeographical region.</p>		
	Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to		

	the Alpine arc: -			
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:			
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: <i>Adopted</i>			
PART 4				
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness? <i>The instrument requires final approval by the Piedmont Region</i>			
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument			
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Weaknesses:</td><td>Strengths:</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Weaknesses:	Strengths:	
Weaknesses:	Strengths:			
Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: Topics of reference: <i>human disturbance and disturbance, fragmentation, invasive species, climate change, human activity, wildlife imbalance ...</i> Sub-themes: <i>-Inadequate pastoral management (under-load, over-load, grazing in sensitive areas)</i> <i>-Residual fertility management from livestock manure</i> <i>-Forestry management and necromass</i> <i>-Opening, widening and spreading of new roads, tracks and paths</i> <i>-Unsuitable and illicit predator control practices</i> <i>-Wintersports (heli-skiing, ski touring, off-piste skiing, snowshoes)</i> <i>-Tourist attendance</i> <i>-Uncontrolled transit</i> <i>-Conducting speleological activity and recreational tourist use of the caves</i> <i>-Slope securing and construction work</i> <i>-Sport climbing</i> <i>-Hunting activities</i> <i>-Surface water pollution</i> <i>-Faunistic imbalances</i> <i>-Introductions and entries</i> <i>-floristic competition</i> <i>-Localized overloading of wildlife in the forest</i> <i>-Alterations to the surface water regime</i> <i>-Low knowledge of the current state of habitats and species</i> <i>-Absence of natural resource planning tools</i>				

Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	X	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ³¹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change						Alpiculture, hunting, tourism: (regulatory, monitoring and conservation actions for vulnerable species (e.g. mountain pheasant, white grouse, etc.) and for sensitive habitats (e.g. wetlands)	
	Energy						Hydropower generation activities, exploitation of forest resources. (Planning and Regulation)	
	Forest						Exploitation of forest resources: (Planning and Regulation)	
	Green Economy						Mountain farming and forestry, sustainable tourism, mountain forest management. (planning, regulation and zoning activities).	
	Mountain Agriculture						Alpiculture (preparation of grazing lands plans, infrastructure improvements, regulation)	
	Natural Hazards						Slope securing activities, building sites. (Planning and regulation)	
	Population & Culture						...NC	
	Spatial Planning						Implementation of actions for the maintenance and restoration of natural habitats in Forest Management Plans Pastoral and Water Management Plans;	
	Soil Conservation						Agricultural and forestry production, implementation of new viability and senieristics (Regulation and planning)	
	Transport						Vehicle transit in the territory of the SAC (regulation and planning)	
	Tourism						Tourist activity, hiking, sport play (Planning actions, awareness raising,	

³¹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

		regulation)
	Water management	Alpiculture, tourism, energy production (Monitoring actions, classification, regulation)
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:	
Additional comments		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

...

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Santa Tutino
Affiliation	Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta
Role/Competences	Dirigente
Contacts	s.tutino@regione.vda.it

FORM	
PART 1	
IT12	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: <i>Political Instrument_Regional Law 10 April 1998, n.13, Approval of the Valle d'Aosta landscape territorial plan (PTP)</i>
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action <i>By defining the general lines of regional spatial planning, the PTP performs, with regard to the planning of municipalities and mountain communities, the steering and coordination function already provided for in previous national and regional laws and which the 1990 reform, with Law No 142, defined more precisely. It therefore tends to enhance the value of local communities, providing them</i>

	<p>with a wider and more organic framework of knowledge and forecasts, in which to place operational choices.</p> <p>The PTP is also the basic instrument for a general revision of the areas protected by Laws No 1497 of 1939 and No 431 of 1985 and for a revision of the authorisation procedures..</p>										
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p><i>Autonomous Region of Valle d'Aosta</i></p>										
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p><i>Autonomous Region Aosta Valley, Municipalities</i></p>										
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument <i>Autonomous region Valle d'Aosta, Union of municipalities "valdostani", municipalities "valdostani"</i></p>										
PART 2											
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>National</td><td></td><td>Sub-national</td><td>x</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>			National		Sub-national	x	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
National		Sub-national	x								
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region									
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p><i>The PTP implements the national law n. 142/1990</i></p> <p><i>The PTP orients the activities of the Region, the mountain communities and the municipalities for the government of the territory within their respective competences, as well as the action of protection and valorisation of the of artistic and historical interest subject to Law No 1089 of 1 June 1939, and of the landscape and environmental assets referred to in Laws No 1497 of 29 June 1939 and No 431 of 1985. This is without prejudice to the specific and precise determinations made by the binding measures issued pursuant to the abovementioned Laws No 1089 of 1939 and No 1497 of 1939, and by regional legislation on the protection of cultural and environmental assets.</i></p> <p><i>The PTP jointly pursues economic, social and environmental objectives (protection and enrichment of the quality of the territory and its usability).</i></p> <p><i>The PTP is articulated in three objectives:</i></p> <p><i>a - objectives of improving the efficiency of the territory, for widen and consolidate the development prospects of the Region and ensure a more effective inclusion in interregional and international circuits;</i></p> <p><i>b - objectives of greater equity in the use of the territory, in terms of better and more homogeneous living conditions and opportunities for development and participation in civil life for all local communities and all social groups;</i></p> <p><i>c - objectives of protection and enrichment of the quality of the territory, responding to new social demands in function of the enhancement of the regional image and culture.</i></p> <p><i>The three orders of targets are interconnected. In fact, the improvement and adaptation of infrastructure, for example, must not only be compatible but also consistent with the objectives of conservation and enhancement of resources and the environment, just as they can effectively contribute to soil protection and to improving the efficiency of regional</i></p>										

	<p><i>infrastructure.</i></p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p><i>Municipal General Regulatory Plans</i></p>					
<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target³² does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>					
	<p>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>		<p>Select among Targets 1 – 4</p>			
	<p>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 5 – 10</p> <p>5</p>			
	<p>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>		<p>Select among Targets 11 – 13</p>			
	<p>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 14 – 16</p> <p>14</p>			
	<p>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p>		<p>Select among Targets 17 – 20</p>			
<p>PART 3</p>						
<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>					
	<p>Conservation</p>	3	<p>Monitoring</p>	1	<p>Planning</p>	4
	<p>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</p>		<p>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</p>		<p>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</p>	
	<p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p>					

³² <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<p><i>The PTP is a planning tool dedicated to the identification of naturalistic emergencies of particular value to be identified and protected compatibly with the economic and social development of the territory.</i></p> <p><i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which</i></p>														
Relevance to the Alps	<p><i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p><i>The PTP is a valuable tool at local territorial level (regional, supra-municipal, municipal).</i></p> <p><i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</i></p> <p>-</p>														
Data harmonization	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how</i></p> <p><i>The instrument doesn't contribute directly to the harmonisation of existing data..</i></p>														
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p><i>Approved and adopted</i></p>														
PART 4															
Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p><i>Efficient instrument at regional level but need of updating</i></p> <p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>tool to be actualized based on ecological connectivity and ecosystem services</i></p> </td><td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>identifies from the cartographic point of view the naturalistic emergencies and the sites to be protected and defines their protection in the implementing rules</i></p> </td></tr> </table> <p><i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p> <p><i>As a planning tool, it is aimed at limiting territorial fragmentation.</i></p>							<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>tool to be actualized based on ecological connectivity and ecosystem services</i></p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>identifies from the cartographic point of view the naturalistic emergencies and the sites to be protected and defines their protection in the implementing rules</i></p>						
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>tool to be actualized based on ecological connectivity and ecosystem services</i></p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>identifies from the cartographic point of view the naturalistic emergencies and the sites to be protected and defines their protection in the implementing rules</i></p>														
Sectoral activities	<p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <p>e)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;">species</td><td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">X</td><td style="width: 12.5%;">habitat</td><td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">x</td><td style="width: 12.5%;">landscape</td><td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">x</td><td style="width: 12.5%;">ecological connectivity</td><td style="width: 12.5%;"></td></tr> </table> <p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics³³ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p>							species	X	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	
species	X	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity									

³³ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Climate Change		
	Energy		
	Forest		
	Green Economy		
	Mountain Agriculture	x	<i>Among the objectives, the PTP identifies those of protection and enrichment of the quality of the territory, in response to new social demands and according to the valorization of the regional image and culture, including traditional agricultural practices.</i>
	Natural Hazards		
	Population & Culture		
	Spatial Planning	x	<i>The PTP is a guidance tool in the field of territorial planning so that the improvement and adaptation of infrastructure must be compatible and consistent with the objectives of conservation and enhancement of resources and the environment, as they can effectively contribute to soil protection and to the improvement of the efficiency of regional infrastructure..</i>
	Soil Conservation		
	Transport		
	Tourism		
	Water management		
Added value	<i>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i>		
Additional comments	<i>The tool provides for the acquisition of new integrative elements to territorial planning such as ecological connectivity and ecosystem services. At the moment, the tool should be updated and enriched with the following elements</i>		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

https://www.regione.vda.it/territorio/territorio/pianificazione_territoriale/ptr/default_i.asp
http://www.consiglio.vda.it/app/leggieregolamenti/dettaglio?pk_lr=2469

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Santa Tutino
Affiliation	Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta
Role/Competences	Dirigente
Contacts	s.tutino@regione.vda.it

PART 1		IT12
Name of the tool	<i>Political instrument_Regional Law 10 April 1998, n.13, Approval of the territorial landscape plan of the Aosta Valley (PTP)</i>	
Small description	<p><i>The PTP, defining the general guidelines for the regional territory, performs the function of addressing and coordinating the planning of municipalities and mountain communities already provided for by previous national and regional laws and that the 1990 reform, with the law n. 142, has more precisely defined. It therefore tends to enhance local communities, providing them with a broader and more organic framework of knowledge and forecasts, in which to place operational choices.</i></p> <p><i>The PTP is also the basic tool for setting up a general overhaul of the areas protected by laws no. 1497 of 1939 and n. 431 of 1985 and for a review of the authorization procedures.</i></p>	
Competent authority	<i>Ente Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta</i>	
Ente di attuazione	<i>Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region, Municipalities</i>	
Main stakeholders	<i>Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region, Union of Valle d'Aosta Municipalities, Valle d'Aosta Municipalities</i>	
PART 2		
Territorial level of implementation	<i>Indicate whether the instrument is national or subnational and whether it is also implemented cross-border or specifically in the Alpine biogeographical region. (Multiple answers are allowed)</i>	
	National	Subnational
	Transboundary	Alpine biogeographical region
Integration	<p>The PTP implements the national law n. 142/1990.</p> <p>The PTP directs the activity of the Region, of the mountain communities and of the municipalities for the governance of the territory within their respective competences, as well as the action of protection and enhancement of real estate of artistic and historical interest subject to the law of 1 June 1939, n. 1089, and of the landscape and environmental assets referred to in the laws of 29 June 1939, n. 1497, and n. 431 of 1985. The specific and punctual determinations carried out by the binding provisions issued pursuant to laws no. 1089 of 1939 and n. 1497 of 1939 mentioned above, and by regional legislation concerning the protection of cultural and environmental heritage.</p> <p>The PTP jointly pursues economic, social and environmental objectives (protection and enrichment of the quality of the territory and its usability).</p> <p>The PTP has three objectives:</p> <p>a - objectives for improving the efficiency of the territory, to broaden and consolidate the development prospects of the Region and ensure a more effective inclusion in interregional and international circuits;</p> <p>b - objectives of greater equity in the use of the territory, in terms of better and more homogeneous living conditions and opportunities for development and participation in civil life for all local communities and for all social groups;</p>	

	<p>c - objectives of protection and enrichment of the quality of the territory, in response to new social questions and according to the enhancement of the regional image and culture.</p> <p>The three orders of objectives are interconnected. In fact, the improvement and adaptation of infrastructures, for example, must be not only compatible but also consistent with the objectives of conservation and enhancement of resources and the environment, just as these can contribute effectively to the protection of the soil and the improvement of the regional infrastructure efficiency.</p> <p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the tool at the local level? Furthermore, are there local initiatives which do not concern the instrument, but have similar objectives?</i></p> <p>Municipal general town plans</p>															
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p><i>Which Strategic Objectives of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets does the tool refer most to? (Multiple answers are allowed)</i></p> <p><i>Indicate, if applicable, the specific targets that the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Roof structure).</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society</td><td></td><td>Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td></td><td>Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td></td><td>Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20</td></tr> </table>	Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society		Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4	Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9	Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity		Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13	Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all	x	Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16	Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20
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PART 3																
Scope	<p><i>Indicate whether the scope of application of the instrument is the conservation and / or monitoring of biodiversity and / or another area that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple answers are allowed)</i></p> <p><i>Indicate, therefore, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 is the instrument oriented to the selected area?</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>3</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>1</td><td>Planning - 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Details the considerations on which the assessment is based:</i></p> <p>The PTP is a planning tool aimed at identifying naturalistic emergencies of particular value to be identified and protected compatibly with the economic and social development of the territory</p> <p><i>Indicate whether the instrument provides indirect actions related to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g., economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and / or tools for invasive alien species, definition of priorities and / or actions to restore ecosystems, such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</i></p>	Conservation	3	Monitoring	1	Planning - 4	1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely					
Conservation	3	Monitoring	1	Planning - 4												
1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely												

Relevance for the Alps	The PTP is a valid tool at local territorial level (regional, supra-municipal, municipal). <i>Indicate further objectives and / or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant for the Alpine arc:</i> ...																																						
Harmonization of data	Indicate whether the tool contributes to the harmonization of existing biodiversity / landscape / ecological connectivity data and how: The tool does not directly contribute to the harmonization of existing data..																																						
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc .: Approved and adopted																																						
PART 4																																							
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the tool? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>Effective tool at regional level that needs updating</p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Points of weakness: <i>tool to be updated based on ecological connectivity and ecosystem services</i> </td><td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Strengths: <i>from a cartographic point of view it identifies naturalistic emergencies and the sites to be protected and defines their protection in the implementation rules</i> </td></tr> </table> <p>Specify the causes of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: <i>Being a planning tool it is aimed at limiting territorial fragmentation</i></p>							Points of weakness: <i>tool to be updated based on ecological connectivity and ecosystem services</i>	Strengths: <i>from a cartographic point of view it identifies naturalistic emergencies and the sites to be protected and defines their protection in the implementation rules</i>																														
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Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the following sub-themes of the Biodiversity and nature conservation sector. (Multiple answers are allowed)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;">species</td><td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">x</td><td style="width: 12.5%;">habitat</td><td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">x</td><td style="width: 12.5%;">Landscape</td><td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">x</td><td style="width: 12.5%;">connectivity ecological</td><td style="width: 5%;"></td></tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the main topics covered by the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and nature conservation). Highlight convergence points and their development potential within the Alpine Convention. (Multiple answers allowed)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Climate change</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Energy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Forests</td><td></td><td>.</td></tr> <tr><td>Green economy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mountain agriculture</td><td style="text-align: center;">x</td><td><i>The PTP among the objectives identifies those of protection and enrichment of the quality of the territory, in response to new social questions and in function of the enhancement of the regional image and culture, which includes traditional agricultural practices.</i></td></tr> <tr><td>Natural parks</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Population & Culture</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Territorial planning</td><td style="text-align: center;">x</td><td><i>The PTP is a policy tool in the area of spatial planning for which the improvement and adaptation of infrastructures must be compatible and consistent with the objectives of conservation and enhancement of resources and the environment, just as</i></td></tr> </table>							species	x	habitat	x	Landscape	x	connectivity ecological		Climate change			Energy		...	Forests		.	Green economy		...	Mountain agriculture	x	<i>The PTP among the objectives identifies those of protection and enrichment of the quality of the territory, in response to new social questions and in function of the enhancement of the regional image and culture, which includes traditional agricultural practices.</i>	Natural parks		...	Population & Culture			Territorial planning	x	<i>The PTP is a policy tool in the area of spatial planning for which the improvement and adaptation of infrastructures must be compatible and consistent with the objectives of conservation and enhancement of resources and the environment, just as</i>
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			<i>they can contribute effectively to soil protection and improving the efficiency of regional infrastructure.</i>
	Land use		...
	Transport		...
	Tourism	x	
	Water management		
Value added	...		
Additional comments	The tool lends itself to the acquisition of new elements integrating territorial planning such as ecological connectivity and ecosystem services. At the moment, the tool should be updated and enriched with these elements.		

https://www.regione.vda.it/territorio/territorio/pianificazione_territoriale/ptr/default_i.asp

http://www.consiglio.vda.it/app/leggieregolamenti/dettaglio?pk_lr=2469

(Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta)		PART 1		IT13
Name of the tool	Political instrument_Regional Law 30th July 1991, n.30, Rules for the establishment of protected natural areas.			
Small description	The Region, within the scope of its statutory competences, protects the natural environment in all its aspects and promotes and regulates its social and public use, compatibly with the requirements of general safeguarding of naturalistic, landscape and ecological resources, in line with the objectives of socio - economic growth of local populations and of recovery and enhancement of their historical and cultural expressions. For the realization of the aims, the Region promotes education and public awareness campaigns for the purpose of knowledge and respect for the environment. It also identifies parts of the territory characterized by significant environmental aspects to be protected and enhanced also through the establishment of protected natural areas.			
Competent authority	Ente Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta			
Ente di attuazione	Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region			
Main stakeholders	Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region, managing bodies of protected areas, Municipalities			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is national or subnational and whether it is also implemented cross-border or specifically in the Alpine biogeographical region. (Multiple answers are allowed)			
	National		Subnational	X
	Transboundary		Alpine biogeographical region	
Integration	The regional law 30/1991 is consistent with the legislative decree 22 January 2004, n. 42 (Code of cultural heritage and landscape, pursuant to article 10 of the law 6 July 2002, n. 137). Among its purposes, the Region identifies parts of the territory characterized by significant environmental aspects to be protected and enhanced also through the establishment of protected natural areas in relation to the different characteristics and			

	<p>purposes for which they are established, protected natural areas are divided into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) natural parks; b) nature reserves; c) integral nature reserves. <p>Protected natural areas can take one or more of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protection or reconstitution of natural sites or landscapes, also with the presence of any historical or archaeological values, or of one or more ecosystems of significant interest; b) protection, spread and reintroduction of animal and plant species in their specific habitats, in particular if rare or endangered or no longer present in the area, protecting or restoring, where possible, the habitats themselves; c) protection of biotopes and geological, geomorphological, speleological formations of significant historical, scientific and cultural value; d) maintenance or creation of resting places for wildlife, on the migratory routes of the same; e) realization of study and scientific research programs, in order to the characters and evolution of nature and anthropic presence. <p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the tool at the local level? Furthermore, are there local initiatives which do not concern the instrument, but have similar objectives?</i></p>															
<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p><i>Which Strategic Objectives of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets does the tool refer most to? (Multiple answers are allowed)</i> <i>Indicate, if applicable, the specific targets that the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Roof structure).</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td></td><td>Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20</td></tr> </table>	Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society	x	Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4	Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9	Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13	Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all	x	Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16	Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20
Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society	x	Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4														
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PART 3																
<p>Scope</p>	<p><i>Indicate whether the scope of application of the instrument is the conservation and / or monitoring of biodiversity and / or another area that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple answers are allowed)</i> <i>Indicate, therefore, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 is the instrument oriented to the selected area?</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>4</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>4</td><td>Development - 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td></tr> </table>	Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Development - 4	1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely					
Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Development - 4												
1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely												

	<p><i>Details the considerations on which the assessment is based:</i></p> <p>The regional law 30/1991 provides for the protection of the natural environment in all its aspects and promotes and regulates its social and public use, compatibly with the needs of general safeguarding of naturalistic, landscape and ecological resources, in line with the growth objectives socio - economic development of local populations and recovery and enhancement of their historical and cultural expressions. It therefore contributes to the conservation of biodiversity through management plans for protected areas and the monitoring of species and habitats.</p> <p><i>Indicate whether the instrument provides indirect actions related to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g., economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and / or tools for invasive alien species, definition of priorities and / or actions to restore ecosystems, such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</i></p>								
Relevance for the Alps	<p>The identification of protected areas on the regional territory constitutes a tool to increase the surface of the territory subject to protection by integrating with the other forms of protection and conservation of biodiversity (Natura 2000 network) present at the regional level allowing a wider opening through other national or international companies (Alparc, ..)</p> <p><i>Indicate further objectives and / or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant for the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p>...</p>								
Harmonization of data	<p><i>Indicate whether the tool contributes to the harmonization of existing biodiversity / landscape / ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p>The tool contributes directly to the harmonization of existing data at local (regional) level.</p>								
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p>Approved and adopted</p>								
PART 4									
Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the tool? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p>Effective tool at regional level</p> <p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Points of weakness:</p> <p><i>The tool would need an update</i></p> </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>Protection of naturalistic emergencies and biodiversity compatible with historical and cultural traditions and local socio-economic growth objectives.</i></p> </td></tr> </table> <p><i>Specify the causes of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p> <p><i>The establishment of protected natural areas intervenes at various levels in combating the loss of biodiversity (defragmentation, restoration, site-specific monitoring) and in enhancing the territory (animation, educational events on biodiversity that characterizes the territory)..</i></p>	<p>Points of weakness:</p> <p><i>The tool would need an update</i></p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>Protection of naturalistic emergencies and biodiversity compatible with historical and cultural traditions and local socio-economic growth objectives.</i></p>						
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Sectoral activities	<p><i>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the following sub-themes of the Biodiversity and nature conservation sector. (Multiple answers are allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>x</td><td>habitat</td><td>x</td><td>Landscape</td><td>x</td><td>connectivity ecological</td><td>x</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the main topics covered by the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and nature conservation). Highlight convergence points and their development potential within the Alpine Convention. (Multiple answers allowed)</i></p>	species	x	habitat	x	Landscape	x	connectivity ecological	x
species	x	habitat	x	Landscape	x	connectivity ecological	x		

	Climate change	x	<i>Protected areas play a central role in contrasting and adapting to climate change, becoming real study centers for evaluating and quantifying climate change in the natural environment. They also take on the fundamental role of conservation of sensitive and endangered species and habitats</i>
	Energy		...
	Forests	x	<i>Protected areas act to improve the resistance of forest ecosystems, implementing forestry appropriate to nature and preventing uses that can damage forests.</i>
	Green economy		...
	Mountain agriculture	x	<i>The protected areas ensure the management of the traditional rural landscape, as well as agriculture suitable for the places and in harmony with the environment.</i>
	Natural parks		...
	Population & Culture	x	<i>Protected areas protect the natural environment in all its aspects and promote and regulate its social and public use, in line with the socio-economic growth objectives of local populations and the recovery and enhancement of their historical and cultural expressions.</i>
	Territorial planning	x	<i>Protected areas are called to protect, protect and, if necessary, restore the natural environment and the landscape, so as to permanently guarantee the efficiency of ecosystems, the conservation of flora and fauna and their habitats, the regenerative capacity and the production continuity of natural resources, as well as the diversity, uniqueness and beauty of nature and the landscape as a whole.</i>
	Land use		...
	Transport		...
	Tourism	x	<i>Protected areas also have the aim of developing tourism and leisure activities compatibly with ecological and social needs.</i>
	Water management		
Value added	...		
Additional comments	...		

http://www.consiglio.vda.it/app/leggieregolamenti/dettaglio?pk_lr=1952&versione=V

(Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta)		PART 1		IT14
Name of the tool	Political instrument_Regional Law 21 May 2007, n. 8, Provisions for the fulfillment of the obligations of the Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region deriving from Italy's membership of the European Communities. Implementation of Directives 79/409 / EEC, concerning the conservation of wild birds, and 92/43 / EEC, relating to the conservation of natural and semi-natural habitats, as well as wild flora and fauna. Community law 2007.			
Small description	The Region aims to ensure the maintenance or restoration, in a satisfactory state of conservation, of natural and semi-natural habitats and wild fauna and flora populations for the purpose of safeguarding biodiversity, present on the territory of the Aosta Valley, taking into account economic, social and cultural needs and regional and local particularities.			
Competent authority	Ente Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta			
Ente di attuazione	Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region, managing bodies			
Main stakeholders	Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region, managing bodies of the protected areas			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is national or subnational and whether it is also implemented cross-border or specifically in the Alpine biogeographical region. (Multiple answers are allowed)			
	National		Subnational	x
	Transboundary		Alpine biogeographical region	
Integration	The regional law 8/2007 implements the European Habitats (92/43 / EEC) and Birds (79/409 / EEC) Directives and the Presidential Decree 357/1997. The Region has the task of: a) recognize natural and semi-natural habitats, populations of wild flora and fauna and the natural forms of the territory as goods to be maintained in a satisfactory state of conservation; b) promoting the rational management of natural or semi-natural habitats, while ensuring the correct anthropic use of the natural heritage; c) establish the regional ecological network; d) ensure constant monitoring of habitat distribution, carry out studies on the biology and consistency of populations, also using the collaboration of university institutes and research bodies; e) to promote the research and scientific activities necessary for the purpose of knowledge and safeguarding biodiversity; f) promote initiatives aimed at disseminating information and raising awareness of naturalistic, environmental and habitat and species protection values; g) promote coordination between the competent bodies regarding the planning, programming and management of the natural environment.			

	<p>In addition, the Region contributes to the establishment of the Natura 2000 network, adopts and ensures protection and conservation measures, manages the Natura 2000 network sites that do not fall within protected areas. It provides for the application of the Impact Assessment in relation to plans, projects and interventions of regional, interregional and municipal relevance. Finally, it adopts suitable measures to implement the monitoring of the conservation status of habitats and species.</p> <p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the tool at the local level? Furthermore, are there local initiatives which do not concern the instrument, but have similar objectives?</i></p> <p>Over the years, the Regional Administration has prepared several projects aimed at monitoring and implementing Community Directives, relating to different lines of funding: Life, regional development funds, cross-border cooperation projects. Currently, the Region is participating in a thematic Plan of cross-border cooperation Italy France Alcotra 2014/20 on Biodiversity, adhering, in particular, to the COBIODIV, PROBIODIV and BIODIV'CONNECT projects focused respectively on increasing knowledge on species and habitats, promoting biodiversity as a factor of local development and, finally, improving ecological connectivity at transnational level</p>															
<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p><i>Which Strategic Objectives of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets does the tool refer most to? (Multiple answers are allowed)</i></p> <p><i>Indicate, if applicable, the specific targets that the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Roof structure).</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20</td></tr> </table>	Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society	x	Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4	Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9	Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13	Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all	x	Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16	Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20
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Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20														
PART 3																
<p>Scope</p>	<p><i>Indicate whether the scope of application of the instrument is the conservation and / or monitoring of biodiversity and / or another area that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple answers are allowed)</i></p> <p><i>Indicate, therefore, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 is the instrument oriented to the selected area?</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>4</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>4</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Details the considerations on which the assessment is based:</i></p> <p>The regional law 8/2007 implements the Habitats and Birds Directives by applying the principles and tools among which the monitoring aimed at the conservation of species and habitats in a satisfactory state are included.</p>	Conservation	4	Monitoring	4		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely					
Conservation	4	Monitoring	4													
1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely												

	<i>Indicate whether the instrument provides indirect actions related to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g., economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and / or tools for invasive alien species, definition of priorities and / or actions to restore ecosystems, such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</i>							
Relevance for the Alps	The application of regional law 8/2007 is relevant at the alpine level considering the fact that the Natura 2000 network is a national and European tool for the identification of sites but also of habitats and species to be protected within the sites but also on the whole regional territory.							
	<i>Indicate further objectives and / or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant for the Alpine arc:</i>							
	...							
Harmonization of data	<i>Indicate whether the tool contributes to the harmonization of existing biodiversity / landscape / ecological connectivity data and how:</i> The tool contributes directly to the harmonization of existing data at local (regional) level also because it provides for a joint action between the regional administration and the managing bodies of protected areas.							
Implementation status	<i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i> Approved and adopted							
PART 4								
Effectiveness	<i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the tool? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i>							
	Effective tool at regional level							
	<i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i>							
	Points of weakness: <i>The activities require substantial economic resources available from different sources of financing</i>				Strengths: <i>Protection of biodiversity at regional, biogeographical, national and European level</i>			
	<i>Specify the causes of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i> <i>The establishment of the Natura 2000 network is aimed specifically at maintaining a good state of conservation of habitats and species and at combating the loss of biodiversity through the management of sites, species and habitats, and actions aimed at limiting habitat fragmentation and the spread of invasive alien species.</i>							
Sectoral activities	<i>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the following sub-themes of the Biodiversity and nature conservation sector. (Multiple answers are allowed)</i>							
	species	x	habitat	x	Landscape	x	connectivity ecological	x
	<i>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the main topics covered by the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and nature conservation). Highlight convergence points and their development potential within the Alpine Convention. (Multiple answers allowed)</i>							
	Climate change				x	<i>The Natura 2000 network contributes to resilience to climate change by directing its efforts towards the conservation of habitats and species of community interest in a satisfactory state of conservation.</i>		
	Energy					...		
	Forests				x	<i>The Natura 2000 network has the aim</i>		

			<i>of conserving forest ecosystems, implementing forestry appropriate to nature and preventing uses that can damage forests.</i>
	Green economy		...
	Mountain agriculture	x	<i>The Natura 2000 network sites ensure the management of the traditional rural landscape, as well as agriculture appropriate to the places and in harmony with the environment.</i>
	Natural parks		...
	Population & Culture		
	Territorial planning	x	<i>Among the objectives of the L.R. 8/2007 there is coordination between the competent bodies regarding the planning, programming and management of the natural environment</i>
	Land use		...
	Transport		...
	Tourism	x	<i>L.R. 8/2007 ensures the correct anthropic use of the natural heritage and the promotion of initiatives aimed at disseminating information and raising awareness of naturalistic, environmental values and the protection of habitats and species.</i>
	Water management		
Value added	...		
Additional comments	...		

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(Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta)		PART 1	IT15
Name of the tool	<i>Political instrument_ Regional law 7 December 2009, n. 45, Provisions for the protection and conservation of alpine flora (and subsequent updates).</i>		
Small description	<i>The conservation and protection of the alpine flora are among the institutional purposes provided for by the Aosta Valley Statute.</i>		

Competent authority	<i>Ente Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta</i>		
Ente di attuazione	<i>Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta, enti gestori, Corpo forestale della Valle d'Aosta</i>		
Main stakeholders	<i>Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta, enti di gestione delle aree protette</i>		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is national or subnational and whether it is also implemented cross-border or specifically in the Alpine biogeographical region. (Multiple answers are allowed)		
	National		Subnational
	Transboundary		Alpine biogeographical region
Integration	<p>The regional law 45/2009 and subsequent updates, incorporates the principles of conservation of flora species identified by the Habitats Directive (92/43 / EEC) and by international authorities such as the IUCN.</p> <p>The Region has the task of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) safeguard the species of native spontaneous flora and protect their habitats; b) to promote interventions aimed at maintaining the autochthonous spontaneous flora through specific conservation programs; c) to promote the research and scientific activities necessary for the purpose of knowledge and the safeguarding of the autochthonous spontaneous flora and the monitoring of alien or alien plant species, also making use of the collaboration of university institutes and research bodies; d) ensure, on the basis of the state of knowledge, international, community and state legislation and of the lists prepared by the IUCN, the updating, with a periodicity of five years, of the regional red list of vascular flora, of the regional lists of spontaneous flora species to rigorous protection and those with regulated collection, as well as the regional black list of vascular flora; e) promote educational and popular initiatives aimed at spreading the knowledge and protection of the indigenous alpine flora and the culture of the conservation of the natural heritage, also in collaboration with the managing bodies of protected natural areas, sites of Community importance (SIC), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Alpine Botanical Gardens, as well as with local authorities, the Regional Museum of Natural Sciences and legally recognized scientific and research institutes. <p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the tool at the local level? Furthermore, are there local initiatives which do not concern the instrument, but have similar objectives?</i></p> <p>Over the years, the Regional Administration has prepared several projects aimed at monitoring and implementing Community Directives, relating to different lines of funding: Life, regional development funds, cross-border cooperation projects. Currently, the Region is participating in the Alcotra 2014/20 RestHAIP cross-border cooperation project, which focuses on environmental restoration and combating the expansion of invasive alien species.</p>		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Objectives of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets does the tool refer most to? (Multiple answers are allowed) Indicate, if applicable, the specific targets that the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Roof structure).		
	Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4
	Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9

	Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13										
	Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all	x	Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16										
	Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20										
PART 3													
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of application of the instrument is the conservation and / or monitoring of biodiversity and / or another area that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple answers are allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, therefore, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 is the instrument oriented to the selected area?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>4</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>4</td><td>Enhancement - 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td></tr> </table> <p>Details the considerations on which the assessment is based: Regional law 45/2009 provides for the conservation of alpine flora species and their habitats in nature through the identification of species of flora with rigorous protection, regulated collection and species not subject to limitations. The updating of the annexes is five years and carried out on the basis of the monitoring activities carried out in the area. The protection of floristic species allows to enhance the territory by promoting the development of sustainable tourism, respectful of the environment.</p> <p>Indicate whether the instrument provides indirect actions related to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g., economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and / or tools for invasive alien species, definition of priorities and / or actions to restore ecosystems, such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p>			Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Enhancement - 4	1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely
Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Enhancement - 4									
1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely									
Relevance for the Alps	<p>The application of regional law 45/2009 is relevant at the level of the Alpine arc as it protects species of alpine flora and related habitats that may also be of interest for other territorial realities of the western Alpine arc.</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and / or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant for the Alpine arc: ...</p>												
Harmonization of data	<p>Indicate whether the tool contributes to the harmonization of existing biodiversity / landscape / ecological connectivity data and how: The tool contributes directly to the harmonization of existing data at local (regional) level at least as regards the monitoring data of the species included in the annexes of the law.</p>												
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc. : Approved and adopted</p>												
PART 4													
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the tool? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness? Effective tool at regional level</p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Points of weakness:</td><td>Strengths:</td></tr> </table>			Points of weakness:	Strengths:								
Points of weakness:	Strengths:												

	<i>Availability of adequate financial resources to ensure updating of knowledge on the conservation status of plant species and habitats</i>				<i>Protection of the biodiversity of alpine flora and related habitats throughout the regional territory</i>			
	<i>Specify the causes of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i> <i>Law 45/2009 also deals with combating the spread of invasive exotic plant species. An annex to the law consists of the black list which lists the invasive exotic floristic species for the regional territory.</i>							
Sectoral activities	<i>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the following sub-themes of the Biodiversity and nature conservation sector. (Multiple answers are allowed)</i>							
	species	x	habitat	x	Landscape		connectivity ecological	
	<i>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the main topics covered by the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and nature conservation). Highlight convergence points and their development potential within the Alpine Convention. (Multiple answers allowed)</i>							
	Climate change				x	<i>L.R. 45/2009 constitutes an operational tool to combat the effects of climate change, monitoring, protecting and possibly restoring habitats or reintroducing species in the territory, in order to guarantee the stable conservation of flora and their habitats, regenerative capacity, diversity, uniqueness and the beauty of nature..</i>		
	Energy					...		
	Forests							
	Green economy					...		
	Mountain agriculture							
	Natural parks					...		
	Population & Culture							
	Territorial planning				x	<i>The floristic species identified in Annex 1 of the L.R. 45/2009, therefore subject to rigorous protection, are considered in the planning processes and in the assessments of plans, projects and interventions that affect the Aosta Valley territory</i>		
	Land use					...		
	Transport					...		
	Tourism				x	<i>The protection of the floristic species contributes to enhance the territory also from the tourist point of view. The dissemination activities on alpine flora species and their habitats also contribute to implementing the development of sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism.</i>		
	Water management							

Value added	...
Additional comments	...

http://www.consiglio.vda.it/app/leggieregolamenti/dettaglio?pk_lr=5562

(Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta)		PART 1		IT16
Name of the tool	Political instrument_Deliberation of the Regional Council 3061/2011, Approval of the technical document concerning conservation measures for Sites of Community importance of the European ecological network Natura 2000, pursuant to article 4 of the l.r. 8/2007 and of the D.M. October 17, 2007 and for the purpose of designating the Special Conservation Zones (SACs).			
Small description	<p>The document aims to maintain in a satisfactory state of conservation of the habitats and species of community interest present in the SIC of the Aosta Valley and the subsequent designation in special areas of conservation. Conservation measures are applied in SCIs (and in future special areas of conservation - SACs) and in SPAs in addition to the measures for the latter already approved with Regional Council Resolution No. 1087 of April 18, 2008.</p> <p>The Region has approved the technical document relating to conservation measures for Sites of Community importance of the European ecological network Natura 2000, prepared pursuant to article 4 of the regional law of 21 May 2007, no. 8 and the decree of the Minister of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea 17 October and for the purpose of designating the special areas of conservation.</p> <p>The document describes the measures aimed at ensuring a satisfactory state of conservation for the natural and semi-natural habitats and populations of wild fauna and flora present in the Sites of Community Importance (SIC), constituting the European Natura 2000 ecological network, for the purpose of safeguarding of biodiversity..</p>			
Competent authority	Ente Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta			
Ente di attuazione	Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta, enti gestori, Corpo forestale della Valle d'Aosta			
Main stakeholders	Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta, enti di gestione delle aree protette, Comuni, agricoltori			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is national or subnational and whether it is also implemented cross-border or specifically in the Alpine biogeographical region. (Multiple answers are allowed)			
	National		Subnational	x
	Transboundary		Alpine biogeographical region	
Integration	The measures are a mandatory fulfillment, foreseen by the European directive 92/43 / EEC relating to the conservation of natural and semi-natural habitats, as well as wild flora and fauna, implemented at national level by the decree of the President of the Republic 8 September 1997, n. 357 and, in the regional context, by the regional law 21 May 2007, n. 8 "Community law 2007". The measures must in any case ensure the sustainable use of resources, taking into account the relationship between conservation needs and the socio-economic development of local populations. In order to ensure this adequate			

	<p>relationship between conservation needs and socio-economic development, a purpose contemplated by Directive 92/43 / EEC, the measures favor, in particular, agricultural and forestry activities. The measures have also been made consistent with the other planning tools already in force. For sites that coincide entirely, or in part, with protected natural areas, the conservation measures integrate the safeguard measures and regulatory provisions established by the existing planning and regulatory tools, without prejudice to the possibility for the managing body of the area protected to identify additional measures for specific protection needs..</p> <p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the tool at the local level? Furthermore, are there local initiatives which do not concern the instrument, but have similar objectives?</i></p>			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p><i>Which Strategic Objectives of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets does the tool refer most to? (Multiple answers are allowed)</i></p> <p><i>Indicate, if applicable, the specific targets that the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Roof structure).</i></p>			
	Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society	x	Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4	
	Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9	
	Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13	
	Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all	x	Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16	
	Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20	
PART 3				
Scope	<p><i>Indicate whether the scope of application of the instrument is the conservation and / or monitoring of biodiversity and / or another area that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple answers are allowed)</i></p> <p><i>Indicate, therefore, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 is the instrument oriented to the selected area?</i></p>			
	Conservation	4	Monitoring	4
	1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely	1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely
	<p><i>Details the considerations on which the assessment is based:</i></p> <p>DGR 3061/2011 has approved specific measures to ensure a satisfactory conservation status for natural and semi-natural habitats and populations of wild fauna and flora present in Sites of Community importance for the purpose of safeguarding Biodiversity. It also provides suitable monitoring measures for the conservation status of habitats and species, as required by article 8 of the regional law of 21 May 2007, no. 8, implemented on the basis of the guidelines defined pursuant to article 7, paragraph 1, of the Presidential Decree 357/1997.</p>			
	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument provides indirect actions related to biodiversity and</i></p>			

	<p>specify which: (e.g., economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and / or tools for invasive alien species, definition of priorities and / or actions to restore ecosystems, such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>The tool allows access to RDP measures, measure 213- "Natura 2000 Indemnity".</p>																											
Relevance for the Alps	<p>...</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and / or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant for the Alpine arc:</p> <p>...</p>																											
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Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the tool? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>Effective tool at regional level</p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Points of weakness: <i>Need for funds to be found in different sources of funding</i> </td><td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Strengths: <i>Protection of biodiversity in Natura 2000 sites and on the entire regional territory.</i> </td></tr> </table> <p>Specify the causes of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>The approved conservation measures have the objective of combating the loss of biodiversity on several fronts, from contrasting the spread of invasive alien species, to in-situ protection of species, to contrasting the fragmentation of terrestrial and aquatic habitats, to reducing disturbance acoustic, sustainable use of natural resources</p>								Points of weakness: <i>Need for funds to be found in different sources of funding</i>	Strengths: <i>Protection of biodiversity in Natura 2000 sites and on the entire regional territory.</i>																		
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Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the following sub-themes of the Biodiversity and nature conservation sector. (Multiple answers are allowed)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">species</td><td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">x</td><td style="width: 15%;">habitat</td><td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">x</td><td style="width: 15%;">Landscape</td><td style="width: 5%;"></td><td style="width: 15%;">connectivity ecological</td><td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">x</td></tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the main topics covered by the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and nature conservation). Highlight convergence points and their development potential within the Alpine Convention. (Multiple answers allowed)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Climate change</td><td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">x</td><td style="width: 45%;"><i>Conservation measures aim to combat climate change through the conservation of species and habitats and the management of protected sites in order to limit the loss of biodiversity.</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Forests</td><td style="text-align: center;">x</td><td><i>The conservation measures foresee to conserve, strengthen and restore forest functions by improving the resistance of forest ecosystems, in particular by implementing forestry appropriate to nature and preventing uses that can damage forests.</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Green economy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> </table>								species	x	habitat	x	Landscape		connectivity ecological	x	Climate change	x	<i>Conservation measures aim to combat climate change through the conservation of species and habitats and the management of protected sites in order to limit the loss of biodiversity.</i>	Energy		...	Forests	x	<i>The conservation measures foresee to conserve, strengthen and restore forest functions by improving the resistance of forest ecosystems, in particular by implementing forestry appropriate to nature and preventing uses that can damage forests.</i>	Green economy		...
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	Mountain agriculture	x	Conservation measures concerning habitats affected by agricultural activity, resume, often, traditional agricultural practices in use on the territory, essential for maintaining biodiversity.
	Natural parks		...
	Population & Culture	x	In any case, conservation measures provide for the sustainable use of resources, taking into account the relationship between conservation needs and the socio-economic development of local populations. In order to ensure this adequate relationship between conservation needs and socio-economic development, the measures favor, in particular, agricultural and forestry activities.
	Territorial planning	x	Conservation measures are implemented in the evaluation procedures of plans, projects and interventions and contribute to sustainable spatial planning. In particular, they provide that the Municipalities identify the sites of the Natura 2000 network in the municipal urban planning tools, as significant areas for territorial planning purposes, in accordance with the regional law of 6 April 1998, n. 11 "Urban planning and territorial planning legislation of the Aosta Valley" and the related implementing measures and with the provisions of the regional law of 10 April 1998, no. 13 "Approval of the landscape plan of the Aosta Valley"
	Land use		...
	Transport		...
	Tourism	x	Conservation measures are aimed at promoting the development of sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism.
	Water management	x	Conservation measures provide for indications aimed at the conservation of humid environments, flora and fauna connected to water and the sustainable use of the resource.
Value added	...		
Additional comments	...		

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https://www.regione.vda.it/territorio/ambiente/conservazione/normativa/default_i.asp

(Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta)		PART 1		IT17
Name of the tool	Strumento tecnico_Osservatorio regionale della Biodiversità della Valle d'Aosta.			
Small description	The Regional Biodiversity Observatory of the Aosta Valley is a tool for the conservation, enhancement and protection of nature and biodiversity at a regional level, accessible and open to the population and functional for policy makers, for local administrations, for exponents of the academic and scientific world, for those who have to plan and implement interventions on the territory and for the implementers of research projects aimed at improving monitoring techniques, and the management of data and information on regional biodiversity.			
Competent authority	Ente Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta			
Ente di attuazione	Regione autonoma Valled 'Aosta			
Main stakeholders	Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region, management bodies of protected areas, Municipalities, private citizens, professional associations			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is national or subnational and whether it is also implemented cross-border or specifically in the Alpine biogeographical region. (Multiple answers are allowed)			
	National		Subnational	x
	Transboundary		Alpine biogeographical region	
Integration	The Aosta Valley Regional Biodiversity Observatory was born in the context of the 2010 Italian National Strategy for Biodiversity and the commitment that Italy has made with the ratification of the 1994 Convention on Biological Diversity. The Observatory also complies with the provisions of the European standards on public access to environmental information (2003/4 / CE of 28/01/2003), on the establishment of an infrastructure for spatial information in the European Community (Directive 2007/2 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 to INSPIRE) and metadata (Regulation (EC) No 1205/2008 of 3 December 2008). In particular, it makes possible for the user: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the discovery of the natural heritage of the Aosta Valley;• consultation of data on the species present;			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conscious use of the sites; • direct participation in the knowledge of regional biodiversity as the author of the reports. The user, in addition to obtaining information, can therefore contribute to playing a fundamental role in expanding the naturalistic knowledge of the Aosta Valley Region, by registering on the portal and reporting naturalistic data, accompanied by a photographic voucher. <p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the tool at the local level? Furthermore, are there local initiatives which do not concern the instrument, but have similar objectives?</i></p>															
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p><i>Which Strategic Objectives of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets does the tool refer most to? (Multiple answers are allowed)</i> <i>Indicate, if applicable, the specific targets that the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Roof structure).</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td></td><td>Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all</td><td></td><td>Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20</td></tr> </table>	Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society	x	Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4	Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9	Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13	Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all		Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16	Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20
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Relevance for the Alps	<p>The relevance of the tool regards the publication of naturalistic data to the public, contributing to the sharing of information and stimulating the active participation of the population in the collection of naturalistic data.</p> <p><i>Indicate further objectives and / or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant for the Alpine arc:</i></p>																																
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			<i>Aosta Valley that can be enriched by new reports entered by users and validated. These data can be used by the technical offices that deal with the issuance of opinions as part of the territorial planning process.</i>
	Land use		...
	Transport		...
	Tourism		...
	Water management		...
Value added	...		
Additional comments	...		

[http://osservatoriobiodiversita.regione.vda.it/Osservatorio Biodiversita/page1.do?sp=page1](http://osservatoriobiodiversita.regione.vda.it/Osservatorio_Biodiversita/page1.do?sp=page1)

(Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta)		PART 1		IT18
Name of the tool	Strumento tecnico_Sistema Natura Valle d'Aosta, VIVA – Valle d'Aosta Unica per natura			
Small description	VIVA - Valle d'Aosta unique in nature represents a new way of protecting the environment, stimulating a guided and conscious use of nature, placing at the center the participation in the "beauty" of the Region of the various stakeholders, citizens, families, sportsmen , local communities, productive activities			
Competent authority	Ente Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta			
Ente di attuazione	Regione autonoma Valled 'Aosta			
Main stakeholders	Valle d'Aosta Autonomous Region, management bodies of protected areas, Municipalities, private citizens, professional associations			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is national or subnational and whether it is also implemented cross-border or specifically in the Alpine biogeographical region. (Multiple answers are allowed)			
	National		Subnational	x
	Transboundary		Alpine biogeographical region	
Integration	The Autonomous Region of Valle d'Aosta has implemented a project co-financed by the European Union, the State and the Region, within the framework of the Regional Competitiveness Operational Program 2007/13, aimed at promoting the aware tourist enhancement of sites of particular naturalistic value.			

	<p>VIVA, Valle d'Aosta, unique in nature, was therefore born, a complex project that aims to represent a new way of protecting the natural environment, stimulating a guided and conscious use of nature, offering socio-economic development opportunities for local communities.</p> <p>The project was born from the need to broaden the knowledge of the Aosta Valley natural heritage consisting of protected natural areas, sites belonging to the Natura 2000 ecological network and alpine botanical gardens with their peculiarities and characteristics or, again, the reasons for which they are protected.</p> <p>The objectives are aimed at overcoming the fragmentation of information and at creating a unified image of the natural product, at developing synergies with other sectors such as agriculture and culture but, above all, at promoting a fruition based on principles of eco-sustainability, respecting the protection needs of these areas. The actions are aimed at building the "Valle d'Aosta Natura System", promoting the "Valle d'Aosta Natura System"; the creation of the "Biodiversity Observatory and information and awareness.</p> <p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the tool at the local level? Furthermore, are there local initiatives which do not concern the instrument, but have similar objectives?</i></p>															
<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p><i>Which Strategic Objectives of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets does the tool refer most to? (Multiple answers are allowed)</i> <i>Indicate, if applicable, the specific targets that the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Roof structure).</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td></td><td>Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all</td><td></td><td>Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>x</td><td>Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20</td></tr> </table>	Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society	x	Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4	Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9	Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13	Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all		Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16	Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20
Strategic objective A: Solving the causes of biodiversity loss by increasing the importance of biodiversity within government programs and in society	x	Select between the Targets 1 – 4 1, 2, 3, 4														
Strategic objective B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select between the Targets 5 – 10 5, 6, 7, 9														
Strategic objective C: To improve the state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select between the Targets 11 – 13 11, 12, 13														
Strategic objective D: Increase the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all		Select between the Targets 14 – 16 16														
Strategic objective E: Increase implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select between the Targets 17 – 20 17, 18, 19, 20														
PART 3																
<p>Scope</p>	<p><i>Indicate whether the scope of application of the instrument is the conservation and / or monitoring of biodiversity and / or another area that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple answers are allowed)</i> <i>Indicate, therefore, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 is the instrument oriented to the selected area?</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>3</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>4</td><td>Enhancement- 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Details the considerations on which the assessment is based:</i></p>	Conservation	3	Monitoring	4	Enhancement- 4	1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely					
Conservation	3	Monitoring	4	Enhancement- 4												
1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely		1 - little; 2 - enough; 3 - a lot; 4 - completely												

	<p>The Valle d'Aosta Natura System acts as a popular and participatory tool strongly correlated to conservation through the public awareness process, monitoring through the tool of the Regional Biodiversity Observatory and the enhancement of the territory, helping to implement the offer for the sustainable tourism.</p> <p><i>Indicate whether the instrument provides indirect actions related to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g., economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and / or tools for invasive alien species, definition of priorities and / or actions to restore ecosystems, such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</i></p>																																				
Relevance for the Alps	<p>The relevance of the tool concerns the creation of a system that protects the natural environment by raising awareness and disseminating it to the general public by encouraging the guided and conscious use of nature and offering socio-economic development opportunities for local communities.</p> <p><i>Indicate further objectives and / or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant for the Alpine arc:</i></p>																																				
Harmonization of data	<p><i>Indicate whether the tool contributes to the harmonization of existing biodiversity / landscape / ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p>The tool contributes directly to the harmonization of existing data at local (regional) level at least as regards the monitoring data of species and habitats present on the regional territory through the Regional Biodiversity Observatory.</p>																																				
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p>Made and functional</p>																																				
PART 4																																					
Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the tool? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p>Effective tool at regional level</p> <p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Points of weakness: <i>Need for funds for continuous updating</i></td><td style="width: 50%;">Strengths: Large-scale awareness and promoting the Aosta Valley nature system</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Specify the causes of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p>								Points of weakness: <i>Need for funds for continuous updating</i>	Strengths: Large-scale awareness and promoting the Aosta Valley nature system																											
Points of weakness: <i>Need for funds for continuous updating</i>	Strengths: Large-scale awareness and promoting the Aosta Valley nature system																																				
Sectoral activities	<p><i>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the following sub-themes of the Biodiversity and nature conservation sector. (Multiple answers are allowed)</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>x</td><td>habitat</td><td>x</td><td>Landscape</td><td></td><td>connectivity ecological</td><td>x</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Indicate the activities affected by the tool in relation to the main topics covered by the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and nature conservation). Highlight convergence points and their development potential within the Alpine Convention. (Multiple answers allowed)</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Climate change</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Forests</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Green economy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mountain agriculture</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Natural parks</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Population & Culture</td><td>x</td><td>VIVA Valle d'Aosta, which is unique in</td></tr> </table>								species	x	habitat	x	Landscape		connectivity ecological	x	Climate change		...	Energy		...	Forests		...	Green economy		...	Mountain agriculture		...	Natural parks		...	Population & Culture	x	VIVA Valle d'Aosta, which is unique in
species	x	habitat	x	Landscape		connectivity ecological	x																														
Climate change		...																																			
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Green economy		...																																			
Mountain agriculture		...																																			
Natural parks		...																																			
Population & Culture	x	VIVA Valle d'Aosta, which is unique in																																			

			<i>nature, primarily has the aim of involving the population by creating a widespread environmental culture and establishing synergies with local operators.</i>
	Territorial planning		...
	Land use		...
	Transport		...
	Tourism	x	<i>VIVA Aosta Valley, unique in nature, promotes sustainable tourism as the best way to enjoy protected areas and Natura 2000 sites, increasing and diversifying the offer</i>
	Water management		...
Value added	...		
Additional comments	...		

http://www.vivavda.it/default_i.aspx

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Arno Aschauer / Elisabeth Sötz
Affiliation	WWF Austria
Role/Competences	Head of Wilderness & Species conservation / Alpine Policy Coordinator
Contacts	elisabeth.soetz@wwf.at

FORM

PART 1				AT01
Name of the instrument	Priorization of Austrian Animal Species and Habitats for Nature Protection Action (<i>Priorisierung Österreichischer Tierarten und Lebensräume für Naturschutzmaßnahmen</i>), report 2014			
Brief description	Based on the Methods developed for the Province of Lower Austria, the concept defines action priorities and recommendations for the implementation of the EU habitats and birds Directive (Natura 2000) as well as for the protection of Austrian “Red List” species, in the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2020+			
Competent body	Environmental Agency of Austria (Umweltbundesamt)			
Implementation body	There is no explicit implementation process for this concept. It should be the basis for subnational and local implementation planning			
Relevant stakeholders	n.a.			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)			
	National	X	Sub-national	
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): EU Habitats Directive, Birds Directive ; Biodiversity Strategy in the CBD framework			
	Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? (not known)			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ³⁴ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across		Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	

³⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	government and society				
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...		
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13 Target 12 (stop extinction of threatened species)...		
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...		
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20 Target 17 national strategy)		
PART 3					
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?				
	Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	other
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: The concept is based on species monitoring data, and aims to enhance action for the conservation of the most threatened species and habitats				
	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: no				

Relevance to the Alps	<p><i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p>The prioritization of habitats list permanent glaciers and alpine <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i> (Habitats Directive type 53.4) as the highest priority,</p> <p>highly prioritized are – among others – Alpine rivers with herbaeous banks and with <i>Myricaria germanica</i> (types 24.221, 24.222 and 24.223), different types of moor habitats, and several other alpine-specific habitats</p> <p><i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p>		
Data harmonization	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p>the data for habitats do use the definitions and designations of the EU habitats directive, the species data are based on Austrian red lists (According to IUCN-categories), in order to make the data comparable with neighbouring countries</p>		
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p>It is an official published list of the Austrian public administration the local planning should refer to</p>		
PART 4			
Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i> (not known)</p> <p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p> <table> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>no definition of specific actions and responsibilities → implementation weak</p> </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent and easily understandable methodology • Holistic view for the whole national level (=rare in Austria, as Nature protection is in the competence of the Provinces) </td></tr> </table>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>no definition of specific actions and responsibilities → implementation weak</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent and easily understandable methodology • Holistic view for the whole national level (=rare in Austria, as Nature protection is in the competence of the Provinces)
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>no definition of specific actions and responsibilities → implementation weak</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent and easily understandable methodology • Holistic view for the whole national level (=rare in Austria, as Nature protection is in the competence of the Provinces) 		

	<p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>Drivers are not identified in the document</p>																																												
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>X</td><td>habitat</td><td>X</td><td>landscape</td><td></td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics³⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>The document stops with listing priority species and habitats, but does not deal with identifying specific actions or relations to any of the listed topics</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Climate Change</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Energy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Forest</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Green Economy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Mountain Agriculture</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Natural Hazards</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Population & Culture</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Spatial Planning</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Soil Conservation</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Transport</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Tourism</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Water management</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> </table>	species	X	habitat	X	landscape		ecological connectivity		Climate Change		...	Energy		...	Forest		...	Green Economy		...	Mountain Agriculture		...	Natural Hazards		...	Population & Culture		...	Spatial Planning		...	Soil Conservation		...	Transport		...	Tourism		...	Water management		...
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Water management		...																																											
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>the methodology would be a good basis for identifying specific action, but this next step is not done –by disseminating the document the Convention could facilitate the discussion process for the next step</p>																																												
Additional comments	...																																												

³⁵ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/UBA_REP_404_0001-0122.pdf

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Bernhard Kohler / Elisabeth Sötz
Affiliation	WWF Austria
Role/Competences	Senior Conservation Expert / Alpine Policy Coordinator
Contacts	Elisabeth.soetz@wwf.at

FORM								
PART 1								
	AT02							
Name of the instrument	"Book of Wilderness – Potential of Wilderness areas in Austria"; Study, 2016							
Brief description	The study identifies the areas which currently are still in a natural state with only a minimum of anthropogenic influence, independently of their legal status (i.e. protected area or not), and therewith provides a basis for further protection needs.							
Competent body	The study has been published by WWF Austria, in cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (in the framework of the European Unions Programme for Rural Development in Austria 2012-2020) and the University Alps-Adria							
Implementation body	There is no direct institutional implementation process, but the study has been the basis e.g. for the upgrading of the area "Sulzbachtäler" within the Alpine National Parc High Tauern to an area of IUCN category Ib							
Relevant stakeholders	Authorities in charge of spatial planning in alpine areas (from national to municipal level), authorities in charge of nature protection							
PART 2								
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region.)							
	<table> <tr> <td>National</td><td>X</td><td>Sub-national</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td>X</td></tr> </table>	National	X	Sub-national		Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
National	X	Sub-national						
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	X					
Mainstreaming	The study is based on the IUCN definition of Wilderness areas (IUCN Category I b) and the goals of the Wild Europe Initiative. It implicitly contributes to the implementation of the EU habitats directive in Austria.							

	<p>The study is a main criterion for WWF Austria's Engagement in local projects, processes and campaigns. It is also part of the joint initiative "soul of the Alps" by WWF, Nature Friends and e Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV).</p> <p>th</p>		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target³⁶ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>		
	<p>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>	X	<p>Select among Targets 1 – 4</p> <p>Target1 (Awareness), Target2 (Mainstreaming in planning)</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p>	X	<p>Select among Targets 5 – 10</p> <p>Target 5 (stop loss)</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>	X	<p>Select among Targets 11 – 13</p> <p>Target 11 (enhanced protection)</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	X	<p>Select among Targets 14 – 16</p> <p>Target 15 (enhance resilience)</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p>	X	<p>Select among Targets 17 – 20</p> <p>Target 19 (enhance science base)</p>
PART 3			

³⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>4</td><td>Monitoring</td><td></td><td>other</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>The aim of the study is to identify the existing wilderness areas, including those which currently are not (or not sufficiently) protected, and therewith the future needs for enhanced protection</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>The study is identifying priorities for protection needs, including the protection of ecosystem services, but also shows the potential for recreational areas and therewith contributes to sustainable regional planning</p>	Conservation	4	Monitoring		other	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation	4	Monitoring		other							
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully							
<p>Relevance to the Alps</p>	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>44 of 50 areas with the highest importance for biodiversity conservation in Austria are within the Alpine Arc, more than 70% of the “wild” surface are located in high-alpine areas (>2000m), and many areas concern pilot regions identified by the former AC platform for ecological connectivity (e.g. Rhaetic Triangle)</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>The study shows that 40% of the identified areas are located in Natura 2000-areas, 20% within national parcs. However, some have no protection status whatever, and for others the conservation is threatened by current infrastructure construction plans (mainly ski resort expansions and water reservoirs for hydro power or artificial snow).</p>										
<p>Data harmonization</p>	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>The study is based on the IUCN definition of Wilderness areas (IUCN Category I b) and the goals of the Wild Europe Initiative. So that data should be easily comparable with data from other alpien countries.</p>										
<p>Implementation status</p>	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>There is no direct institutional implementation process, but the study has been the basis e.g. for the upgrading of the area “Sulzbachtäler” within the Alpine National Parc High Tauern to an area of IUCN category Ib</p>										

PART 4																											
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>The study is a good basis, but to be effective it needs to be known and recognized by spatial planning authorities on all levels (national to municipal level)</p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> Weaknesses: No legal binding effect </td><td> Strengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easily applicable recommendations; Transparent methodology – easy to compare with or disseminate to other alpine countries; </td></tr> </table> <p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>The main driver for biodiversity loss is the anthropogenic influence, especially the loss due to infrastructure expansion and soil degradation</p>	Weaknesses: No legal binding effect	Strengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easily applicable recommendations; Transparent methodology – easy to compare with or disseminate to other alpine countries; 																								
Weaknesses: No legal binding effect	Strengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easily applicable recommendations; Transparent methodology – easy to compare with or disseminate to other alpine countries; 																										
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td></td><td>habitat</td><td>X</td><td>landscape</td><td>X</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>X</td></tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics³⁷ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Climate Change</td><td>X</td><td>The concerned areas play key roles in safeguarding the biodiversity resilience to climate change impacts</td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Green Economy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mountain Agriculture</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Natural Hazards</td><td>X</td><td>Concerns the protection of potential labile areas from human activities</td></tr> </table>	species		habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X	Climate Change	X	The concerned areas play key roles in safeguarding the biodiversity resilience to climate change impacts	Energy		...	Forest		...	Green Economy		...	Mountain Agriculture			Natural Hazards	X	Concerns the protection of potential labile areas from human activities
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Forest		...																									
Green Economy		...																									
Mountain Agriculture																											
Natural Hazards	X	Concerns the protection of potential labile areas from human activities																									

³⁷ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Population & Culture	X	<i>The cultural value of wilderness areas is dealt with in the study</i>
	Spatial Planning	X	<i>Designation of protection status and limiting construction expansion is a key issue</i>
	Soil Conservation	X	<i>Intrinsic link between habitats and soils</i>
	Transport		...
	Tourism	(x)	<i>Link to (sustainable) tourism potential</i>
	Water management	X	<i>concerns glaciers, wetlands etc.</i>
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>the convention could contribute to dissemination of both the methodology and the main findings, and therewith to awareness raising in the sens of Aichi Target n°1 and 2</p>		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

www.wwf.at/wildnis-downloads

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Arno Aschauer / Elisabeth Sötz
Affiliation	WWF Austria
Role/Competences	Head of Wilderness & Species conservation / Alpine Policy Coordinator
Contacts	elisabeth.soetz@wwf.at

FORM	
PART 1	
AT03	
Name of the instrument	Nature conservation concept for the Province of Lower Austria, (<i>Konzept zum Schutz von Lebensräumen und Arten in Niederösterreich</i>); Strategy for the Implementation of the Provincial Nature conservation law
Brief description	The concept defines action priorities and recommendations for the implementation of the Provincial Nature conservation law and the EU habitats and birds Directive (Natura 2000).
Competent body	Provincial Government of Lower Austria

Implementation body	Provincial Government of Lower Austria and other authorities in charge of nature protection on lower levels (Districts, municipalities)			
Relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public administration in charge of Nature protection action and other relevant issues (e.g. forestry, water management) public administration in charge of financial planning land owners and local economic stakeholders (Agriculture, Forestry and other) protected area managers, regional development initiatives 			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)			
	National		Sub-national	X
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): EU Habitats Directive, Birds Directive			
	Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? The instrument is the basis for specifiperiodic action planning of the public authorities concerned			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ³⁸ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10 Target 5 (stop loss)	

³⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	sustainable use		Target 7 (sustainable management)		
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13 Target 12 (stop extinction of threatened species)...		
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...		
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20 Target 20 (financial resources)		
PART 3					
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?				
	Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	other
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	The concept is based on species monitoring data, and defines action for the conservation of the most threatened species and habitats				
	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: The actions defined are directly linked to the allocation of financial resources within the planning cycles of the public administration, respectively with project funding				
Relevance to the Alps	Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:				

	only about half of the provinces' surface is located within the Alpine Arc; however, the concept targets main alpine habitats within the province, and habitats with high priority for ecological connectivity e.g. in the Alpine-Capathian-Corridor							
	Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:							
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: the data for habitats do use the definitions and designations of the EU habitats directive, the species data are based on Austrian red lists, in order to make the data comparable with neighbouring provinces and countries							
Implementation status	The concept is currently under implementation in the province (the effectiveness of the implementation cannot be evaluated in this framework)							
PART 4								
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: Local implementation affected by use interest conflicts				Strengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparent and easily understandable methodology Combined view on different objects of protection, focus on synergies 			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: The instrument does not explicitly defines the drivers for diversity loss; however, stakeholders responsible for land use are listed as the most important participants for the implementation of the strategy, ergo land use can be assumed to be the main driver in the region							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	X	habitat	X	landscape		ecological connectivity	

	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ³⁹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)	
	Climate Change	...
	Energy	...
	Forest	X Sustainable use of forests defined as priority
	Green Economy	...
	Mountain Agriculture	X Agriculture as main impact factor
	Natural Hazards	...
	Population & Culture	...
	Spatial Planning	...
	Soil Conservation	X Intrinsic link to soil conservation
	Transport	...
	Tourism	...
	Water management	X Rivers, riparian areas and wetlands figure among the priority habitats
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: so far, the alpine region is not in the focus of the instrument, but the methodology could be used to develop similar priorities and recommendations within the alpine region	
Additional comments	...	

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

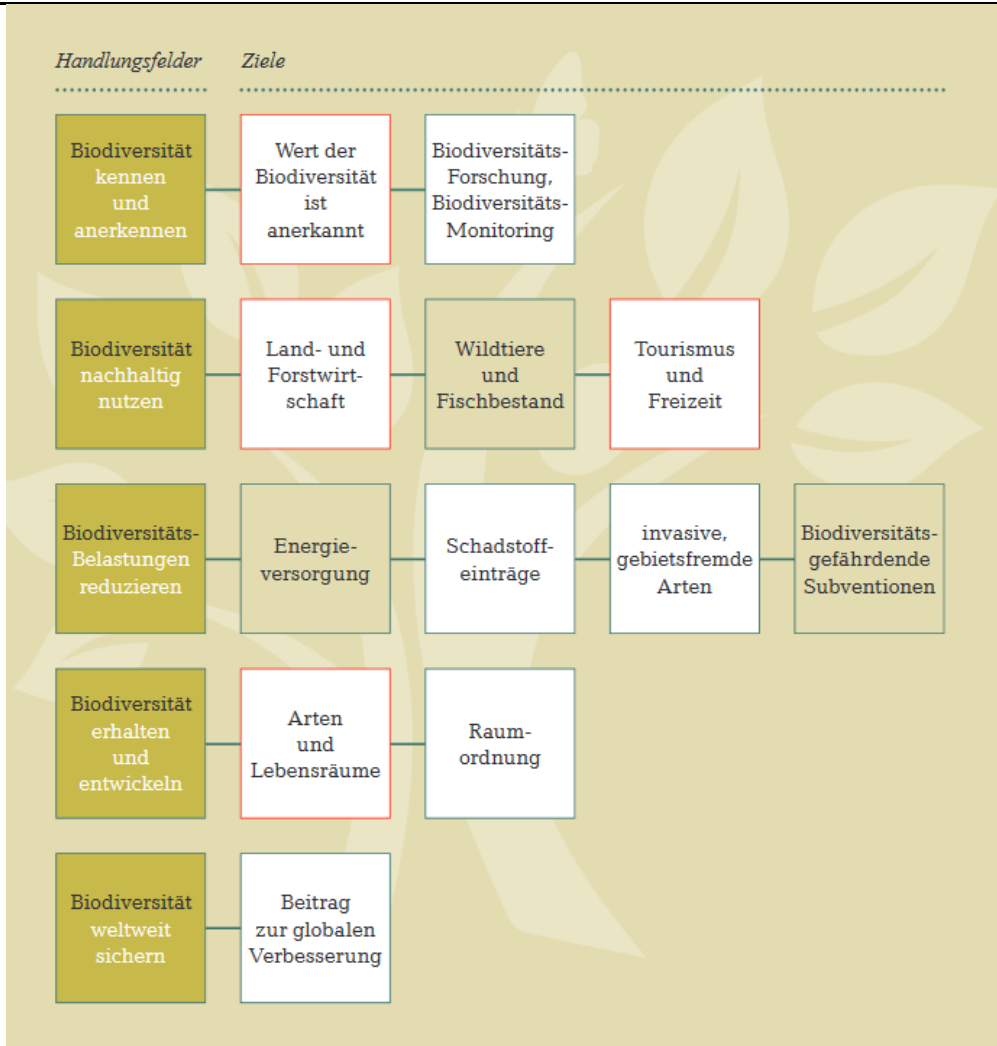
www.no.e.gv.at/noe/Naturschutz/Artenschutz_Kurzfassung.pdf

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Franz Handler
Affiliation	Verband der Naturparke Österreichs / Association of Austrian Nature Parks

³⁹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

Role/Competences	director
Contacts	office@naturparke.at , 0043 / 316 31 88 48

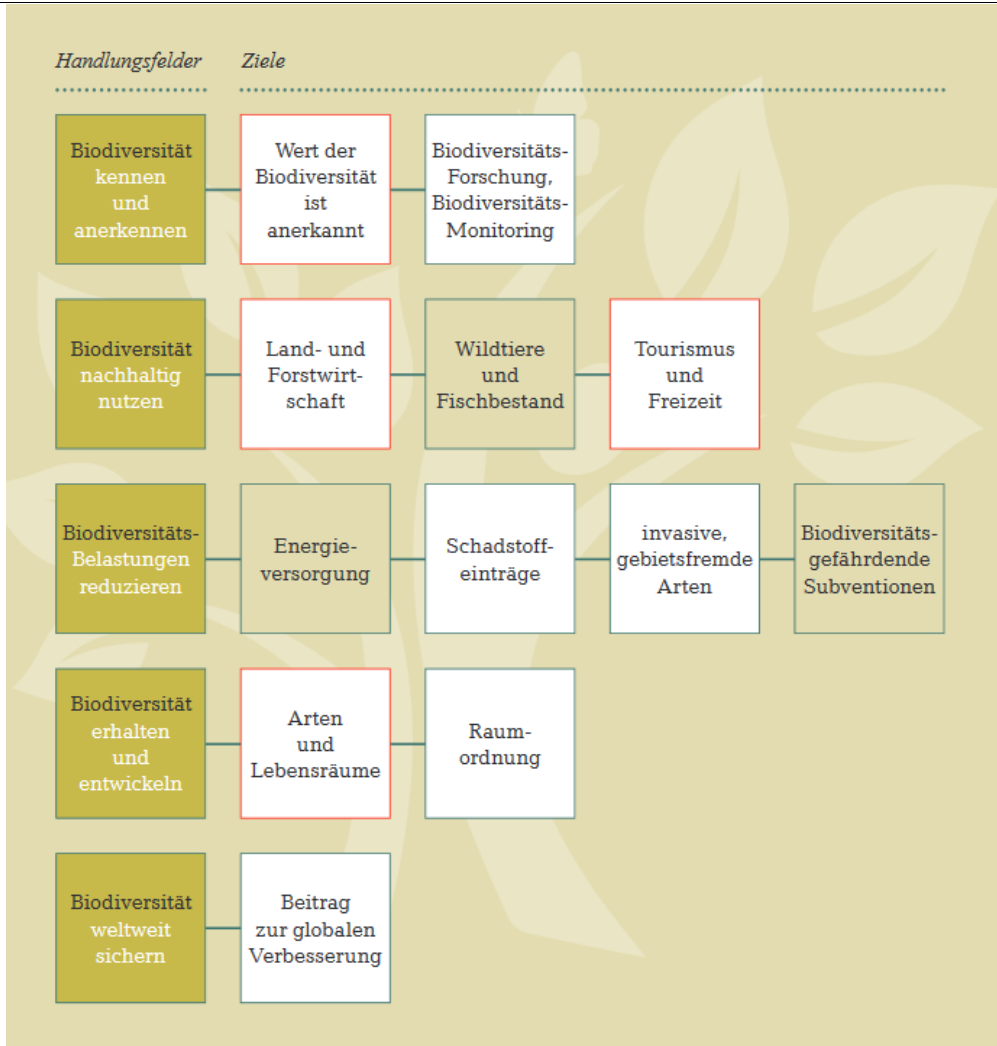
FORM	
PART 1	
AT04	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Implementation of the Austrian Biodiversity Strategy in Austrian Nature Parks</p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The development of a catalog of measures that set the scene for concrete implementation projects for the Biodiversity Strategy Austria 2020+ in nature parks. This catalog is also supposed to consider and draw the connection between the goals of the Austrian Biodiversity Strategy and the 4 pillars of nature parks.</p>

	<div> <div> <div>Handlungsfelder</div> <div>Ziele</div> </div>  <p><i>The five fields of action and 12 goals of the "Biodiversity Strategy Austria 2020+" (simplified representation). The nature parks make important contributions to the implementation of the goals highlighted in white, with the focus of the measures in all federal states on the four goals, which are outlined in red.</i></p> </div>
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>...</p> <p>Association of Austrian Nature Parks</p>
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>...</p> <p>Association of Austrian Nature Parks and individual Nature Parks</p>
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p>

	...								
	Managements and Stakeholders of the individual Nature Parks								
PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td>yes</td><td>Sub-national</td><td>yes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td>no</td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td>yes</td></tr> </table>	National	yes	Sub-national	yes	Trans-border	no	Alpine biogeographic region	yes
National	yes	Sub-national	yes						
Trans-border	no	Alpine biogeographic region	yes						
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>...</p> <p>Austrian Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p>...</p> <p>Yes, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verband der Naturparke Österreichs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> „Biodiversität in den Österreichischen Naturparks“ (2015–2017), „Österreichische Naturparke – Landschaften voller Leben“ (2017–2019) „Insektenreiche Naturparke – Landschaften voller Leben“ (2019–2021) Verein Naturparke Steiermark „Aufladung Biodiversität“ (2015–2019) Arge Burgenländische Naturparke: „Bewusstseinsbildung für den Wert der Biodiversität in den Burgenländischen Naturparks“ (2017–2020) 								
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ⁴⁰ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)								
	Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td>1, 2, 4</td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>7, 8, 9</td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of</td><td>12, 13</td><td>Select among Targets 11 – 13</td></tr> </table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1, 2, 4	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	7, 8, 9	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of	12, 13
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1, 2, 4	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...							
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	7, 8, 9	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...							
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of	12, 13	Select among Targets 11 – 13							

⁴⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity		...						
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	14, 15	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...						
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	18, 19	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...						
PART 3									
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Conservation</th><th>Monitoring</th><th>...</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Conservation - 4</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>...</p>			Conservation	Monitoring	...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation	Monitoring	...							
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully							

	<div> <div> <div>Handlungsfelder</div> <div>Ziele</div> </div>  <p>The five fields of action and 12 goals of the "Biodiversity Strategy Austria 2020+" (simplified representation). The nature parks make important contributions to the implementation of the goals highlighted in white, with the focus of the measures in all federal states on the four goals, which are outlined in red.</p> </div>
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Since the majority of nature parks in Austria are in the Alpine region, all aims of the Strategy are relevant for the Alpine region</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>see above</p>
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>...</p>

Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: ...																															
PART 4																																
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>...</p> <p>Now, there is a strategy paper that is derived from the European, more specifically the Austrian strategy paper, that points out measures for implementation explicitly for nature parks. Furthermore, a common understanding of the topic of biodiversity has been reached.</p> <p>So far, there are numerous implemented measures (slogan, logo, communication mediums such as the manual and best-practice examples, campaign day for schools, ...).</p> <p>Challenges</p> <p>The stakeholders had a completely different understanding of biodiversity. For a successful implementation of biodiversity activities, an optimal collaboration at the regional level (the different nature parks), provincial level (provincial governments, sometimes provincial nature park organizations) and at the nationwide level (Association of Austrian Nature Parks) is essential. Reaching a common understanding was posing a challenge.</p> <p>A common understanding of biodiversity is essential for the successful implementation of the biodiversity strategy. The implementation of the strategy is only successful if the measures are collectively developed through a bottom-up approach instead of top down. Humans are the central shapers of cultural landscapes and therefore, must be part of every protection concept, in every project and in every measure.</p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Weaknesses:</td><td colspan="3"></td><td>Strengths:</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr> <tr> <td>...</td><td colspan="3"></td><td>...</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr> <tr> <td>See above</td><td colspan="3"></td><td>See above</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr> </table> <p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>...</p>								Weaknesses:				Strengths:							See above				See above			
Weaknesses:				Strengths:																												
...				...																												
See above				See above																												
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>X</td><td>habitat</td><td>X</td><td>landscape</td><td>X</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td></td></tr> </table>								species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity																	
species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity																										

	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁴¹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)	
	Climate Change	X ...
	Energy	...
	Forest	X ...
	Green Economy	...
	Mountain Agriculture	X ...
	Natural Hazards	...
	Population & Culture	X ...
	Spatial Planning	...
	Soil Conservation	...
	Transport	...
	Tourism	X ...
Water management	...	
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: ...	
Additional comments	...	

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

...

<https://www.naturparke.at/vnoe/landschaften-voller-leben/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Otto Leiner
Affiliation	Abteilung Umweltschutz, Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung
Role/Competences	member of staff regarding nature studies
Contacts	umweltschutz@tirol.gv.at

⁴¹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

FORM				
PART 1			AT05	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Tyrolian Nature Protection Statute 2005 Tyrolian Nature Protection Provision 2006</p>			
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>Because of its physiographic situation there is a vast variety of species and habitats worth protecting in Tyrol. Thus there has been a long established and since then further developed tradition of safeguarding a sustainable approach regarding the Tyrolian ecosystem via regulations. Therefore the Tyrolian Nature Protection Statute 2005 together with the Tyrolian Nature Protection Provision 2006 include a multitude of regulations aiming to preserve and maintain nature as a basis of life for human beings, flora and fauna.</p>			
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>...</p>			
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.)</p>			
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p>The regulations apply to the whole of Tyrol</p>			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>			
	National		Sub-national	X
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	X
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>...</p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</p>			

<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁴² does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>		
	<p>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>	<p>1,2</p>	<p>Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p>	<p>7,8 ,9</p>	<p>Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>	<p>12, 13</p>	<p>Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	<p>14, 15</p>	<p>Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...</p>
<p>PART 3</p>			
<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>		

⁴² <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Conservation	Monitoring	Improvement via establishing new habitats
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	<p><i>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</i></p> <p>Conservation – 4</p> <p>Monitoring – 3</p> <p>Improvement via establishing new habitats - 2</p>		
	<p><i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</i></p> <p><i>(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</i></p> <p>Preservative nature-protection by designating nature-protectorates as for instance national parks, natural preserves, special sanctuaries, conservation areas, protected landscapes, nature sanctuaries regarding calmness and tranquillity or natural monuments.</p> <p>Integration of conservation measures in forest management-plans.</p> <p>Strategic paper for invasive alien species.</p> <p>Measures for rehabilitation of habitats by way of nature protection-fundings as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - habitat funding: preserving, maintaining and establishing habitats - species protection funding: protecting and nurturing of special species - landscape protection funding: preserving traditional rural small-scope architecture - Funding of nature related education and public relations work: raising awareness for nature protection - Funding of nature-protectorates: care and maintenance of the protectorates - Funding of research and development regarding nature protection: Basis and Plans for the measures regarding nature protection 		
Relevance to the Alps	<p><i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p>Protection measures as for example specially adapted forest management-plans regarding flora and fauna for which Tyrol carries a particular responsibility (for example the woodgrouse)</p>		
	<p><i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p>		

	For example management of large predators											
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:											
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:											
PART 4												
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?											
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.											
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Weaknesses: Very slow Heavily influenced by political pre-sets</td><td>Strengths: Mandatory Widely accepted and approved by the public</td></tr> </table>	Weaknesses: Very slow Heavily influenced by political pre-sets	Strengths: Mandatory Widely accepted and approved by the public									
Weaknesses: Very slow Heavily influenced by political pre-sets	Strengths: Mandatory Widely accepted and approved by the public											
Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: Agriculture Land consumption												
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)											
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>X</td><td>habitat</td><td>X</td><td>landscape</td><td>X</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td></td></tr> </table>	species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity				
species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity						
Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁴³ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)												
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Climate Change</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Green Economy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> </table>	Climate Change	X	...	Energy	X	...	Forest		...	Green Economy		...
Climate Change	X	...										
Energy	X	...										
Forest		...										
Green Economy		...										

⁴³ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Mountain Agriculture	X	...
	Natural Hazards	X	...
	Population & Culture		...
	Spatial Planning		...
	Soil Conservation		...
	Transport	X	...
	Tourism	X	...
	Water management	X	...
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

...

Tiroler Naturschutzgesetz 2005:

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=LrT&Gesetzesnummer=20000252>

Tiroler Naturschutzverordnung 2006:

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=LrT&Gesetzesnummer=10000256>

Naturschutzförderung: <https://www.tirol.gv.at/umwelt/naturschutz/foerderungen/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Bernhard Kohler / Elisabeth Sötz
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Role/Competences	Senior Conservation Expert / Alpine Policy Coordinator
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FORM	
PART 1	
AT06	
Name of the	"Indicator-based assessment of wilderness quality in mountain landscapes", Study 2019

instrument			
Brief description	<p>This is a scientific article aiming to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop suitable and objective indicators, which account for varying wilderness perceptions, to quantify and map wilderness quality. 2. Identify areas of current high wilderness quality in the test region (Switzerland) using these indicators. 3. Demonstrate a robust method with suitable indicators, which may be applied in other geographical regions. 		
Competent body	Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL (Authors of the study: Sarah Louise Radford, Josef Senn, Felix Kienast)		
Implementation body	The study has been done by an scientific institution. There is no direct institutional implementation process, but the study should serve as basis for implementation strategies.		
Relevant stakeholders	Authorities in charge of spatial planning in alpine areas (from national to municipal level), authorities in charge of nature protection		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)		
	National	X	Sub-national
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region X
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>The study is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Parliament resolution on wilderness in Europe, 2009 • EU guidelines for wilderness management within the Natura 2000 system, 2013 • Goals of the Wild Europe Initiative <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? (Not known)</p>		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ⁴⁴ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).		
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying	X	Select among Targets 1 – 4

⁴⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Target1 (Awareness), Target2 (Mainstreaming in planning)...		
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10 Target 5 (stop loss & Fragementation)		
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13 Target 11 (enhanced protection) ...		
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	X	Select among Targets 14 – 16 Target 14 (ecosystem services) Target 15 (enhanced carbon stock & resilience)		
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20 Target 19 (enhance science base)		
PART 3					
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?				
	Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	other
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: The aim of the study is to identify the existing wilderness areas, including those which currently are not (or not sufficiently) protected, and therewith the future needs for enhanced protection; Further, it proposes a methodology for land use change monitoring				

	<i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</i> The study emphasizes the value of wilderness areas for local culture and recreation, as well as vital ecosystem services including carbon storage and sequestration or buffers to regulate the local climate	
Relevance to the Alps	<i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</i> Considering the results in context with other studies, there is strong indication that mountainous regions are the areas which contain wilderness in heavily modified European landscapes. As a large part of the central Alps is situated in Switzerland and considerable amounts of this mountainous region have been identified to have high wilderness quality. The wilderness quality map for Switzerland indicates areas of high wilderness quality at higher elevations in the Alps, with areas of very high wilderness quality over the Aletsch glacier, in small areas in south-eastern Switzerland on the boarder to Italy and in valleys in western Switzerland on the boarder to Italy. <i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i> The method is considered suitable for application in other areas; weighting of the indicators and input data elements could be adapted according to surveys of regional experts. In this way the method used in this study could be applied in other countries, where perceptions of the importance of wilderness indicators may vary, or where different elements may play stronger or weaker roles in the landscape.	
Data harmonization	<i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i> transparent method based on data which are available for all alpine countries	
Implementation status	<i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i> n.a. – this is a scientific study	
PART 4		
Effectiveness	<i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i> The study is a good basis, but to be effective it needs to be known and recognized by spatial planning authorities on all levels (national to municipal level)	
	<i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i>	
	Weaknesses: No legal binding effect	Strengths: Transparent methodology – easy to compare with or disseminate to other

		alpine countries;				
	<p><i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p> <p>The impact of land cover and infrastructure are named as specific drivers for habitat loss</p>					
Sectoral activities	<p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p>					
	species	habitat	landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X
	<p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁴⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p>					
	Climate Change	X	Role of wilderness areas in CC mitigation & adaptation			
	Energy		...			
	Forest		...			
	Green Economy		...			
	Mountain Agriculture		...			
	Natural Hazards		...			
	Population & Culture	X	Role of local communities (as well as impact of areas on communities) is emphasized			
	Spatial Planning	X	Land cover as main threat, study should serve as basis for further planning			
	Soil Conservation	X	Intrinsic link between habitats and soils			
	Transport		...			
	Tourism		...			
Water management	X	concerns glaciers, wetlands etc.				
Added value	<p><i>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i></p> <p>the convention could contribute to dissemination of both the methodology and the main findings, and therewith to awareness raising in the sense of Aichi Target n°1 and 2</p>					

⁴⁵ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

Additional comments	The authors emphasize that the method used to quantify wilderness could be further developed through the inclusion of additional more detailed data sets. As noise pollution from roads and railways was considered in this study, future studies could assess additional sources of disturbance such as noise from industrial activities, which has been shown to affect the breeding success of songbirds, occurrence data of mammal species etc.

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<https://www.dora.lib4ri.ch/wsl/islandora/object/wsl:18689>

Or

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1470160X18307519>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Ulrich Mueller
Affiliation	Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection (Germany)
Role/Competences	
Contacts	Ulrich.mueller@stmuv.bayern.de

FORM	
PART 1	
DE01	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: Bavarian species and habitat protection plan (ABSP; Arten- und Biotopschutzprogramm) according to Art. 19 BayNatSchG (Bavarian law for the protection of nature).
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. The ABSP is a nature conservation plan, which has been developed and applied at the county- and city level for over 20 years. On the base of biotope and species mapping/monitoring, it analyses and evaluates all relevant and worth of preserving nature-areas. Then the results are used to derive goals and measures for each individual area. These statements made are an important basis for the nature conservation authorities, municipalities, planning offices and institutions for construction to develop nature or any spatial planning in an appropriate way.
Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Bavarian State Ministry of Environment and Consumer Protection (StMUV; Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz)
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Bavarian Environment Agency (LfU; Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt)
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: Relevant stakeholders to implement the program are the county authorities,

	municipalities, associations for ecological conservation or other proven experts on nature protection.			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)			
	National		Sub-national	x
	Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region	
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) Bern Convention - Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, and the Emerald Network EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy EU Strategy for the Alpine Region - EUSALP			
	Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim? The programme is a guide for many different local management measures to improve habitats or biotopes. Its aims and measures are consistent to the management plans of the Natura 2000 and Birds Directive.			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ⁴⁶ does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1, 2	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	7, 8	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems,	11, 12	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...	

⁴⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	species and genetic diversity												
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...										
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	17, 19,	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...										
PART 3													
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>2</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>4</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>The lower rated conservation: The set statements and measures have to be considered in any planned intervention in the landscape, but there is no legal obligation to fulfil it.</p> <p>High rating the monitoring: The ABSP does a full monitoring of every biotope and habitat in the county area.</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>The strategy refers to many indirect actions relevant to biodiversity. In detail:</p> <p>Ecological connectivity, interlinked biotopes</p> <p>Species conservation and genetic diversity</p> <p>Biosafety and preventing the adulteration of fauna and flora</p> <p>Water and soil protection</p> <p>Sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Acidification and eutrophication</p> <p>Biodiversity and climate change</p>			Conservation	2	Monitoring	4	...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation	2	Monitoring	4	...									
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully									

	Education and information		
	Research		
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>Every set measure has the direct/indirect aim to improve or preserve the biodiversity in the alps.</p>		
	<p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>-</p>		
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>All collected data is set to a Bavarian wide database and fully displayed in a Web-GIS-system.</p>		
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>All Data are approved through a quality management by the Bavarian Environment Agency</p>		
PART 4			
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>The statements made are an important basis for the nature conservation authorities, municipalities, planning offices and institutions for construction to develop nature or any other projects in the open landscape in an appropriate way.</p>		
	<p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Long monitoring and planning phase (3-5 years)</p> <p>Long updating intervals (~20 years)</p> <p>Non-binding targets</p> </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <p>Detailed monitoring of any important species and biotope.</p> <p>Priority species are set for each county.</p> <p>Hot spots of biodiversity are , highlighted for each county</p> </td></tr> </table>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Long monitoring and planning phase (3-5 years)</p> <p>Long updating intervals (~20 years)</p> <p>Non-binding targets</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Detailed monitoring of any important species and biotope.</p> <p>Priority species are set for each county.</p> <p>Hot spots of biodiversity are , highlighted for each county</p>
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Long monitoring and planning phase (3-5 years)</p> <p>Long updating intervals (~20 years)</p> <p>Non-binding targets</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Detailed monitoring of any important species and biotope.</p> <p>Priority species are set for each county.</p> <p>Hot spots of biodiversity are , highlighted for each county</p>		
	<p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>As a general planning, it tries to identify all important drivers of the biodiversity losses. Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct destruction and dissection of habitats and biotopes - Intensive land use in agriculture 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discontinued agricultural use of ecologically valuable marginal land - Local deficits in forest management - Non-sustainable fishing practices 																																				
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)																																				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>x</td><td>habitat</td><td>x</td><td>landscape</td><td></td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>x</td></tr> </table>	species	x	habitat	x	landscape		ecological connectivity	x																												
	species	x	habitat	x	landscape		ecological connectivity	x																													
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁴⁷ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)																																				
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Water management		...																																			
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>Many of the aims and measures of the ABSP are relevant at a pan-alpine scale.</p> <p>In special a trans-border harmonisation between other ecological plans of neighbouring states (e.g. Austria) is a desirable aim.</p>																																				
Additional comments	...																																				

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.
https://www.lfu.bayern.de/natur/absp_einfuehrung/index.

⁴⁷ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Jörg Ewald
Affiliation	Hochschule Weihenstephan-Triesdorf HSWT; Bayerische Botanische Gesellschaft (BBG)
Role/Competences	Lecturer Botany & Vegetation Sciences, Vice-Director Institute for Ecology and Landscape (HSWT); Vide-President (BBG)
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FORM	
PART 1	
DE02	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p><i>Zuwendungen für Besondere Gemeinwohlleistungen im Staatswald nach Artikel 22, Absatz 4 des Bayerischen Waldgesetzes (BayWaldG)</i></p> <p><i>(Funding for Special Efforts for the Public Good in State Forests under Art. 22 (4) Bavarian Forest Law)</i></p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p><i>"Gemeinwohlleistungen sind insbesondere Schutzwaldsanierung, Schutzwaldpflege, Moornaturierung, die Bereitstellung von gesondert ausgewiesenen Rad- und Wanderwegen sowie Biotopverbundprojekte im Wald"</i></p> <p><i>(Efforts for Public Goods are restoration and thinning of protective forests, restoration of peat bogs, provision of marked bike and hiking trails and projects for biotope connectivity in forests)</i></p>
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p><i>Bayer. Staatsministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Bayerische Staatsforstverwaltung, Ämter für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Fachstellen für Schutzwaldmanagement)</i></p> <p><i>(Bavarian State Ministry of Nutrition, Agriculture and Forestry, Bavarian State Forest Administration, Offices for Nutrition, Agriculture and Forestry, Special Units for Protective Forest Management)</i></p>
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p><i>Bayerische Staatsforsten A.ö.R., 5 Forstbetriebe in den Bayerischen Alpen</i></p> <p><i>(Bavarian State Forest Enterprise, a semi-private corporation dedicated to managing Bavaria's forests, largest forest owner in Central Europe, owner of ca. 200.000 ha of alpine mountain forest with 5 Forest Holdings)</i></p>

Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: <i>BaySF Forest Holdings define projects and apply for funding, and provide co-financing -> State Offices grant funding and participate in planning of protective forests -> BaySF forest districts carry out projects -> State Offices control project success</i>			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed) <i>sub-national (Free State of Bavaria); projects are carried out in the alpine as well as continental biogeographic region (alpine foreland)</i>			
	National		Sub-national	x
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): <i>Alpine Convention Protocols: Conservation of Nature and Landscape Protection, Mountain Forest, Tourism, Soil Conservation</i> <i>Natura 2000</i>			
	Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim? ...			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ⁴⁸ does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	

⁴⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity		Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...	
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...	
PART 3				
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?			
	Conservation	3-4	Monitoring	1
				Natural Hazard Protection: 3 Tourism/Recreation: 2 Climate Protection: 2
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: Instrument comprises several fields of action with different targets; ranging from natural hazard protection, rewetting of bogs, habitat management (Tetrao urogallus) to tourism			
Relevance to the Alps	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.) see above			
	Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc: provides incentives and funding to Mountain Forest Holdings that are often facing economic deficits, as they rely on timber and hunting for generating income; classical example for PES "Payment for Ecosystem Services"			
	Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to			

	<p><i>the Alpine arc:</i> <i>there can be goal-conflicts between projects, e.g. biodiversity vs. protective forests or tourism, that have to resolved through participative planning</i></p>														
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: ?</p>														
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: <i>under BayWaldG (Bavarian Forest Law), funds approved by the Bavarian parliament</i></p>														
PART 4															
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p>														
	<p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p>														
	<p>Weaknesses: <i>bureaucracy (two state bodies involved, could be streamlined)</i> <i>low visibility beyond forestry sector</i></p>				<p>Strengths: <i>considerable funds</i> <i>builds on existing staff & infrastructure of Forest Holdings</i> <i>strengthens Ecosystem Services approach in forest administration</i></p>										
Sectoral activities	<p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: <i>drying of bogs</i> <i>lack of forest regeneration</i> <i>unmixing of forests through high levels of ungulate browsing</i> <i>loss of semi-open forests</i></p>														
	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>x</td><td>habitat</td><td>x</td><td>landscape</td><td>x</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>x</td></tr> </table>								species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity
species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x								

	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁴⁹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>		
	Climate Change	x	<i>C-storage in bogs</i>
	Energy		...
	Forest	x	<i>restoring protective functions</i>
	Green Economy		...
	Mountain Agriculture		...
	Natural Hazards	x	<i>avalanche and rockfall protection</i>
	Population & Culture		...
	Spatial Planning		...
	Soil Conservation	x	<i>leaving of stem biomass in bark beetle management</i>
	Transport		...
	Tourism	x	<i>hiking and biking, visitor management</i>
	Water management		...
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>...</p>		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Besondere_Gemeinwohlleistungen

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES

⁴⁹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

Name and Surname	Jörg Ewald
Affiliation	Hochschule Weihenstephan-Triesdorf HSWT; Bayerische Botanische Gesellschaft (BBG)
Role/Competences	Lecturer Botany & Vegetation Sciences, Vice-Director Institute for Ecology and Landscape (HSWT); Vice-President (BBG)
Contacts	joerg.ewald@hswt.de, Tel. 0049-8161-715909

FORM	
PART 1	
DE03	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: <i>Naturwaldreservate und Naturwaldflächen nach Art. 12a Bayer. Waldgesetz (BayWaldG)</i> (= Natural Forest Reserves and Natural Forest Areas under Bavarian Forest Law)
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. " (1) 1Natürliche oder weitgehend naturnahe Waldflächen können auf Antrag des Waldbesitzers als Naturwaldreservate eingerichtet werden. 2Sie sollen die natürlichen Waldgesellschaften landesweit repräsentieren und der Erhaltung und Erforschung solcher Wälder sowie der Sicherung der biologischen Vielfalt dienen. 3Abgesehen von notwendigen Maßnahmen des Waldschutzes und der Verkehrssicherung finden in Naturwaldreservaten keine Bewirtschaftung und keine Holzentnahme statt. (2) 1Bis zum Jahr 2023 wird im Staatswald ein grünes Netzwerk eingerichtet, das 10 Prozent des Staatswaldes umfasst und aus naturnahen Wäldern mit besonderer Bedeutung für die Biodiversität besteht (Naturwaldflächen). 2Abs. 1 Satz 3 gilt entsprechend. " (Forest owners can apply for designation of natural forest reserves; the reserve system represents Bavaria's forest types and serve the protection of biodiversity; no timber harvesting; establishment of a "green network" of natural forests on 10% Bavaria's state forests, i.e. on 85,000 ha)
Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>Bayer. Staatsministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Bayerische Staatsforstverwaltung, Ämter für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Bayerische Landesanstalt für Wald und Forstwirtschaft)</i> (Bavarian State Ministry of Nutrition, Agriculture and Forestry, Bavarian State Forest Administration, Offices for Nutrition, Agriculture and Forestry, Bavarian State Institute of Forestry)
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>Bayerische Staatsforsten A.ö.R., 5 Forstbetriebe in den Bayerischen Alpen</i> (Bavarian State Forest Enterprise, a semi-private corporation dedicated to managing Bavaria's forests, largest forest owner in Central Europe, owner of ca. 200.000 ha of alpine mountain forest with 5 Forest Holdings) Other public and private forest owners (so far, only few examples: Rural Districts, NGOs)

Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p><i>forest owners identify reserves (mostly in the course of forest plans) and apply for designation -> State Offices approve and implement regulations -> State Forest Institute carries out monitoring and coordinates research</i></p>			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p><i>sub-national (Free State of Bavaria); projects are carried out in the alpine as well as continental biogeographic region (alpine foreland)</i></p>			
	National		Sub-national	x
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p><i>Alpine Convention Protocols: Conservation of Nature and Landscape Protection, Mountain Forest</i></p>			
	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p><i>research project like NatWald100 (Waldklimafonds, Federal Ministries of Nutrition and Agriculture/Environment)</i></p>			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁵⁰ does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4	
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote		Select among Targets 5 – 10	

⁵⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	sustainable use												
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity		Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...										
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...										
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...										
PART 3													
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>4</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>2</td><td>Forest Management 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: strict reserves without human intervention; monitoring was foreseen, but only implemented in an exemplary fashion due to funding restrictions; reserves serve as reference for forest management, recently mainly for climate change adaptation</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.) see above</p>			Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	Forest Management 2	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	Forest Management 2									
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully									
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc: provides network of unmanaged forests with natural processes</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc: reference stands demonstrating effects of and response of natural systems to climate</p>												

	<i>change</i>							
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: <i>?</i>							
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: <i>under BayWaldG (Bavarian Forest Law)</i>							
PART 4								
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: <i>reserves small and scattered</i> <i>not well known in the public</i> <i>designation rather lengthy and</i> <i>bureaucratic</i> <i>conflicts with management of bark beetles</i>				Strengths: <i>statewide network (>160 reserves)</i> <i>strict rules</i> <i>reference approach with scientific</i> <i>monitoring concept</i>			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: <i>drying of bogs</i> <i>lack of forest regeneration</i> <i>unmixing of forests through high levels of ungulate browsing</i> <i>loss of semi-open forests</i>							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁵¹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential							

⁵¹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	<i>development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</i>		
	Climate Change	x	<i>reference stands</i>
	Energy		...
	Forest	x	<i>natural dynamics</i>
	Green Economy		...
	Mountain Agriculture		...
	Natural Hazards		...
	Population & Culture		...
	Spatial Planning		...
	Soil Conservation		...
	Transport		...
	Tourism		...
	Water management		...
Added value	<p><i>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i></p> <p><i>similar networks in Austria and Switzerland; could be linked with National Parks and Biosphere Reserves to form a network of stepping stones</i></p>		
Additional comments	<p><i>important instrument to reach the national biodiversity target "Natürliche Waldentwicklung" (natural forest development)</i></p>		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<http://www.lwf.bayern.de/biodiversitaet/naturwaldreservate/index.php>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Ulrich Mueller
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Role/Competences	
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FORM	
PART 1	
DE04	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: Master plan marsh (Masterplan Moore)
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. The Master plan marsh is a specific strategy which includes two different main strategies of the Bavarian environment policies (biodiversity and climate change). Biodiversity: It formulates on the one hand the concrete vision, how to minimize threats for the environment significantly, restore and improve the biodiversity in all kind of marshlands and how sustainable economics can be implemented in different regions. Most relevant for the Alps are the chapters "Marsh wilderness" and "Marsh farmer program", which are particularly suitable for marches near to the Alps. It lists several measures and its funding opportunities of the Bavarian state for all points mentioned above. This includes for instance rewetting bogs, special protection measures, programs for bog species and installing paludicultures as an agricultural system on wet or rewetted marshlands. Climate change: On the other hand, every restored and conserved marsh synergizes extraordinarily well to fight against the heating climate change. The natural CO ² storage of bogs is the reason why Bavaria rewetted over 50 areas by 2020 and planned measures to start a rehabilitation for 30 additional moorlands. The renaturation of bogs has already a positive climate effect of reducing the emission of 25.000 tons of CO ² annually in Bavaria.
Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Bavarian State Ministry of Environment and Consumer Protection (StMUV; Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz).
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Implementation of the strategy is coordinated by an interdisciplinary working group (Moordrehscheibe) settled by the Bavarian Environment Agency (LfU; Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt).
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: Relevant stakeholders are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The whole body of the Bavarian environmental ministry - Farmers - Economic and industrial actors and enterprises - Non-governmental organisations - Other actors e.g. research institutes, foundations etc.

PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)		
	National		Sub-national
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network</p> <p>Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)</p> <p>Bern Convention - Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, and the Emerald Network</p> <p>EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy</p>		
	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p>The aim of the whole strategy is to realize projects at the local level. The Bavarian state plans to invest overall 20 million Euro for marsh protection projects (e.g. rewetting bogs, special protection measures and programs for bog species) from 2020 onwards.</p>		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁵² does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>		
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1, 2, 3, 4	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	6, 7, 8	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	11, 12, 13	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem	15	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...

⁵² <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	services														
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	17, 18, 19, 20	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...												
PART 3															
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Conservation</th><th>4</th><th>Monitoring</th><th>4</th><th>Sustainable use</th><th>4</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>The fundamental aim of the strategy is the conservation of biological diversity through protection and sustainable use. For each planned marsh is a full monitoring of the environment and especially of the nature set.</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>The strategy refers to many indirect actions relevant to biodiversity. In detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecological connectivity, interlinked biotopes - Species conservation and genetic diversity - Biosafety and preventing the adulteration of fauna and flora - Water and soil protection - Sustainable agriculture on marshlands - Acidification and eutrophication - Biodiversity and climate change - Rural regions and regional development - Tourism and nature-based recreation - Education and information - Research 			Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Sustainable use	4	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	
Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Sustainable use	4										
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully											
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>The Master plan lists general aims for mountain marshes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intact and restorable mountain marshes are brought under conservation and a sustainable land use. 														

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The threat to most regenerable mountain range-specific habitat types and their endemic and typical species has been reduced. - All impacts to the mountain landscape caused by further development measures and infrastructure are avoided. 		
	<p><i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p>All collected data, planned and fulfilled measures are set to a Bavarian wide database.</p>		
Data harmonization	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p>...</p>		
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p>The cabinet of the Bavarian state will adopt the new Master plan in 2020. The old strategy was adopted by the cabinet of the Bavarian state at 24.04.2007.</p>		
PART 4			
Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p>Since 2003, the Master plan has successfully initiated a lot of projects, initiatives and activities with a volume of over 350 million Euro. However, there are still a lot of marshes in Bavaria with a non-sustainable use – the strategy has not yet been successful in achieving its overarching goal of halting the loss of biological diversity in Bavaria.</p>		
	<p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p>		
	<table> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>Non-binding targets</i></p> <p><i>Rather sectoral strategy</i></p> </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>Detailed monitoring of any important species and biotope.</i></p> <p><i>Strong communication strategy on the local level.</i></p> </td></tr> </table>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>Non-binding targets</i></p> <p><i>Rather sectoral strategy</i></p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>Detailed monitoring of any important species and biotope.</i></p> <p><i>Strong communication strategy on the local level.</i></p>
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>Non-binding targets</i></p> <p><i>Rather sectoral strategy</i></p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>Detailed monitoring of any important species and biotope.</i></p> <p><i>Strong communication strategy on the local level.</i></p>		
	<p><i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p> <p>The instrument deals with following threats to biodiversity in marshes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct destruction and dissection of habitats and biotopes - Intensive land use in agriculture 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local deficits in forest management - Non-sustainable fishing practices - Climate change 							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	x	habitat	x	landscape		ecological connectivity	x
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁵³ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change				x	...		
	Energy					...		
	Forest					...		
	Green Economy				x	...		
	Mountain Agriculture				x	...		
	Natural Hazards					...		
	Population & Culture					...		
	Spatial Planning					...		
	Soil Conservation				x	...		
	Transport					...		
	Tourism					...		
Water management				x	...			
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>Many of the aims and measures of the Master plan marshes, including the mountain bogs and its agricultural use, are also relevant at the whole alpine scale.</p>							
Additional comments	...							

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

...

⁵³ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Steffen Reich
Affiliation	Deutscher Alpenverein e.V. (German Alpine Club)
Role/Competences	Ressortleiter Naturschutz und Kartografie (Head of Ressort Nature Protection and Cartography)
Contacts	Steffen.reich@alpenverein.de, Tel. 0049-89-14003-93

FORM	
PART 1	
DE05	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: <i>Alpenplan, Teil des Landesentwicklungsprogramms Bayern Nr. 2.3.3. bis 2.3.6 (Alpine plan, Nr. 2.3.3 to 2.3.6.. of the Bavarian Programme for Rural Development)</i>
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. <i>Zur Ordnung der Verkehrserschließung im Alpenraum werden drei Zonen bestimmt. In der Zone C sind Erschließungen mit Seilbahnen, Skiabfahrten, Sommerrutschbahnen, Straßen und Flugplätzen landesplanerisch unzulässig. Dies gilt nicht für notwendige landeskulturelle Maßnahmen. Die Zone C umfasst 42% des Bayerischen Alpenraums.</i> <i>(To order the infrastructure provision in the alpine area three zones are determined. Within the Zone C the construction of ropeways, ski slopes, summer topoggan runs, streets and airports is not allowed. The Zone C protects 42% of the Bavarian Alps)</i>
Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>Bayer. Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft, Landesentwicklung und Energie (Bavarian State Ministry of economy, land development and energy)</i>

Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>Bayer. Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft, Landesentwicklung und Energie (Bavarian State Ministry of economy, land development and energy)</i>		
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: <i>Regierungen als Höhere Landesplanungsbehörde Regional authorities (Higher authority for Rural Development)</i>		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed) <i>sub-national (Free State of Bavaria); projects are carried out in the alpine as well as continental biogeographic region (alpine foreland)</i>		
	National		Sub-national
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): <i>Alpine Convention Protocols: Spatial Planning, Tourism, Traffic</i>		
	Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim? <i>No</i>		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ⁵⁴ does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).		
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	2	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	5	Select among Targets 5 – 10 Loss of habitats, fragmentation

⁵⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	11	Select among Targets 11 – 13 effective area-based conservation measures
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...
PART 3			
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?		
	Conservation	4	Monitoring
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1
		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: <i>The "Alpenplan" is spatial planning tool, it helps to protect sensitive mountain regions, monitoring is not foreseen</i>		
	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.) <i>No indirect actions foreseen</i>		
Relevance to the Alps	Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc: <i>it is a spatial planning tool that protects 42% of the Bavarian alps, no ski areas and streets are allowed. The instrument exists since 1972 and the zones are still the same. Such a steady tool is missing in every other alpine country.</i>		
	Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc: <i>climate change and the pressure to build new skiing areas higher up the mountains.</i>		

Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: <i>no contribution</i>							
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: <i>Approved since 1972, latest change from 01.01.2020</i>							
PART 4								
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: <i>The zones are defined at a scale of 1:100.000, so the borders are rough.</i>				Strengths: <i>Steadiness of the instrument, it was changed one time in 2018 but the change was made undone in 2019/2020.</i>			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: <i>Dissection of landscapes/habitats by streets</i> <i>Degradation of habitats by touristic activities</i>							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species		habitat		landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁵⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change							
	Energy					...		
	Forest							
	Green Economy					...		
	Mountain Agriculture					...		

⁵⁵ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Natural Hazards		...
	Population & Culture		...
	Spatial Planning	x	<i>Spatial planning tool</i>
	Soil Conservation	x	<i>Areas vulnerable to erosion and landslides are protected in the Zone C</i>
	Transport		...
	Tourism	x	<i>Balance between intensive and extensive tourism</i>
	Water management		...
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p><i>The instrument can be taken as an example for an effective spatial planning tool.</i></p>		
Additional comments			

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<http://www.landesentwicklung-bayern.de/instrumente/landesentwicklungsprogramm/landesentwicklungsprogramm-bayern-stand-2018/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Barsch, Frank
Affiliation	Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation & Nuclear Safety (BMU)
Role/Competences	Policy Officer
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FORM	
PART 1	
	DE06
Name of the instrument	<i>Federal Action Programme for Insect Protection</i>
Brief description	<p><i>With the Action Programme for Insect Protection (Aktionsprogramm Insektenschutz) the German Federal Government aims to comprehensively combat insect decline. The programme's objective is to reverse the trend of declining insect abundance and species diversity.</i></p> <p><i>In order to address the key drivers of insect decline and restore living conditions for insects in Germany, the action programme relies on the swift implementation of concrete</i></p>

	<p>measures within nine areas of action:</p> <p>The action programme sets out the following key measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Binding statutory requirements under an Insect Protection Act (Insektenschutz-Gesetz) and parallel statutory ordinances with regard to changes to nature conservation law, law on plant protection products, legislation on fertiliser use, and water law- An additional €100 million per year to promote insect protection and expand insect research, to be made available by the competent departments- Protection and restoration of insect habitats in all areas of the landscape and in urban spaces with special consideration to be given to transition and boundary habitats (ecotones)- Clear guidance on environmentally and ecologically compatible applications of pesticides and a significant reduction in the deposition of pesticides and other harmful substances in insect habitats- Mitigation of light pollution and insects' attraction to light- Promotion and support of civic commitment for the benefit of insects in all areas of society <p>The action programme comprises federal measures. In order to halt insect decline, additional support at the level of the federal states (Länder) and the municipalities will be required as well as active support by society at large.</p> <p>The Federal Government will report regularly on progress made on the achievement of set goals and on the implementation of measures under this action programme. Additionally, a high-level roundtable on insect protection will be established for regular exchanges between civil society stakeholders on the action programme's progress and the state of implementation of its measures.</p>		
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>The Federal Action Programme for Insect Protection is a programme by the Federal government of Germany, all federal ministries are committed to implement the measures included.</p>		
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>See answer above</p>		
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p>During the development of the action programme all relevant stakeholders had been intensively consulted. The feedback on e.g. key measures have been incorporated in this instrument.</p>		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>		
	National	X	Sub-national

	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p><i>The Federal Action Programme for Insect Protection aims at implementing the National Biodiversity Strategy. It also contributes to implement the EU Pollinators Initiative and the goals of the "coalition of the willing on pollinators".</i></p> <p><i>Consult "Brief description" for details on aims and measures.</i></p>			
	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p><i>The Action programme is a fairly new instrument. Concrete information/experiences on project implementation at local level cannot be provide at this stage</i></p>			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁵⁶ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	Select among Targets 1 – 4 1, 3, 4	
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10 5, 7, 8	
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13 12, 13	
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...	
PART 3				
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple</p>			

⁵⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<p>responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>				
	Conservation	3	Monitoring	2	...
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	<p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>See answer next question</p>				
	<p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>This action program takes all biodiversity relevant sectors for insect conservation into account and prescribe concrete and specific measures and regulations. A wide range of instruments is included, eg. for supporting economic incentives (providing conservation funds, regulations), conservation, restoration and integrity of habitats, reduction of pesticides, fertilizers and light pollution, insect friendly management in the sectors agriculture, forestry,</p>				
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>This action programme aims at piloting effective and innovative insect conservation and management approaches. The setting of this programme and the experiences during its implementation may be a model for other states of the alpine region.</p>				
	<p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>As the programme is still new and its implementation is in an early phase, experiences on e.g. challenges are not yet available.</p>				
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>Research and monitoring on insects is an integrated part of this programme. The contribution to data collection and harmonisation should be quite high.</p>				
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>The Federal Action Programme for Insect Protection has been approved by the federal government in September 2019.</p>				

PART 4

Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p><i>The program is an effective instrument for insect protection, as is binding for all federal ministries.</i></p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information can be provides at this early stage of implementation </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant ministries are committed to implement the program. Program includes concrete measures and timeframes for implementation. The monitoring of implementation success is enabled.. </td></tr> </table> <p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p><i>The drivers of insect decline are diverse and complex. Current research indicates that the main reasons for insect decline are the loss and deteriorating quality of insect habitats, the loss of structural diversity including a diversity of wild plants, management of nature conversation areas that does not always give sufficient consideration to the needs of insects, the use of pesticides (plant protection products and biocides), the input of nutrients and harmful substances into soils and water bodies, and light pollution. In addition, many other influencing factors contribute to the loss or qualitative deterioration of insect habitats. It is therefore important to maintain such habitats and support their restoration in both quality and quantity, and to establish connectivity between them.</i></p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information can be provides at this early stage of implementation 	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant ministries are committed to implement the program. Program includes concrete measures and timeframes for implementation. The monitoring of implementation success is enabled.. 															
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information can be provides at this early stage of implementation 	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant ministries are committed to implement the program. Program includes concrete measures and timeframes for implementation. The monitoring of implementation success is enabled.. 																	
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>X</td><td>habitat</td><td>X</td><td>landscape</td><td>X</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>X</td></tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁵⁷ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Climate Change</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td><td>X</td><td>To early to determine</td></tr> </table>	species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X	Climate Change		...	Energy		...	Forest	X	To early to determine
species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X											
Climate Change		...																
Energy		...																
Forest	X	To early to determine																

⁵⁷ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Green Economy		...
	Mountain Agriculture	X	<i>To early to determine</i>
	Natural Hazards		...
	Population & Culture		...
	Spatial Planning	X	<i>To early to determine</i>
	Soil Conservation	X	<i>To early to determine</i>
	Transport		...
	Tourism		...
	Water management	X	<i>To early to determine</i>
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p><i>The measures included in the action programme could be specified (geographically, thematically) for the alpine region and the Alpine convention could initiate and guide the development of similar programmes in other countries of the alpine region.</i></p>		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<https://www.bmu.de/en/download/bmu-proposals-for-measures-on-action-programme-for-insect-protection/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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FORM	
PART 1	
	DE07
Name of the instrument	<i>Federal Programme for Biological Diversity</i>
Brief description	<i>Since the start of 2011, the Federal Biological Diversity Programme has supported the implementation of Germany's National Strategy on Biological Diversity. It promotes projects which, under the Strategy, are declared to be of national importance or which</i>

	<p>serve in implementing the Strategy in an especially exemplary and benchmark-setting way. Some €15 million per year were made available under the Federal Programme for Biological Diversity up to 2015. The funding allocation was increased to €18 million per year in 2016. In the period 2017 to 2020, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) plans further phased increases in funding for the Federal Biological Diversity Programme, the aim being to double the existing amount. The funds allocated under the Federal Programme for Biological Diversity cover four focus areas. These thematic areas are “conservation of national responsibility species”, “ecosystem services research”, “conservation of biodiversity hotspots” and “other measures”.</p>		
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation & Nuclear Safety (BMU)</p>		
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)</p>		
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: NGOs, research institutions, charitable foundations, relevant ministries and conservation agencies in the federal states, as well as individuals</p>		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>		
	National	X	Sub-national
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): The Federal Biological Diversity Programme is the key instruments to support the implementation of Germany's National Strategy on Biological Diversity at national level. This national strategy is Germany's NBSAP to implement the CBD strategic plan 2011-2020.</p>		
	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim? Yes. This national programme aims support local to regional conservation initiatives. Besides funding of biodiversity projects, numerous and similar initiatives exist, which are funded by funds of the federal states or private institutions. The program follows a participatory approach.</p>		

Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ⁵⁸ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).							
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	Select among Targets 1 – 4 1					
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10 5					
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13 11, 12					
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...					
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...					
PART 3								
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?							
	Conservation	3	Monitoring	2	...			
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully			
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: See answer next question							
	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or							

⁵⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<p>tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p><i>The program allows a broad range of relevant activities to be funded, includes concrete species conservation measures, improved management of protected areas, environmental education, monitoring and improvement of scientific data on biodiversity and initiatives to mainstream biodiversity in other sectors.</i></p>	
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p><i>all funding areas of the program should be relevant to the Alpine area</i></p>	
	<p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p><i>see answer before</i></p>	
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p><i>As research and monitoring are eligible activities of this program, a high ratio of the implemented projects contribute to data generation and harmonisation.</i></p>	
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p><i>The Federal Programme for Biological Diversity is a funding instrument of the BMU and is approved by the minister.</i></p>	
PART 4		
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p><i>The program is an effective instrument to support conservation project in the federal states.</i></p>	
	<p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p>	
	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The impact on biodiversity conservation is limited. To reverse the negative trend in this area, much larger financial resources would be necessary. The program complements and adds on activities in the federal states.</i>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Invites implementing partners to develop innovative conservation concepts and “test” and possibly “multiply” effective approaches.</i><i>A wide thematic range of conservation projects can be implemented by the program.</i>

	<p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p><i>All relevant drivers of biodiversity loss are addressed by this instrument, or could be – depending on the proposed project concepts.</i></p>																																
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>X</td><td>habitat</td><td>X</td><td>landscape</td><td>X</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>X</td></tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁵⁹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Climate Change</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Energy</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Forest</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Green Economy</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Mountain Agriculture</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Natural Hazards</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Population & Culture</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Spatial Planning</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Soil Conservation</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Transport</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Tourism</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Water management</td><td>...</td></tr> </table>	species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X	Climate Change	...	Energy	...	Forest	...	Green Economy	...	Mountain Agriculture	...	Natural Hazards	...	Population & Culture	...	Spatial Planning	...	Soil Conservation	...	Transport	...	Tourism	...	Water management	...
species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X																										
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Population & Culture	...																																
Spatial Planning	...																																
Soil Conservation	...																																
Transport	...																																
Tourism	...																																
Water management	...																																
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p><i>The program is a national funding instrument. The relevance for the alpine region is therefore limited to the German alpine part.</i></p>																																
Additional comments	...																																

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

⁵⁹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

<https://www.bmu.de/en/topics/nature-biological-diversity-species-protection/nature-and-biological-diversity/foerderprogramme/iki-biodiversity-projects/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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FORM	
PART 1	
DE08	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: <i>Habitats Directive (92/94/EEC) and Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) and their implementation at national and sub-national level in Germany.</i>
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. <i>The main objectives of the Habitats Directive are to ensure that the species and habitats listed in the Annexes of the Directive are maintained or restored in a favourable conservation status throughout their natural range. For the Birds Directive the concept of a favourable conservation status is not used, but the main objectives are broadly similar: To maintain or restore the population of all naturally occurring wild bird species at a level that will ensure their long-term survival. Natura 2000 site designation also includes assessing the effectiveness of management</i>

	<i>measures. Therefore Conservation objectives for each Natura 2000 site must be defined in relevant management plans by the respective Federal States (Länder) in Germany. Management plans must be established for all sites.</i>			
Competent body	<i>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): The relevant institutions for the implementation of the Directives in the alpine biogeographical region are the “Bavarian State Ministry for Environment, Health and Consumer Protection” and their subordinate authority, the “Bavarian Environment Agency”.</i>			
Implementation body	<i>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): For the implementation see the above mentioned institutions as well as the seven district governments in Bavaria. Relevant Administrations of the State of Bavaria is responsible for the implementation of the management plans.</i>			
Relevant stakeholders	<i>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: See above, in addition non-governmental organisations, e.g. the Bavarian regional association for bird protection (Landesbund für Vogelschutz, LBV) .</i>			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	<i>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</i>			
	National	✓	Sub-national	✓
	Trans-border	✓	Alpine biogeographic region	✓
Mainstreaming	<i>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy; CBD; International Wetlands Convention (Ramsar Convention); CMS; Bern Convention; and others</i>			
	<i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? The Bavarian Environment Agency had carried out a special protection programme e.g. for the golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), which is listed in the Annex I of the Birds Directive, in the alpine region. There are also local initiatives of non-governmental organisations and people voluntarily engaged in monitoring surveys. For other projects we refer to the Bavarian Environment Agency (LfU). (Link: https://www.lfu.bayern.de/natur/index.htm)</i>			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<i>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁶⁰ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</i>			

⁶⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).													
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	Select among Targets 1 – 4 1											
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10 5											
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13 12											
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	X	Select among Targets 14 – 16 14,15											
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20 17, 19, 20											
PART 3														
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>4</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>4</td><td>Sustainable use/management 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>Every six years the Member States are asked to report to the European Commission on the conservation status of the habitats and species on biogeographical level (including the alpine biogeographical region) (Art. 17 Habitats Directive) and to report on the status and trends of bird species (Art. 12 Birds Directive) in two national reports. Therefore Member States have to continually access, monitor and report the conservation status of habitats and species as well as status and trends of bird species in the alpine region.</p> <p>In principle there is also an Art. 11 monitoring need, which is however not yet</p>				Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Sustainable use/management 4	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Sustainable use/management 4										
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully										

	<p><i>implemented for the alpine region.</i></p> <p><i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</i></p> <p><i>(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</i></p> <p><i>According to Art. 6 of the Habitats Directive the Natura 2000 sites must be managed, conserved and protected (the relevant Paragraphs 6(2), 6(3) and 6(4) also apply to SPAs protected under the Birds Directive (ref. Article 7 of Habitats Directive)).</i></p> <p><i>Therefore Member States must “take appropriate steps to avoid the deterioration of natural habitats and the habitats of species as well as the disturbance of the species for which the areas have been designated”. The deterioration of sites is not allowed, which includes an active necessity to prevent deterioration.</i></p> <p><i>For the protection of the sites the concept of "no deterioration" is one of the main objectives. This includes setting of priorities and actions to restore habitats, e.g. the integration of conservation measures into forest management plans and ecological agriculture.</i></p>
Relevance to the Alps	<p><i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p><i>See mentioned objectives above, they apply also for the alpine biogeographical region.</i></p> <p><i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p><i>Most Alpine countries are EU countries and have to implement the Habitats (92/94/EEC) and Birds Directive and regularly report to the EU Commission on the developments. Other Alpine countries, like Swizerland and Lichtenstein consider the instruments. This , to some extent implies a coherent approach across the Alpine arc.</i></p>
Data harmonization	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p><i>Yes, it does, as the same reporting format applies to all EU countries.</i></p>
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p><i>The designation of Natura 2000 sites in Germany and the alpine biogeographical region is completed, relevant conservation measures and management plans need to be further implemented.</i></p>
PART 4	
Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p><i>The European Commission evaluated the Nature Directives in 2015 in a so called “Fitness Check” and stated that both the Bird and the Habitats Directive have proven to work. The Nature Directives are very effective, and the benefit of Natura 2000 significantly exceeds</i></p>

	<i>the costs. The establishment and timely implementation of management plans and conservation measures is of great importance, because restoration of habitats requires a longer period of time.</i>							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: <i>-Conservation measures have not been implemented for all sites consistently. -Lack of financing and staff for local implementation.</i>				Strengths: <i>-Coherent Network of Natura 2000 sites, - Systematic site selection based on scientific criteria only -Strict legal protection (e.g. avoidance of deterioration, regulations on appropriate assessments), -Quality control: Obligations for monitoring and reporting and assessing the effectiveness of management measures</i>			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: <i>-Intensive agricultural land use (includes conversions from grassland into arable land, use of plant protection chemicals in agriculture (e.g. pesticides, fungicides, growth retardants, hormones, seed coatings etc., removal of single landscape features or abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or of mowing) -Intensive forestry activities (includes abandonment of traditional forest management, removal of dead and dying trees, including debris; thinning of tree layer or use of plant protection chemicals in forestry - Hydrological changes like drainage or modification of hydrological flow - Creation or development of sports, tourism and leisure infrastructure (outside the urban or recreational areas) - Sports, tourism and leisure activities - Change of habitat location, size, and / or quality due to climate change</i> <i>(For further information see complete results of reports under Art. 17 (Habitats Directive) and Art 12 (Birds Directive)).</i>							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	✓	habitat	✓	landscape		ecological connectivity	✓
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁶¹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential							

⁶¹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	<i>development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</i>		
	Climate Change	✓	Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through respective habitat and species conservation measure
	Energy	✓	Promote renewable energy sources
	Forest	✓	Protect sensitive forest areas
	Green Economy		
	Mountain Agriculture	✓	Promote sustainable agricultural practices
	Natural Hazards	✓	Foster flood prevention through respective measures
	Population & Culture		
	Spatial Planning	✓	Discuss Natura 2000 management in the context of special planning
	Soil Conservation	✓	Promote soil conservation techniques
	Transport	✓	Consider negative effects of fragmentation
	Tourism	✓	Foster sustainable tourism
	Water management	✓	Consider hydrological characteristic in Natura 2000 management plans
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improvement of the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network by transboundary cooperations between EU Member States and Contracting Parties of the Alpine Convention -Use of synergy effects from results of projects concerning Biodiversity and Nature Conservation -More information on ecological development and sustainable tourism of the Alps 		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm
<https://www.bfn.de/themen/natura-2000.html>

Complete results of reports under Art. 17 (Habitats Directive) and Art 12 (Birds Directive):
<https://www.bfn.de/themen/natura-2000/berichte-monitoring/nationaler-ffh-bericht.html>
<https://www.bfn.de/themen/natura-2000/berichte-monitoring/nationaler-vogelschutzbericht.html>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Dr. Bettina Hedden-Dunkhorst
Affiliation	Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Germany
Role/Competences	Head of Division in the Working Group on International Nature Conservation
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FORM	
PART 1	
	DE09
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: German National Strategy on Biological Diversity
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p><i>The German National Strategy on Biological Diversity is a comprehensive strategy that formulates a concrete vision for the future and includes 330 aims and 430 measures related to biodiversity conservation. Its aim is to significantly minimize, and eventually halt altogether, the threat to biological diversity in Germany, the ultimate aim being to reverse the trend in favour of an increase in biological diversity, including its typical regional peculiarities. Consideration is given to ecological, economic and social aspects, in keeping with the guiding principle of sustainable development. A further aim is to take greater responsibility for global sustainable development.</i></p> <p><i>Most relevant to the Alps is chapter B 1.2.6 of the National Strategy, which specifically refers to mountain habitats. It lists several aims and aspirations, and defines the following vision for the future:</i></p> <p><i>“The mountains are characterised by their awe-inspiring appearance, tranquillity, and sense of being close to nature. The landscape is permanently characterised by large unused areas at high altitudes and traditional, nature-compatible forms of use in agriculture and silviculture. The Alps and the upper reaches of the Central German Uplands (Mittelgebirge) boast a high level of diversity of natural and near-natural habitats with their original fauna and flora, which exhibit a favourable conservation status.”</i></p>
Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Implementation of the strategy is coordinated by an inter-ministerial working group under the leadership of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: The strategy aims to “involve all players in the implementation process”. This refers to a

	<p><i>wide range of governmental and non-governmental actors and stakeholders, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Several German ministries,</i> - <i>Relevant bodies of the German federal states (Länder), coordinated by the conference of environmental ministers</i> - <i>German municipalities</i> - <i>Economic and industrial actors and enterprises</i> - <i>Non-governmental organisations</i> - <i>Other actors such as research institutes, foundations, schools etc.</i> 		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p>		
	National	X	Sub-national
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	<p><i>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</i></p> <p><i>The German National Strategy on Biological Diversity fulfils Germany's obligations under Article 6 on the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) to develop a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).</i></p> <p><i>The comprehensive strategy refers to a large number of specific CBD Resolutions, instruments of the EU biodiversity strategy and relevant German sector strategies, which are listed in Appendix I1 of the document.</i></p>		
	<p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</i></p>		
	<p><i>Since 2007, an extensive dialog process aims at ensuring the participation of a wide range of stakeholders and actors in the implementation of the national strategy, including Länder, municipalities and local initiatives. In 2010, the alliance "Municipalities for Biological Diversity" (German: Kommunen für Biologische Vielfalt e.V.) was founded, a network that supports municipal action for biodiversity conservation. Moreover, several youth congresses for biological diversity were conducted.</i></p> <p><i>Since 2011, the Federal Program on Biological Diversity (German: Bundesprogramm Biologische Vielfalt) supports the implementation of the national strategy, providing funds for a large variety of projects. Its annual budget consisted of 15 million Euro until 2015 and was then raised incrementally to 30 million Euro in 2019.</i></p> <p><i>Between 2011 and 2020, further projects that implement the national strategy were also undertaken as part of national activities under the UN Decade of Biological Diversity.</i></p> <p><i>Since the adoption of the National Strategy on Biological Diversity, most Länder have</i></p>		

	developed their own state action plans or state strategies on biological diversity . Bavaria, which comprises the main share of the German Alps, adopted its Bavarian Strategy on Biodiversity in 2009.					
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ⁶² does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).					
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	Select among Targets 1 – 4 all			
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10 all			
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13 all			
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	X	Select among Targets 14 – 16 all			
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20 all			
PART 3						
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?					
	Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Sustainable use	4
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: The fundamental aim of the strategy is the conservation of biological diversity through protection and sustainable use. A full chapter is dedicated to “Reporting, indicators and monitoring” (Chapter H).					

⁶² <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>The strategy refers to many indirect actions relevant to biodiversity. The following “action areas” are addressed in detail (Chapter C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C 1 Interlinked biotopes and networks of protected areas - C 2 Species conservation and genetic diversity - C 3 Biosafety and preventing the adulteration of fauna and flora - C 4 Water protection and flood prevention - C 5 Access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits - C 6 Agriculture and silviculture - C 7 Hunting and fishing - C 8 Mining of raw materials and energy generation - C 9 Human settlements and transport - C 10 Acidification and eutrophication - C 11 Biodiversity and climate change - C 12 Rural regions and regional development - C 13 Tourism and nature-based recreation - C 14 Education and information - C 15 Research and technology transfer - C 16 Combating poverty and development cooperation
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>The strategy lists the following aims for mountain habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the year 2020, the threat to most regenerable mountain range-specific habitat types and their endemic and typical species has been reduced by one category in the Red Lists. - From 2020, the brown bear, the lynx and the vulture are once again resident in the Bavarian Alps, the lynx also in the Central German Uplands. - From 2020, all intact and restorable mountain rivers and streams again exhibit a predominantly natural dynamic. - All impairments to the mountain landscape caused by further development measures and superfluous infrastructure are avoided. <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>The strategy aspires to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To create an international system of interlinked biotopes in the Alps and the upper reaches of the Central German Uplands by 2020, particularly via the designation of rest areas and wilderness areas. - To develop an overall concept for the natural repopulation and re-establishment

	<p>of large predators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To widen acceptance of large predators such as the brown bear, wolf, lynx and vulture by 2015 by means of targeted, group-specific communication and information - To create incentive systems aimed at stabilising traditional management methods, including the use of mountain-specific domestic animal breeds - To reduce the use of new land in the Alps and in the higher altitudes of the Central German Uplands for transport, human settlement, and tourism purposes - To dismantle infrastructure facilities that are no longer required - To preserve grazing in suitable forest locations - To ensure natural development throughout all suitable, near-natural, government-owned mountain forests by 2015 - To reduce the volume of road traffic transiting the Alpine region by increasing the rail transportation of goods by 2025. 		
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>The strategy includes a full chapter on reporting, indicators and monitoring (Chapter H). During indicator development, consideration was given to synergy effects and compatibility with existing indicator systems and indicator developments at international, national and sub-national level. Of the 19 indicators of the national biodiversity strategy, 17 are relevant for terrestrial ecosystems.</p>		
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>The National Strategy on Biological Diversity was adopted by the cabinet resolution of 7 November 2007.</p>		
PART 4			
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>Germany reports once every legislative period on the state of implementation of the strategy. According to the most recent report from 2017, the strategy has successfully initiated a lot of projects, initiatives and activities. Especially since the rather negative report 2014, funds and activities were scaled up considerably. However, the central indicator for “species diversity and landscape quality” still shows a negative trend in 2017 – the strategy has not yet been successful in achieving its overarching goal of halting the loss of biological diversity in Germany.</p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-binding targets - Rather sectoral strategy - Limited communication (specifically for the public) </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive, nation-wide strategy - Involvement of diverse actors and stakeholders, raising awareness for biodiversity conservation </td></tr> </table>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-binding targets - Rather sectoral strategy - Limited communication (specifically for the public) 	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive, nation-wide strategy - Involvement of diverse actors and stakeholders, raising awareness for biodiversity conservation
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-binding targets - Rather sectoral strategy - Limited communication (specifically for the public) 	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive, nation-wide strategy - Involvement of diverse actors and stakeholders, raising awareness for biodiversity conservation 		

		<p>throughout society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding availability for project implementation through Federal Programme 								
	<p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>The strategy lists the following threats to species in Germany (Chapter A7):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct destruction and dissection of habitats - Intensive land use in agriculture - The discontinued agricultural use of ecologically valuable marginal land - Local deficits in forest management - Hydraulic engineering - Non-sustainable fishing practices - Leisure uses which have an adverse impact on nature - Climate change - Invasive non-native species <p>Several of these are addressed as part of the “action areas” of the strategy (see “Scope” in this questionnaire).</p> <p>Concrete visions and aims are formulated for sustainable use of biodiversity in the following sectors (Chapter B):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B 2.4 Agriculture - B 2.5 Soil use - B 2.6 Mining of raw materials and energy extraction - B 2.7 Land use for human settlement and transport - B 2.8 Mobility - B 2.9 Nature-based recreation and tourism <p>Moreover, the following environmental influences on biological diversity are addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B 3.1 Area-wide diffuse substance discharges - B 3.2 Climate change 									
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>species</th><th>X</th><th>habitat</th><th>X</th><th>landscape</th><th>X</th><th>ecological connectivity</th><th>X</th></tr> </thead> </table>	species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X	
	species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X		
	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁶³ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>									
<p>Climate Change</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Climate change mitigation aims: By 2020, the natural storage capacity of land habitats for CO2 (e.g. as a result of the rewetting and renaturation of peatlands and the increase in semi-</p>								

⁶³ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

			<p>natural forests) has increased by 10 %.</p> <p>Climate change adaptation aims: Sensitive species and biotic communities are able to respond to climate-induced changes by means of geographical migration within a network of spatially or functionally linked biotopes that will have been created by 2020.</p>
	Energy	X	<p>Aims for mining of raw materials and energy extraction: The use of finite resources is reduced to a bare minimum. The impairments to groundwater and surface water, and the loss of vegetated soil, are likewise minimised as far as possible. Many former mine sites represent valuable secondary biotopes for biological diversity. By 2020, renewable energies account for at least 10 % of total energy consumption (in relation to the year 2000). Thereafter this rate will rise continuously, in line with the national sustainability strategy. The proportion of electricity derived from renewable energies should rise to at least 20 % by 2020. The generation and use of renewable energies does not occur at the expense of biological diversity.</p>
	Forest	X	<p>Aims for forest habitats: By the year 2020, the conditions for typical biotic communities in forests (diversity in structure and momentum) have been further improved. The trees and bushes of the natural forest community have been completely rejuvenated, primarily via natural means. Semi-natural management forms use natural processes to strengthen the ecological functions. Old and dead wood is available in sufficient quantity and quality. By 2020, forests with natural forest development account for 5 % of the wooded area. When establishing new forests, there is a growing trend in favour of using native tree species. The proportion of non-native tree</p>

			<p>species is being continually reduced.</p> <p>Historical forest usage forms such as coppice-with-standards forest, simple coppice forest and grazing-forest, with their high potential for nature conservation or recreation, will be continued and, where possible, expanded.</p> <p>Aspirations for mountain habitats:</p> <p>To ensure natural development throughout all suitable, near-natural, government-owned mountain forests by 2015.</p> <p>To preserve grazing in suitable forest locations.</p>
	Green Economy		
	Mountain Agriculture	X	<p>Aims for agriculture:</p> <p>By 2020, biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems has increased significantly. By 2015, the populations of most species (particularly wild species) typical of agriculturally cultivated landscapes have been protected and are able to increase once again (largely not achieved).</p> <p>By 2015, the proportion of land used for valuable conservationist agrobiotopes (high-grade grassland, orchard meadows) has increased by at least 10 % compared with 2005. In 2010, semi-natural landscape elements (such as hedges, borders, field shrubbery and small bodies of water) account for at least 5 % of agricultural areas.</p> <p>In future, genetically modified organisms will continue to pose no threat to biological diversity, particularly in protected areas.</p> <p>Aspirations for mountain habitats:</p> <p>To create incentive systems aimed at stabilising traditional management methods, including the use of mountain-specific domestic animal breeds.</p> <p>To preserve grazing in suitable forest locations.</p>
	Natural Hazards		
	Population & Culture	X	<p>Aspirations for mountain habitats:</p> <p>To widen acceptance of large predators</p>

			<p>such as the brown bear, wolf, lynx and vulture by 2015 by means of targeted, group-specific communication and information.</p> <p>To create incentive systems aimed at stabilising traditional management methods, including the use of mountain-specific domestic animal breeds.</p>
	Spatial Planning	X	<p>Aims for land use for human settlement and transportation:</p> <p>By the year 2020, the additional land used for human settlement and transport will be no more than 30 ha per day. Ideally, in the long term, the actual use of new land should be largely replaced by the reuse of existing land.</p> <p>Aims for mountain habitats:</p> <p>All impairments to the mountain landscape caused by further development measures and superfluous infrastructure are avoided.</p> <p>Aspirations for mountain habitats:</p> <p>To reduce the use of new land in the Alps and in the higher altitudes of the Central German Uplands for transport, human settlement, and tourism purposes.</p> <p>To dismantle infrastructure facilities that are no longer required.</p>
	Soil Conservation	X	<p>Aims for soil use:</p> <p>By supporting the natural functions, the correct functioning of soils is maintained in the long term. Good soil use practices make allowance for this fact. Residual contamination has been largely remediated by 2050.</p>
	Transport	X	<p>Aims for mobility:</p> <p>Impairments caused by traffic, e.g. as a result of pollutants, noise and light, will be continuously reduced (in relation to immissions in 2005).</p> <p>New land transport routes (primarily road, waterways and rail) indicate adequate levels of ecological passability (e.g. fish ladders in watercourses, "green bridges" (wildlife crossings) on land transport routes).</p>

			<p>By 2020, as a general rule, the existing transport routes will no longer cause any significant impairments to the system of interlinked biotopes. Ecological passability of dissected areas has been achieved.</p> <p>Aspirations for mountain habitats:</p> <p>To reduce the use of new land in the Alps and in the higher altitudes of the Central German Uplands for transport, human settlement, and tourism purposes.</p> <p>To reduce the volume of road traffic transiting the Alpine region by increasing the rail transportation of goods by 2025</p>
	Tourism	X	<p>Aims for nature-based recreation and tourism:</p> <p>In 2020, Germany has an adequate number of high-quality, barrierless (i.e. disabled-accessible) recreation areas close to human settlements, with good local transport links and visitor guidance concepts.</p> <p>In 2020, 30 % of Germany's national territory is comprised of nature parks. By 2010, 80 % of nature parks meet tourism and recreational quality criteria. All national parks allow people to experience nature in suitable areas.</p> <p>By 2020, the number of regional parks and linked open spaces in the vicinity of large towns and cities has been significantly increased.</p> <p>Recreation and tourism offerings and infrastructures in Germany are based on eco-friendly, nature-compatible models. By 2020, at least 10 % of tourism providers meet ecological criteria (e.g. Viabono).</p> <p>By 2010, "Nationale Naturlandschaften" (national nature landscapes), as the umbrella brand of Germany's large protected areas, are recognised as a high-quality trademark of nature-based recreation and quality tourism in nature.</p> <p>Aspirations for mountain habitats:</p> <p>To reduce the use of new land in the Alps and in the higher altitudes of the Central German Uplands for transport, human settlement, and tourism purposes</p>

	Water management	X	<p>Aims for rivers and water meadows: By 2020, watercourses and their water meadows will be protected in their role as habitats, and the typical diversity of the natural area in Germany will be guaranteed. By 2015, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, a good ecological and chemical status or ecological potential of the rivers has been achieved; ecological passability has been restored. By 2020, the majority of watercourses have more natural flood plains. By 2020, good bathing water quality has been restored in many rivers. Populations of fish fauna characteristic of the respective watercourse are permanently protected. Populations of all species with fishing relevance are permanently protected. The pollutant levels of fish (e.g. eels) and mussels has been reduced to such an extent by 2015 that these are (again) safe for human consumption.</p> <p>Aims for mountain habitats: From 2020, all intact and restorable mountain rivers and streams again exhibit a predominantly natural dynamic.</p>
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>Many of the aims and aspirations of the German National Strategy of Biological Diversity, including the sub-chapter on mountain habitats, are also relevant at pan-alpine scale. Given that international cooperation for biodiversity protection is also in the interest of the German strategy, joint projects with other countries of the Alpine region should be implemented.</p>		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

...

CIPRA Deutschland, ALPARC?

Nationalparks in den Alpen, Schutzgebiete

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Dr. Guido Plassmann / Dr. Yann Kohler
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Role/Competences	Director / project leader Biodiversity
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FORM	
PART 1	
FR01	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p><i>Long term strategy</i></p> <p><i>Ecological network of the Alps</i></p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>The Ecological network of the Alps aims new cross-border concepts for the ecological connectivity in the Alps.</p> <p>One of the priority is to spatially define so-called 'Strategic Alpine Connectivity Areas - SACAs' – areas of high importance to maintain or improve ecological connectivity in the Alps. The results of the spatial analysis is available in recently published atlas. Special emphasis is placed on the integration of important connectivity areas into the existing network of protected areas at regional and national levels and their responsible administrations</p> <p>Furthermore, different hunting systems have been analysed to demonstrate the effect of varying hunting seasons and times on wildlife and to emphasise the importance of transboundary wildlife management.</p>
Competent body	All alpine countries and the international network ALPARC of alps-wide studies and expertise at an macro regional level
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Ministries, local communities, other territorial collectivities</p> <p>...</p>
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Mayors, scientifics, regional competent authorities an nature protection bodies of the regional level</p>

PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)			
	All levels			
	National	x	Sub-national	x
	Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region	x
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): ... Alpine Convention, nature protection protocole, STG's Post 2020 process of biodiversity MoC Alpine Convention-CBD-Carpathian Convention			
	Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? ... Several Interreg A and B projects of the Alpine Space Partially LIFE projects Initiatives of alpine regions			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ⁶⁴ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...	

⁶⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...
PART 3			
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?		
	Conservation	Monitoring	Increase of habitat surface for species
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:		
	Ecological connectivity is increasing the available habitat surface for species by reducing fragmentation of the space through anthropic use and infrastructures.		
Relevance to the Alps	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.) ...		
	Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc: ... Creating wildlife corridors, overcoming the isolation of the inneralpine arch through corridors and ecological transects between the EUSALP area and the Alpine Convention perimeter		
	Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc: Adaptation strategy towards climate change for species migration towards higher		

	altitudinal levels and the north.							
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: ... See the SACA Concept and JECAMI in the relevant publications							
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: ... JECAMI Simulation tool became a standard. Implementation status varying strongly according to alpine regions							
PART 4								
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness? ... More international coordination and common planning needed							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: High costs and important political decisions needed and risk of conflictual situations in land use				Strengths: ... Mainstream activity and international consent of the need of the procedure. High level of knowledge about the Alpine situation trough the results of various projects of the last years (ECONNECT, ALPBIONET2030, GreenAlps, OpenSpaceAlps, LUIGI...).			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with Fragmentation of habitats							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	x	habitatx	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁶⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							

⁶⁵ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Climate Change	X	...
	Energy		...
	Forest	X	...
	Green Economy	X	...
	Mountain Agriculture	X	...
	Natural Hazards		...
	Population & Culture		...
	Spatial Planning	X	...
	Soil Conservation	X	...
	Transport	X	...
	Tourism	X	...
	Water management	X	...
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>Implementation of the concept, international coordination, include the concept of ecological connectivity and green infrastructure in all national policies and in a alps-wide spatial planning. Favorize clear decisions during the next Alpine Conference.</p>		
Additional comments	<p>...</p> <p>Please, consult the different and abundant publications on this topic</p>		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument
See Atlas of ALPBIONET2030 (contact Yann for link of the home page)

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	PIERRON Philippe
Affiliation	Rhone Mediterranean Corsican Water Agency
Role/Competences	
Contacts	

FORM	
PART 1	
FR02	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The 11th program, entitled "Save Water!"</p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>...</p>

	<p>Every six years the agency sets up an action program, also called an intervention program, which defines the amounts of aid allocated, based on the objectives established through consultation. The 11th program, entitled “Save Water!” includes new water issues and nature base solutions, including adaptation to climate change and biodiversité. The work priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fight against all forms of pollution to continue improving water quality • Sharing and saving water in a context where the availability of the resource is decreasing • Restoration of the natural functioning of rivers, safeguarding wetlands and preserving biodiversity by relying on solutions based on nature <p>The water agency receives payments of water rates, based on the polluter-payer and user-payer principles, which are reinvested in the defined 6-year action program.</p>							
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Rhone Mediterranean Corsica Agency is a public establishment within the Ministry for the Environment, dedicated to water protection. Water management organization in France divides the territory into hydrographic basins rather than its administrative units of departments or regions. The Rhone Mediterranean Corsica agency has the distinctive characteristic of involvement in two drainage basins : Rhone-Mediterranean and Corsica.</p>							
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>...</p> <p>The water agency is a public establishment under the authority of the Ministry of the Environment</p>							
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Local authorities and economic and agricultural stakeholders and nature protection associations</p>							
PART 2								
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td></td><td>Sub-national</td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National		Sub-national	X	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
National		Sub-national	X					
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region						
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>...</p>							

	<p>The European Union’s commitment to improving water quality took concrete form in the European Framework Directive on Water (DCE) of 23 October 2000, transposed into French law by the Water and Marine Environments Law (LEMA) of 30 December 2006. This regulatory framework set ambitious objectives for achieving good water quality and strengthens national policies.</p>		
	<p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>The 11th program affirms as a priority the restoration of the proper functioning of aquatic and humid environments. For this, it promotes in particular the restoration of the processes which govern the natural dynamics by removing or managing pressures and can result in actions of hydrological management and by the development of the works possibly necessary for this objective. However, it is necessary to aim for coordination with other financial partners and with national regulations.</p>		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p><i>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁶⁶ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <p><i>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</i></p>		
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ... Target 3
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ... Targets 8 , 10
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ... Target 11
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	X	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ... Target 14
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ... Targets 17 19
PART 3			

⁶⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>		
	Conservation	Monitoring	... restoration
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	<p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The water agency's responsibility is to use its expertise in water to serve local and regional authorities and economic and agricultural stakeholders, helping them to use water rationally and to fight against pollution and degradation of aquatic environments</p>		
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>...</p> <p>The 11th program affirms as a priority the restoration of the proper functioning of aquatic and humid environments by promoting the natural dynamics of watercourses and by removing or managing pressures. In terms of ecological continuity, the 11th program supports the carrying out of operations to suppress or development of thresholds on priority sections. It also supports the restoration of wetlands with challenges whose functioning is degraded and the preservation of wetlands with challenges whose functioning is threatened. Finally, it targets its interventions on biodiversity restoration work for species linked to aquatic environments and wetlands.</p>		
	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Water Agency's program is applied homogeneously throughout the RMC basin. However, some specific objectives are found more particularly in the Alps and aim to maintain or restore biodiversity: the adjusting of thresholds obstructing sedimentary and biological continuity, the increase in flows reserved downstream of the atworks</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>...</p>		

Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The program indicates an obligation to bank the acquired data.</p>							
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Every six years the agency sets up an action program, based on the objectives established through consultation. It is voted by the basin committee. Under the 11th program, 504 million € is reserved for the restoration of rivers and wetlands and 85 million € for the recovery of biodiversity</p>							
PART 4								
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>...</p> <p>Very effectiveness</p>							
	<p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p>							
	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The implementation of operations is based on local political will which can be contradictory with an ambition to preserve biodiversity</p> <p>The share of self-financing can limit the ambition of projects</p>				<p>Strengths:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Double the resources for priority challenges: quantitative resource management, protection of the environment, (thresholds, physical restoration, wet zones), protection of drinking water collection;</p> <p>Operational objectives are quantified</p> <p>There is a planning document (SDAGE)</p>			
	<p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Restoration of wetlands, restoration of ecological continuity; restoration of areas for the proper functioning of watercourses; increase of minimum biological flows, limitation of water pollution</p>							
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>							
	species		habitat	X	landscape		ecological connectivity	X
	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁶⁷ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential</p>							

⁶⁷ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)	
	Climate Change	X ...principal objectif
	Energy	X ...
	Forest	...
	Green Economy	...
	Mountain Agriculture	...
	Natural Hazards	X ...
	Population & Culture	...
	Spatial Planning	X ...
	Soil Conservation	...
	Transport	...
	Tourism	...
	Water management	X ... principal objectif
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>The Alpine convention should make it possible to make this instrument known and to develop it in other countries.</i></p> <p><i>It should make it possible to develop observatories of climate change on these extremely fragile mountain environments.</i></p>	
Additional comments	...	

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

...

https://www.eaurmc.fr/jcms/vmr_35527/fr/11e-programme-sauvons-l-eau?cid=gbr_5488&portal=ppi_5780

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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FORM	
PART 1	
FR03	
Name of the	SRADDET : schema regional d'aménagement, de développement durable et d'égalité des

instrument	<p><i>Territoires - Regional scheme for land use, sustainable development and territorial equity</i></p> <p><i>The SRADDET is the result of the NOTRE law (New Territorial Organization of the Republic - 7 August 2015) which stipulates that the Regions draw up this scheme which strengthens their competences and enables them to exercise their role as lead partner. It is a forward-looking and integrated scheme; it is also prescriptive, which means that each of the sub-regional territories must, at its own level, comply with the SRADDET.</i></p>
Brief description	<p><i>The SRADDET Auvergne Rhône-Alpes, called "Ambition 2030", is a development strategy for 2030 and is the reference document for the environment, energy, land use planning, waste management and transport. It covers 11 themes and has a prescriptive scope. This plan is applicable to local planning and urban development documents, and in particular to Territorial Coherence Plans (SCoT), Local Urban Development Plans (PLU) and Urban Travel Plans. It was adopted by the Regional Assembly in December 2019 after 3 years of work in consultation with State services and local stakeholders.</i></p> <p><i>The SRADDET brings together :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- 1 report consisting of an inventory, challenges, ambitions, strategic and/or prescriptive objectives, illustrated by an indicative summary map</i> <i>- 1 booklet containing: general prescriptive rules; SRADDET's monitoring and evaluation procedures</i> <i>- Non-prescriptive appendices, including one dedicated to biodiversity.</i> <p><i>Territorial Coherence Schemes (SCoT), Local Urban Plans (PLU(i)), communal maps, Urban Travel Plans (PDU), Territorial Climate-Air-Energy Plans (PCAET) and Regional Nature Park (PNR) charters must :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Take into account the objectives of the SRADDET (10 strategic objectives broken down into 62 operational objectives), which implies not deviating from the fundamental orientations of the document.</i> <i>- Be compatible with the general rules of the fascicle, which implies respecting the spirit of the rule laid down in the higher-ranking document.</i> <p><i>Of the 62 operational objectives, 4 are directly related to biodiversity and landscapes (and many others are also indirectly related):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- 1.6 Preserve the green and blue grid and integrate its issues into urban planning, development projects, agricultural and forestry practices.</i> <i>- 1.7 Enhance the richness and diversity of the region's remarkable and ordinary landscapes, heritage and natural spaces</i> <i>- 3.9 Preserving the space and proper functioning of the region's waterways</i> <i>- 4.5 Preserve water resources to limit conflicts of use and guarantee the proper functioning of ecosystems, particularly in the mountains and in the south of the region.</i>
Competent body	<p><i>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</i></p> <p><i>Territorial Collectivity - Subnational Public Authority</i></p>
Implementation body	<p><i>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</i></p> <p><i>SRADDET's strategic objectives aim for the broadest possible appropriation (all types of actors involved in regional planning or development).</i></p> <p><i>As regards the specific objectives and the rules arising from them, the local authorities that have jurisdiction over spatial planning via planning tools are more specifically responsible for its implementation, given SRADDET's prescriptiveness with regard to sub-regional documents.</i></p> <p><i>State services also ensure that SRADDET guidelines are properly taken into account in</i></p>

	<i>legal and regulatory documents.</i>		
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: <i>local elected representatives, regional elected representatives, local and regional authority services, State services</i>		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed) <i>The SRADDET has a regional basis, but it will also serve as a basis for the formulation of the guidelines provided by the Region in the context of the preparation of future european funding Programs (ERDF, EAFRD). It also includes inter-regional or cross-border issues (i.e Franco-Genevan) and has been brought to the attention of the PACA french Region and Swiss and Italian authorities.</i>		
	National		Sub-national
	Trans-border	?	Alpine biogeographic region
			X
			X
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): <i>The SRADDET objectives refer to :</i> <i>International and community commitments</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kyoto Protocol.</i> <i>European Commission's "energy-climate" package (10/01/2007).</i> <i>The Paris Agreement</i> <i>National commitments</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Grenelle 1 Law n° 2009-967 of 3 August 2009</i> <i>Law No. 2010-788 of 12 July 2010 on national commitment to the environment</i> <i>Law No. 2015-992 on Energy Transition for Green Growth (LTECV).</i> <i>Mountain Law N° 2016-1888 (inter-regional massif schemes)</i> <i>The specific objectives for biodiversity also include regulatory tools, particularly in the context of defining the components of the Green and Blue Frame, which includes the :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Prefectural Orders for Natural Habitat Protection (APHN)</i> <i>Prefectural Orders for Biotope Protection (APPB);</i> <i>National Nature Reserves (RNN);</i> <i>Regional Nature Reserves (RNR);</i> <i>the core of National Parks;</i> <i>forest biological reserves.</i> <i>Natura 2000 areas under the Habitats Directive and almost all type I ZNIEFFs ;</i> <i>in the Rhône-Alpes region: Natura 2000 areas under the Birds Directive, National Hunting and Wildlife Reserves, Hunting and Wildlife Reserves managed by the ONCFS, sites managed by the conservatories of natural areas and by the coastal Conservatory, Sites classified for ecological reasons, protection forests and islands of senescence, as defined in the Rhône-Alpes Regional Ecological Continuities Scheme ;</i> <i>etc ...</i> Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? ... <i>This scheme structures the entire framework of intervention of regional and sub-regional</i>		

public action. In the field of biodiversity, it is also described in a fine territorial grid (appendix and cartography). Thus all projects carried/funded by local collectivities or public authorities must take into account the SRADDET. And more specifically the 7 rules relating to the Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity

Rule No. 35 - Preservation of ecological continuities :

The planning and urban development documents, in accordance with their fields of intervention, must specify the ecological continuities at the scale of their territory, based on the regional green and blue grid of the SRADDET and the complementary investigations they carry out. They must guarantee their preservation through the application of their regulatory and cartographic tools, and avoid their urbanisation, particularly in Natura 2000 sites, so as not to jeopardise the state of conservation of the habitats and species used to designate the sites.

The cartographic representation of their green and blue screen must be consistent with that of neighbouring territories.

Rule No. 36 - Preservation of biodiversity reservoirs

Planning and urban development documents, [...], must specify the biodiversity reservoirs on the scale of their territory on the basis of the green and blue SRADDET grid and the additional investigations they carry out. They affirm the vocation of the reservoirs to be preserved from any damage that could jeopardize their ecological functionality. They guarantee this preservation in the application of their regulatory and mapping tools.

Rule No. 37 - Preservation of Ecological Corridors

Planning and urban development documents, [...] must specify the ecological corridors of the territory at their scale, based on the green and blue SRADDET grid and the complementary investigations they carry out. They recommend their preservation or restoration according to their functionality.

In particular, the SCoTs must identify and delimit the most threatened corridors and take measures to preserve them from any artificialization by setting precise limits to urbanization.

Rule No. 38 - Preservation of the Blue Screen

Rule No. 39 - Preservation of agricultural and forest environments supporting biodiversity

Planning and urban development documents, [...] identify, within their territory, the agricultural and forestry sectors that support biodiversity and guarantee the proper functioning of the territory, in particular:

- old-growth, mature and ecologically important forests;
- bocage and hedgerow networks;
- agro-pastoral, summer and mountain pasture areas;
- natural meadows;
- thermophilic hillsides and dry grasslands;
- market gardening areas close to urban centres.

They mobilise specific zoning to protect them and also advocate sustainable management of these areas.

Rule No. 40 - Preservation of ordinary biodiversity

Planning and urban development documents [...] ensure the preservation of so-called

	<p>ordinary biodiversity as a fundamental element contributing to the quality of the living environment by ...:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly limiting the consumption of the permeable spaces identified in the SRADDET. Preserving natural, agricultural and forest areas in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, which support biodiversity. Encouraging the development of nature in towns and cities by massive planting of urban areas and development favourable to wildlife. Taking measures to restore a "black screen" to reduce the impact of lighting on nocturnal fauna: reduction of light intensity, switch-off times, unlit areas, etc. <p>Rule No. 41 - Improvement of the ecological permeability of transport networks Planning and urban development documents [...] must contribute to improving the ecological permeability of transport networks by [...]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the main areas of disruption of ecological continuities (green and blue grid) by transport infrastructures at their scale, on the basis of the disruptions of continuities identified by the SRADDET and investigations carried out locally ; recommending, within the limits of their field of competence, the restoration of ecological continuities impacted by transport infrastructures in the sectors identified. Infrastructure projects and transport facilities must take into account the ecological continuity issues in the application of the Avoid-Reduce-Compensate sequence, upstream of the final choice of rights-of-way. They must give priority to avoidance in order to preserve the green and blue grid. 		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁶⁸ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>		
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	X	1, 2, 4
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	X	5, 7, 8, 10
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	X	11, (13)
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	X	14, 15
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	X	17, 19, 20
PART 3			

⁶⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td></td><td>Monitoring</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 - a lot</td><td></td><td>2 - quite</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>A number of prescriptive rules help to accompany action in favour of biodiversity, for example :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and land resource management; Densification and optimization of existing land tenure dedicated to economy • Supervision of commercial town planning • Preservation of agricultural and forest land • Preservation of water resources • Multiple rules (in the mobility, transport, energy sectors, etc.) aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate changes • Natural Risk Management and Nature-based solutions 	Conservation		Monitoring		...	3 - a lot		2 - quite		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation		Monitoring		...							
3 - a lot		2 - quite		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully							
<p>Relevance to the Alps</p>	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>Several specific objectives directly target mountain areas:</p> <p>4. Strategic objective 4: Prioritise fragile territories</p> <p>4.1. Opening up rural and upland areas by means of adapted transport infrastructure and mobility services</p> <p>4.2 Making the reduction of residential and tourist rental vacancies a priority before the end of the year.</p> <p>to initiate the production of an additional offer</p> <p>4.3. Helping communities to better prevent and adapt to the natural risks that are very present in the region</p> <p>4.5. Preserving water resources to limit conflicts of use and guarantee the proper functioning of ecosystems, particularly in mountain areas and in the south of the region.....</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>... more or less all the objectives of the SRADDET ! Exemples :</p> <p>Strategic objective 3: Promote local development models based on potentials and resources</p> <p>3.1. Favouring land recycling over the consumption of new space</p> <p>3.2. Anticipate the mobilisation of compensation land with high environmental potential at the SCoT level.</p> <p>3.3. Preserving and developing land potential to ensure viable agricultural and forestry activity that is respectful of soil quality, biodiversity and resilient to climate change.</p>										

	<i>climate change impacts</i> <i>3.4. Making the image of each territory a factor of attractiveness</i> <i>3.5. Specific support for the development of territories and projects with regional challenges</i> <i>3.6. 3.6. Limit the development of retail space on the outskirts of towns and cities by prioritising their location in town centres and encouraging the densification of existing retail space.</i> <i>3.7. Increasing renewable energy production by 54 % by 2030 by supporting renewable energy production projects and drawing on the potential of each region, and increasing this effort to + 100 % by 2050.</i> <i>3.8. Reducing the region's per capita energy consumption by 23 % by 2030 and increasing this effort to -38 % by 2050</i> <i>3.9. Preserving space and the proper functioning of the region's major watercourses</i>							
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: <i>SRADDET will not directly contribute to data harmonization.</i>							
Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: <i>The SRADDET was adopted by the Region's Plenary Assembly on 20 December 2019 and approved by the Regional Prefect on 10 April 2020. It is therefore now applicable.</i>							
PART 4								
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness? <i>The SRADDET has just been adopted after 3 years of work necessary for its elaboration. It is an extremely ambitious and structuring framework document ... we must give it a few years before we can measure its effectiveness.</i>							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: <i>The regulatory part could have been further developed (62 specific objectives / 43 rules. But it is above all in its implementation that its scope will be assessed.</i>				Strengths: <i>Transversal and integrating document of numerous themes.</i>			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: <i>Habitat fragmentation, climate change, transport infrastructure, urbanization, soil artificialisation, intensive agricultural and forestry practices, intensive tourism practices ...</i>							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species		habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁶⁹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change			X	...			

⁶⁹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Energy	X	...
	Forest	X	...
	Green Economy	X	...
	Mountain Agriculture	X	...
	Natural Hazards	X	...
	Population & Culture	X	...
	Spatial Planning	X	...
	Soil Conservation	X	...
	Transport	X	...
	Tourism	X	...
	Water management	X	...
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p><i>The SRADDET is already an extremely ambitious instrument in terms of content and geographical coverage (70,000 km²!). The challenge is more one of coherence with the other Alpine Regions, but instruments such as SUERA allow to structure the framework of this exchange.</i></p>		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<https://www.civocracy.org/ambitionterritoires2030/sraddet-projet-definitif>

Annexe biodiversité : <https://fr.calameo.com/read/0001197813d5c54bf1785>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	DELAY Bernard
Affiliation	Parc National de la Vanoise
Role/Competences	Président Conseil Scientifique / Ecologie, biodiversité
Contacts	Bernard.delay@wanadoo.fr

FORM	
PART 1	
FR04	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p><i>The « Zone-Atelier Alpes » or Alpine scientific workshop station is a transdisciplinary observatory and research device</i></p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p><i>The « Zone-Atelier Alpes » is part of the « Long term socio-Ecological Research » LTSEr, an international network of observatories. Most of its members are scientists working in alpine french universities or research centers and developing national and international collaborations.</i></p>

	<p><i>The instrument focuses on the way socio-ecosystems operate in the Alps. Please note that “socio-ecosystem” is a guiding concept for the LTSEr and that it must guide the national parks reflexion process.</i></p> <p><i>The « Zone-Atelier Alpes » works within the framework of 4 conceptual tools :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The socio-ecosystem services</i> <i>The ecology and metabolism of territories</i> <i>The socio-ecosystems trajectories</i> <i>The governance and decision-making procedures</i> <p><i>It deals with the short as well as the long time scale, using historical reconstitution and put a specific attention to the climate change impacts and the socio-economic changes induced in the mountainous areas.</i></p> <p><i>The main objectives are :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>To coordinate and support scientific programs on long term observation of environment and society, including residency programs in lab or territories</i> <i>To promote research programs dealing with the interface between ecology, geology and social sciences and humanities</i> <i>To co-construct the research questions together with the local stake-holders</i> <p><i>The « Zone-Atelier Alpes » develops important actions that could usefully be implemented at the alpine arc scale : long term observations, transdisciplinary research programs, participatory approaches and community involvement</i></p>								
Competent body	<p><i>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</i></p> <p><i>The ZAA governance is composed by :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- a co-leadership and a scientific facilitator for the « Lautaret, Oisans, Grandes Rousses » LTSEr platform ;</i> <i>- a steering committee in which the national parks are represented by one member (although all the national parks chief scientists are invited).</i> <i>- a general assembly</i> 								
Implementation body	<p><i>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</i></p> <p><i>Implementation is carried out by the CNRS and INRAE research units that joined the ZAA</i></p>								
Relevant stakeholders	<p><i>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</i></p> <p><i>The main stakeholders are alpine french universities or research centers, national or regional parks, local communities</i></p>								
PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td>X</td><td>Sub-national</td><td>X</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td>X</td></tr> </table>	National	X	Sub-national	X	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	X
National	X	Sub-national	X						
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	X						
Mainstreaming	<p><i>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions,</i></p>								

	<p>documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p><i>International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument : Alpine convention and EU 2020 Biodiversity strategy</i></p> <p><i>National instrument : Loi montagne</i></p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p><i>...Il convient de signaler des ateliers particulièrement importants : Observatoire ORCHAMP, et les actions « sentinelles » avec des sites dédiés : alpages, lacs, flore, refuges. Il y aussi des appels à projet. Notons le rôle très important joué par les parcs nationaux alpins, notamment les Écrins dans l'animation des sites sentinelles.</i></p> <p><i>Main projects implemented :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>ORCHAMP observatory</i> - <i>Sentinel mountain pastures ;</i> - <i>sentinel lacs ;</i> - <i>sentinel flora ;</i> - <i>sentinel mountain huts</i> 										
<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁷⁰ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 <i>...1,2,3,4</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 <i>...5,6,7,8,9,10</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>Select among Targets 11 – 13 <i>...11,12,13</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</td><td>Select among Targets 14 – 16 <i>...14</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>Select among Targets 17 – 20 <i>...19</i></td></tr> </table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	Select among Targets 1 – 4 <i>...1,2,3,4</i>	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	Select among Targets 5 – 10 <i>...5,6,7,8,9,10</i>	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	Select among Targets 11 – 13 <i>...11,12,13</i>	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	Select among Targets 14 – 16 <i>...14</i>	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	Select among Targets 17 – 20 <i>...19</i>
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PART 3											
<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td> <td></td> <td>Monitoring</td> <td></td> <td><i>...knowledge</i></td> </tr> </table>	Conservation		Monitoring		<i>...knowledge</i>					
Conservation		Monitoring		<i>...knowledge</i>							

⁷⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	2 - quite;	3 - a lot;	4 - fully
	<i>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: The ZAA is fully committed to the better understanding of socio-ecosystems integrated functioning. Its members help operationalize the knowledge to improve the conservation of ecosystem biodiversity, particularly in the national and regional parks and reserves</i>		
	<i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.) The ZAA database and transdisciplinary analyses are supposed to help socio-economic activity management (grazing, forestry, tourism,...).</i>		
Relevance to the Alps	<i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc: The alpine arc hosts specific and fragile ecosystems that can evolve very quickly. Their functioning must be understood precisely to implement the optimal management required for its biodiversity conservation.</i>		
	<i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc: ...The main challenge is to maintain in the long term the different observation instruments by providing the needed funds. A further objective might be to harmonize different methodologies of observation so that the data might be compiled and analyzed at the alpine arc scale.</i>		
Data harmonization	<i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: C'est la vocation opérationnelle première de la ZAA que de veiller au dialogue entre les disciplines et au dialogue entre les scientifiques et la société. Il faut reconnaître que ce n'est pas encore généralisé mais que les parcs jouent un rôle important pour organiser ce dialogue, notamment entre science et société. The main goal of the ZAA is to help exchange of information between scientists in order to implement common methodologies in the field of socio-ecosystem analyses. ...</i>		
Implementation status	<i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: The instrument is labeled at a national and european level since integrated in the LTER network.</i>		
PART 4			
Effectiveness	<i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness? The instrument is notably efficient and plays a major role in the researchscape. Yet, it deals with consistent difficulties to fund its long term observations, although they are necessary to understand and better-manage the socio-ecosystems evolution. The instrument functioning is too much based on project calls, that consume a lot of the research units energy and compete with the time needed for the research implementation and transfer.</i>		

	<p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses: Lack of time for the stakeholders to meet and develop transdisciplinary programs and then transfer the results on the ground. It is a major problem especially for the parks which can hardly develop national or international cooperation programs.</p> </td><td> <p>Strengths: The ability to collect and give access to data and develop transdisciplinary approach. An opportunity to develop international cooperation between protected areas provided required funds.</p> </td></tr> </table> <p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with Inadequate grazing ; tourism pressure ; changes in land use ; inhabitants and visitors lack of knowledge in the ecosystem drivers</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Lack of time for the stakeholders to meet and develop transdisciplinary programs and then transfer the results on the ground. It is a major problem especially for the parks which can hardly develop national or international cooperation programs.</p>	<p>Strengths: The ability to collect and give access to data and develop transdisciplinary approach. An opportunity to develop international cooperation between protected areas provided required funds.</p>																																										
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<p>Sectoral activities</p>	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>X</td><td>Habitat</td><td>X</td><td>Landscape</td><td>X</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>X</td></tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁷¹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p><i>Cet instrument concerne tous les items et son activité est totalement concernée par la convention alpine. Ce pourrait-être le type d'instrument performant pour le développement de la connaissance dans le cadre de la convention alpine.</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Climate Change</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Energy</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Forest</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Green Economy</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Mountain Agriculture</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Natural Hazards</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Population & Culture</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Spatial Planning</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Soil Conservation</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Transport</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Tourism</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Water management</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> </table>	species	X	Habitat	X	Landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X	Climate Change	X	...	Energy	X	...	Forest	X	...	Green Economy	X	...	Mountain Agriculture	X	...	Natural Hazards	X	...	Population & Culture	X	...	Spatial Planning	X	...	Soil Conservation	X	...	Transport	X	...	Tourism	X	...	Water management	X	...
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<p>Added value</p>	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: The alpine convention could help to extend the data collection at a pan-alpine scale and to new fields. It might be a perfect instrument to develop cooperative observatories.</p>																																												
<p>Additional comments</p>	<p>A contact should be taken with Isabelle Arpin, last president of the Vanoise national Park scientific Council and current co-director of the ZAA.</p>																																												

⁷¹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

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Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<http://www.za-alpes.org>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	
Affiliation	
Role/Competences	
Contacts	

FORM	
PART 1	
FR05	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p>...</p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Communal biodiversity atlases (ABCs) aim to complete the knowledge of biodiversity in a territory, at the communal level, by involving stakeholders in different ways in order to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate appropriation by the inhabitants - Create the desire to co-construct solutions to better preserve it. - Improve the integration of this preservation in local policies <p><i>ABCs bring together all the local actors (elected officials, socio-economic actors, the general public, schools, associations, etc.) in order to share the knowledge already available on the biodiversity of the municipality, to raise their awareness of biodiversity and to enable everyone to get involved;</i></p> <p><i>They complete the knowledge of biodiversity. This includes inventorying and mapping biodiversity, thanks to the intervention of professionals or naturalist associations, but also encouraging the participation of the general public in participatory science programmes ;</i></p> <p><i>They generally lead to a collective mobilization through actions to be implemented to protect and enhance biodiversity and improve the consideration of biodiversity issues in communal or intermunicipal policies.</i></p>
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>The ABC concerns all municipalities and intermunicipalities. In order to engage an ABC, a voluntary commitment is required. The Office France pour la Biodiversité (french agency for biodiversity) leads the process at the national level (launching</i></p>

	of calls for funded projects, coordination of the collective of ABC holders, etc.). Various funds are likely to finance it (OFB, energy transition financing fund, etc.).		
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): ... In the Alps, the ABCs are supported by municipalities and, in particular, by the national parks within their area of responsibility..		
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: ... Elected officials, socio-economic actors, civil society, schools, associations, managers of protected areas...		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)		
	National	x	Sub-national
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - Ramsar Convention - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl - UN Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets - Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network - Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) - EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy 		
	Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim? ... The ABCs contribute to research: some inventories help to consolidate ongoing research. This is particularly the case for pollinating insects, which are the subject of research and management actions to preserve local, hardy species that are better adapted to climate change. In the Vanoise National Park, the CBA contributed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to the cohesion of the team: a day of data collection was organized on the commune concerned by an ABC, within the framework of a biodiversity "marathon". - to collect data that will be useful for continued animation in the House of Nature and the Black Bee, inaugurated by the municipality in 2019. Other initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local committee for the preservation of wetlands, supported by the municipality. - GIS of the commune on naturalist knowledge - Environmental observatory of the ski area 		

Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁷² does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 1 and 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>Select among Targets 11 – 13 13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</td><td>Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>Select among Targets 17 – 20 19 and 20</td></tr> </table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	Select among Targets 1 – 4 1 and 2	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	Select among Targets 11 – 13 13	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	Select among Targets 17 – 20 19 and 20
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	Select among Targets 1 – 4 1 and 2										
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...										
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Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...										
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	Select among Targets 17 – 20 19 and 20										
PART 3											
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>Citizen involvement</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 - quite;</td><td>4 - fully</td><td>4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: <i>The ABCs aim to improve knowledge of biodiversity in the communes: they therefore make it possible to collect naturalistic data which is then made available to everyone. This knowledge makes it possible to trigger conservation and protection processes. As the data is collected by local stakeholders, it contributes to the appropriation by the inhabitants of the biodiversity near their homes, and involves them in its conservation.</i> </p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: <i>(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</i> <i>The ABCs make it possible to identify areas with high stakes in terms of biodiversity, and thus to facilitate their preservation within the framework of planning documents.</i> </p>	Conservation	Monitoring	Citizen involvement	2 - quite;	4 - fully	4 - fully				
Conservation	Monitoring	Citizen involvement									
2 - quite;	4 - fully	4 - fully									
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p>										

⁷² <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<p>...</p> <p><i>Improvement of the knowledge of artico-alpine species, or species that are very specific to alpine environments and whose dispersion is poorly known.</i></p> <p><i>Improving knowledge about ordinary nature</i></p> <p><i>Complementary to the environmental observatories carried by the ski areas. Easy to appropriate</i></p>								
	<p><i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p><i>Link to climate change programm "Alpages sentinelles"</i></p>								
Data harmonization	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Contributes by its scale at the national level to improve data: consolidation of existing data (presence/absence) and discovery of new species.</i></p>								
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p><i>Instrument implemented on a voluntary basis, and labelled by the OFB</i></p>								
PART 4									
Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Extensive data collection, at reduced costs</i> - <i>Facilitates the appropriation of local biodiversity by the inhabitants and socio-professionals.</i> <p><i>Putting the finger on "small biodiversity", essential to the food chain, but in danger of extinction</i></p> <p><i>Opens various fields behind: heritage enhancement (black bee museum), tourism products based on data collection ("biodiversity trail"...).</i></p> <p><i>Requires for small communes a strong accompaniment to animate, therefore financial needs to recruit. Lack of financial means.</i></p>								
	<p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p>								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>Long-term uncertainty if the process runs out of steam in the absence of active animation</i></p> </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>mobilization of citizens and children, but also of tourists</i></p> </td></tr> </table>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>Long-term uncertainty if the process runs out of steam in the absence of active animation</i></p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>mobilization of citizens and children, but also of tourists</i></p>						
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	<p><i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p> <p><i>Ignorance of heritage, artificialization, non-virtuous agricultural practices</i></p>								
Sectoral activities	<p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>x</td><td>habitat</td><td>x</td><td>landscape</td><td></td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td></td></tr> </table>	species	x	habitat	x	landscape		ecological connectivity	
species	x	habitat	x	landscape		ecological connectivity			

	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁷³ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)	
	Climate Change	...
	Energy	...
	Forest	...
	Green Economy	...
	Mountain Agriculture	x Linked with the "programme sentinelles", "alpine pastures sentinelles"
	Natural Hazards	...
	Population & Culture	...
	Spatial Planning	x Facilitates awareness of the challenge of reducing artificialization
	Soil Conservation	...
	Transport	...
	Tourism	x Allows a valorization of the ecological capital
	Water management	...
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>ABC is a participatory data collection process that allows you to explore ordinary and extraordinary biodiversity "near you". More than 2600 municipalities in France have submitted a dossier, and more than 896 have launched it: this gives impetus to citizen movements to mobilise in favour of biodiversity and could usefully be deployed throughout the Alps to facilitate awareness of the value of biodiversity.</p>	
Additional comments	...	

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

...

<https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/atlas-biodiversite-communale>

<https://www.afbiodiversite.fr/actualites/atlas-de-la-biodiversite-communale-2018-1300-communes-mobilisees-autour-de-la>

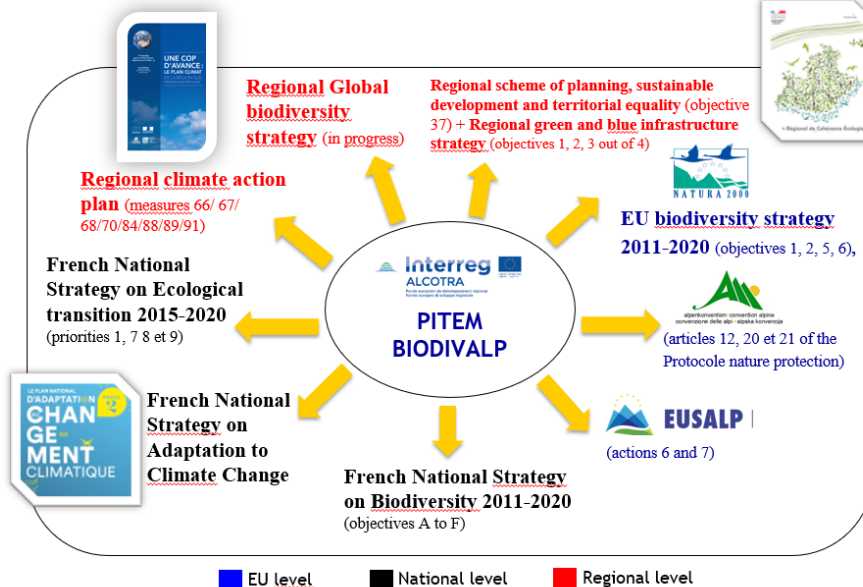
FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Myriam MARAVAL
Affiliation	Région SUD Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur
Role/Competences	Global coordination for the Biodiv'alp project
Contacts	mmaraval@maregionsud.fr +33632980738

⁷³ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

FORM	
PART 1	
FR06	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p>The PITEM Biodiv'ALP (Integrated thematic programme) is an INTERREG ALCOTRA project (cross border cooperation between the Alpine Regions of France and Italy).</p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>The framework ambition of the ALCOTRA - PITEM Biodiv'ALP programme is based on two strategic objectives aimed at stemming the erosion of ecosystems and protected species and strengthening the attractiveness of the cross-border territory. The latter contribute in particular to the expectations of the ALCOTRA programme in terms of biodiversity, but also to the European strategy on the Alpine Macro-Region and the Alpine Convention.</p> <p>The operational implementation of these objectives is achieved through five concrete projects dealing respectively with the improvement of knowledge, the management of biodiversity reservoirs, the prefiguration of a strategy for transalpine ecological connectivity and the socio-economic enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystems. A final thematic project deals with the coordination, communication and evaluation of the PITEM Biodiv'ALP.</p> <p>The PITEM Biodiv'ALP implementation area involves all the areas eligible for the ALCOTRA programme : In France Région SUD Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur and Région Auvergne Rhône Alpes and in Italy Regione Piemonte, Regione Liguria and Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta.</p> <p>In addition, biodiversity and alpine ecosystems are factors in the attractiveness of the Massif and provide many direct and indirect ecosystem services, of great social and economic value for its 3.6 million inhabitants. Their preservation and enhancement is therefore a major challenge for the whole territory, its inhabitants but also the visitors who come to discover this exceptional heritage.</p> <p>Led by SUD – Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur Region, this 4 years project started in june 2019 to end in december 2022. It connects 5 Regions and 20 partners in both France and Italy.</p>
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>The Biodiv'alp governance is composed by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One coordinator (Région Sud Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur) and 3 lead partners - A steering committee - A monitoring committee - 5 thematic committees (one for each of the integrated project)

Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Implementation is carried out by all the 25 partners of the project.</p>								
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p>Regions, National Parks, Regional Parks, Agencies for Environment and Biodiversity, Botanical conservatories, Conservatories of Natural Areas, Metropolis, Regional Chamber of Commerce, University</p>								
PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td></td><td>Sub-national</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td>x</td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National		Sub-national		Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region	
National		Sub-national							
Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region							
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>...</p> <p>The PITEM Biodiv'ALP has multi level policy implications, as indicated on the schema below, on the regional, national and european levels.</p>								

MULTI-LEVEL POLICY IMPLICATIONS



Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?

See above

<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁷⁴ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>		
	<p>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 1 – 4 1</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 5 – 10 5-7-9</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 11 – 13 11 -12</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 14 – 16 15</p>
<p>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p>		<p>Select among Targets 17 – 20 17-19</p>	
<p>PART 3</p>			
<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>		
	<p>Conservation</p>	<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Methodology</p>
	<p>2 - quite</p>	<p>4 - fully</p>	<p>4 - fully</p>
	<p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>The second project of the PITEM Biodiv'alp "COBIODIV" is aimed at the improvement of the knowledge on biodiversity and the ecosystems on the border area. Situational analysis on flora, fauna and habitats are planned. The aim is to share methodologies and to work on the interoperability of the databases, for future shared actions.</p> <p>The third project "GEBIODIV" focuses on the coordination of the management techniques of protected areas (including management of anthropogenic factors and alien species) and the networking of transborder observatories.</p>		

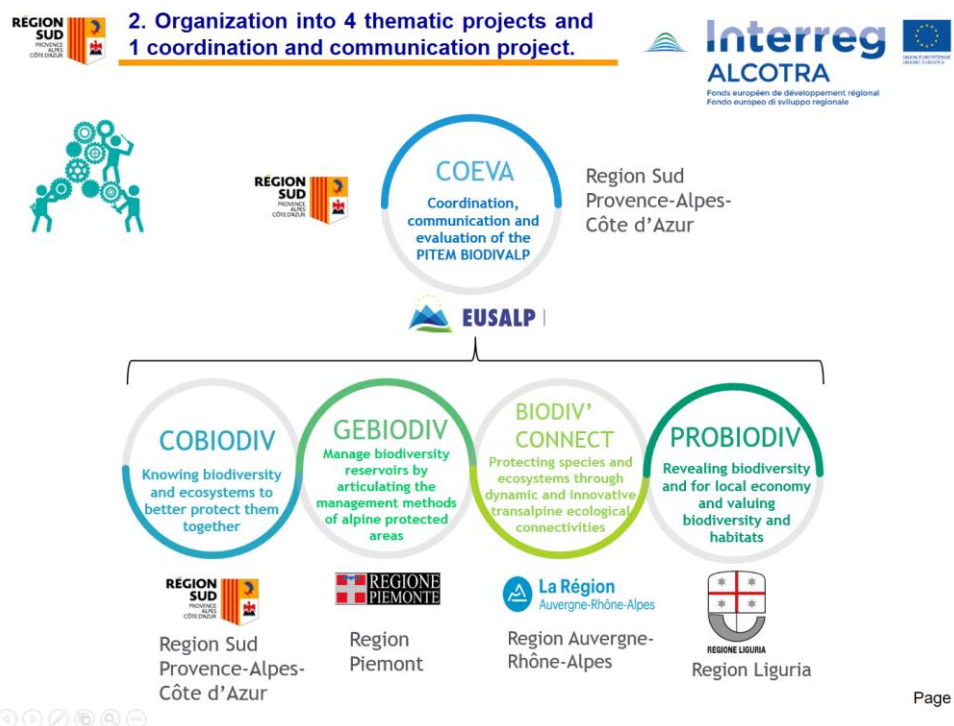
⁷⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

The forth project “BIODIV’CONNECT” works on the prefiguration of a macroregional strategy of preservation and rehabilitation of green infrastructures through situational analysis and sharing of methods.

Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:

(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)

The fifth project “PROBIODIV” wants to promote the socio-economic enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystems (training courses about biodiversity for professionals, ecosystem services, territorial marketing and networking of protected areas...)



Relevance to the Alps

Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:

Improvement of the knowledge on alpine species (flora and fauna) and habitats

Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to

	<p><i>the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p>Implementation of a common language and methodology Interoperability of databases Work for the consideration of ecosystem services Conservation and rehabilitation of green infrastructures Prefiguration of a common strategy for transalpine ecological connectivities as a framework for partnership interventions for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystems Capitalization, sharing and dissemination of knowledge and methodologies through the implementation of integrated transalpine governance</p>		
Data harmonization	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p>Biodiv’alp actions are specifically targeted at the harmonisation of data and methodology between the French and Italian partners.</p>		
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p>The project started in 2019 and will run until January 2023.</p>		
PART 4			
Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p>The project started quite recently so it is difficult to appreciate its effectiveness now. However, the evaluation of the project (transversal project COEVA) will help answer this question.</p> <p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p> <table><tr><td><p>Weaknesses:</p><p>Lack of time and budget for the stakeholders to meet in person regularly. Long travel times means it can be necessary to be away for 3 days to participate to a one day meeting. Long-term uncertainty after the end of the project (one of the actions is to work on the continuity of the project once the PITEM Biodiv’alp ends)</p></td><td><p>Strengths:</p><p>The ability to collect and give access to data and develop transborder approach, vital for the preservation of biodiversity. An opportunity to develop international cooperation between protected areas provided required funds.</p></td></tr></table>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of time and budget for the stakeholders to meet in person regularly. Long travel times means it can be necessary to be away for 3 days to participate to a one day meeting. Long-term uncertainty after the end of the project (one of the actions is to work on the continuity of the project once the PITEM Biodiv’alp ends)</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The ability to collect and give access to data and develop transborder approach, vital for the preservation of biodiversity. An opportunity to develop international cooperation between protected areas provided required funds.</p>
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	<p><i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p> <p>Lack of knowledge Lack of articulation between different managing authorities of protected areas Invasive species Anthropogenic factors</p>																																																																																																																
Sectoral activities	<p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>species</i></th><th><i>x</i></th><th><i>habitat</i></th><th><i>x</i></th><th><i>landscape</i></th><th><i>x</i></th><th><i>ecological connectivity</i></th><th><i>x</i></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="8"><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁷⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Climate Change</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>Transborder observatories of global changes and their impact on biodiversity</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Green Economy</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Mountain Agriculture</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>Connection with Alpages sentinelles, ORCHAMP (Observatoire des Relations Climat-Homme-milieux Agro-sylvo-pastorales du Massif alPin)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Natural Hazards</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>...</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Population & Culture</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>...</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Spatial Planning</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>...</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Soil Conservation</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>...</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>...</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>Networking of natural sites, training of professionals for the valorization of biodiversity</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Water management</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>...</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>species</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>habitat</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>landscape</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>ecological connectivity</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁷⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</i>								Climate Change				x		Transborder observatories of global changes and their impact on biodiversity		Energy								Forest				x				Green Economy				x				Mountain Agriculture				x		Connection with Alpages sentinelles, ORCHAMP (Observatoire des Relations Climat-Homme-milieux Agro-sylvo-pastorales du Massif alPin)		Natural Hazards						...		Population & Culture						...		Spatial Planning						...		Soil Conservation						...		Transport						...		Tourism				x		Networking of natural sites, training of professionals for the valorization of biodiversity		Water management						...	
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Added value	<p><i>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i></p> <p>The alpine convention could help to extend the data collection in time and space. The</p>																																																																																																																

⁷⁵ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	hope is the work carried in the Biodiv'alp project will preface a common strategy for transalpine ecological connectivities as a framework for partnership interventions for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystems.
Additional comments	...

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<http://maregionsud.fr/biodivalp>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	MESTRALLET Julien
Affiliation	DREAL Auvergne Rhône Alpes
Role/Competences	Chef de pôle préservation des milieux et des espèces
Contacts	Julien.mestrallet@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

FORM	
PART 1	
FR07	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: <i>Arrêté préfectoral de protection des habitats naturels (APHN)</i> <i>Prefectural Decree for the Conservation of Natural Habitats</i>
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. <i>The Decree protects ecosystems as described in a pre-identified habitat list. It has been created to regulate particularly impacting activities justified by a scientific diagnosis.</i> <i>Since it only requires the notice of 2 scientific local commissions (departmental commission for Nature, Landscape and Conservation Areas; natural heritage regional high Council) and a small local consultation (NGOs and local representatives), it can be implemented relatively rapidly (one year target). The national administrative level is not involved in the process, except in highly important areas of national or international value.</i>
Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>The Departmental Prefects sign the Decrees.</i>
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>The Departmental Directorates of Territories (DDT) implement the Decrees with the help of Regional Directorates for Environment and Food (DREAL) experts.</i>
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: <i>The Stakeholders are the local people whom activities might be regulated by the Decree. The environmental NGOs and local elected representatives are also involved in the process.</i>
PART 2	
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region.

	(Multiple responses allowed)																		
	National	X	Sub-national	X															
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region																
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): <i>The Decree can be used for the UE habitat Directive implementation.</i></p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? <i>The first APHN is currently being created to protect the French side of the Mont-Blanc against over-frequentation.</i> <i>Other instruments already exist to protect alpine habitats but most of them are limited to regulate specific activities (like communal Decrees to control the movement of vehicles or hunting and gathering) or to protect specific endangered species. The more broad-issue instruments like natural Reserves or national Parks require a very long process of creation (10 up to 15 years).</i></p>																		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁷⁶ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 <i>Goal A-4</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 <i>Goal B-5 and to a lesser extent B-7</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 11 – 13 <i>Goal C-11. Thanks to its easy and fast implementation, the instrument can contribute efficiently to the protection of ecosystems with high value habitats.</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 14 – 16 -</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 17 – 20 -</td></tr> </table>				Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4 <i>Goal A-4</i>	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select among Targets 5 – 10 <i>Goal B-5 and to a lesser extent B-7</i>	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity		Select among Targets 11 – 13 <i>Goal C-11. Thanks to its easy and fast implementation, the instrument can contribute efficiently to the protection of ecosystems with high value habitats.</i>	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 -	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 -
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Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select among Targets 5 – 10 <i>Goal B-5 and to a lesser extent B-7</i>																	
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Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 -																	
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 -																	
PART 3																			
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>4</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>2</td><td>...</td></tr> </table>				Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	...										
Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	...															

⁷⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully								
	<p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: <i>The Decree is implemented to regulate activities that might damage a specific habitat.</i></p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.) ...</p>										
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc: <i>Most of the alpine arc habitats are present in the Decree's list. The Decree's implementation could help increase quickly the number and surface of protected areas in the alpine arc by focusing on the main activities that need regulation.</i></p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p>										
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: <i>The data collected to fulfill the scientific diagnosis may be transfered in the national inventories and be accessible through public consultation in Prefecture.</i></p>										
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: <i>The instrument has been announced in the new French Biodiversity Law in 2016 and created by a ministerial Decree at the end of 2018.</i></p>										
PART 4											
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness? <i>Since new, it is difficult to evaluate the instrument effectiveness. Thus, the elements below are purely theoretical.</i></p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> Weaknesses: <i>Lack of the local people involvement and ownership</i> </td> <td> Strengths: <i>Speed of implementation</i> <i>Efficiency to regulate specific dangerous activities</i> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: <i>Urbanization and land artificialization (PV fields and wind farms) ; unsustainable energy wood harvests; agricultural intensification; touristic over-frequentation and outdoor sports impacts</i></p>			Weaknesses: <i>Lack of the local people involvement and ownership</i>	Strengths: <i>Speed of implementation</i> <i>Efficiency to regulate specific dangerous activities</i>						
Weaknesses: <i>Lack of the local people involvement and ownership</i>	Strengths: <i>Speed of implementation</i> <i>Efficiency to regulate specific dangerous activities</i>										
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td> <td></td> <td>habitat</td> <td>X</td> <td>landscape</td> <td></td> <td>ecological connectivity</td> <td>X</td> </tr> </table>			species		habitat	X	landscape		ecological connectivity	X
species		habitat	X	landscape		ecological connectivity	X				

	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁷⁷ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)		
	Climate Change		...
	Energy	X	The APHN can help regulate PV field and wind farm implementation
	Forest	X	The APHN can help regulate the development of energy wood harvests
	Green Economy		...
	Mountain Agriculture	X	The APHN can help regulate agricultural industrialization (meadows plowing, hedge destruction)
	Natural Hazards		...
	Population & Culture		...
	Spatial Planning	X	The APHN can help regulate urbanization
	Soil Conservation	X	...
	Transport		...
	Tourism	X	The APHN can help regulate over-frequentation and impacting activities
	Water management	X	...
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: <i>The Alpine Convention secretariat can help identify similar tools implemented in other alpine countries and compare their efficiency or test APHN abroad.</i>		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

Décret :

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000037838804&dateTexte=&categorieLien=id>

Liste des habitats : <https://inpn.mnhn.fr/site/natura2000/listeHabitats> ;

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000037838912&dateTexte=&categorieLien=id>

⁷⁷ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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Role/Competences	Biologist
Contacts	samira.schaedler@lgu.li

FORM	
PART 1	
FL01	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p>Project Collaborations</p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>Besides individual projects, the Liechtensteinische Gesellschaft für Umweltschutz (LGU) initiates or participates in project collaborations with different stakeholders in neighbouring countries. The two most recent collaborations are an Interreg project (Blühendes Bodenseeland) and a project with the Swiss foundation 'Nature & Economy' (Fondazione Natura & Economia) .</p> <p>Both projects aim to support biodiversity in urban areas. The Interreg projects objective was to educate municipalities on how to plan, plant and maintain wildflower meadows in urban areas. The objective of the second project was to motivate companies to provide habitats for flora and fauna on their premises. Premises that fulfil certain criteria are then certified by the foundation.</p>
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>The Lake Constance Foundation, Foundation Nature & Economy, project partners</p>
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Project partners, collaborators, participants</p>
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p>...</p>
PART 2	
Territorial level of	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is

implementation	implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)		
	National		Sub-national
	Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): Any directions, conventions aiming on providing more habitat for native flora and fauna		
	Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ⁷⁸ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).		
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	x	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...
PART 3			
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple		

⁷⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<i>responses allowed)</i> <i>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</i>		
	Conservation	2	Monitoring
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		Participation 3
		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	<i>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</i> Both projects try to provide knowledge on how participants can support biodiversity in urbanized areas by providing habitats for native flora and fauna. The participants are mostly people working in fields other than conservation.		
	<i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</i> <i>(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</i> ...		
Relevance to the Alps	<i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</i> Transnational collaborations		
	<i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i>		
Data harmonization	<i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i> No		
Implementation status	<i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i> Projects are currently running.		
PART 4			
Effectiveness	<i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i> Participation in these projects was quite high. The knowledge provided enables the		

	participants to continue to create and maintain habitats for flora and fauna after the completion of the collaborations, which makes it highly effective.							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats/ecological connectivity not systematically planned 				Strengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community driven Direct implementation Great potential if participation is high Great potential to provide ecological connectivity in urban areas 			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:							
	Habitat loss							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁷⁹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change							
	Energy				...			
	Forest				...			
	Green Economy				...			
	Mountain Agriculture				...			
	Natural Hazards				...			
	Population & Culture							
	Spatial Planning				...			
	Soil Conservation				...			
	Transport				...			
Tourism				...				
Water management				...				
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:							

⁷⁹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Similar projects are possible in other countries.
Additional comments	...

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

Interreg Projekt

<https://lgu.li/projekte/natuerlich-bunt-und-artenreich>

<https://lgu.li/dateien/flyer-zum-interreg-projekt-bluehendes-bodenseeland>

<http://www.buntundartenreich.at/>

Foundation Nature & Economy

<https://lgu.li/projekte/natur-und-wirtschaft>

<https://www.naturundwirtschaft.ch/it/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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FORM	
PART 1	
FL02	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p>Legal framework</p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>Liechtenstein has a legal framework in regards to biodiversity and landscape conservations. There are a number of relevant legal regulations that are further regulated by decrees.</p>

	<p>Legal regulations with links to the legal texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturschutzgesetz (Nature Conservation Act) • Baugesetz (Building Act) • Gewässerschutzgesetz (Water Protection Act) • Landwirtschaftsgesetz (Agricultural Act) • Waldgesetz (Forestry Act) • Umweltschutzgesetz (Environmental Protection Act) • Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfungsgesetz (Environmental Impact Assessment Act) • Strategisches Umweltprüfungsgesetz (Strategic Environmental Assessment Act) • Jagdgesetz (Game Law) • Fischereigesetz (Fisheries Act) <p>The numerous decrees can also be found here.</p>								
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein</p>								
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Legislator, the government of the Principality of Liechtenstein</p>								
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p>								
PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td>x</td><td>Sub-national</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National	x	Sub-national		Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
National	x	Sub-national							
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region							
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>Liechtenstein has signed many international conventions and is also bound to EU legislation by the EEA Agreement. The commitments arising from these agreements are implemented in national law.</p>								

	<p>Example: Liechtenstein is bound to EU legislation by the EEA Agreement. Hence, the Water Framework Directive is implemented in the national Water Protection Act → see Water Protection Act, Art. 41a and following.</p> <p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</i></p> <p>The Liechtensteinische Gesellschaft für Umweltschutz (LGU) is an NGO with entitlement to appeal. If new laws concerning our field of work are passed or current laws adapted, the stakeholders are invited to make a statement.</p>															
<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p><i>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁸⁰ does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <p><i>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</i></p> <p>Please find the report on the advancements in regards to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets here.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...</td></tr> </table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	x	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	x	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	x	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...														
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Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	x	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...														
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...														
PART 3																

⁸⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td></td><td>Monitoring</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>...</p>	Conservation		Monitoring		...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation		Monitoring		...							
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully							
<p>Relevance to the Alps</p>	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>The various national laws provide a legal framework for the protection of our natural resources.</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>Different countries may have different laws that are not easily compatible.</p>										
<p>Data harmonization</p>	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>No.</p>										
<p>Implementation status</p>	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>Implemented.</p>										
<p>PART 4</p>											
<p>Effectiveness</p>	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p>										

	A legal framework is vital for the protection of our biodiversity and landscapes. Within the framework the general objectives and rules that apply to the general public as well as the authorities are set. International legislation is, if applicable, implemented in national laws. A breach of the objectives and rules can be sanctioned.							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental objectives often not very ambitious - Implementation can sometimes be difficult - Compliance of rules and regulations may not be monitored 				Strengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-compliance can be sanctioned 			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁸¹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change			x	...			
	Energy			x	...			
	Forest			x	...			
	Green Economy			x	...			
	Mountain Agriculture			x	...			
	Natural Hazards			x	...			
	Population & Culture			x	...			
	Spatial Planning			x	...			
	Soil Conservation			x	...			
	Transport			x	...			
Tourism			x	...				
Water management			x	...				
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the							

⁸¹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	<p><i>instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i></p> <p>Liechtenstein has signed the Alpine Convention and has implemented its protocols. The Alpine Convention can therefore partly influence national legislation and aim for more ambitious environmental objectives.</p>
Additional comments	...

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<https://www.gesetze.li/konso/suche>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Samira Schädler
Affiliation	Liechtensteinische Gesellschaft für Umweltschutz (LGU)
Role/Competences	Biologist
Contacts	samira.schaedler@lgu.li

FORM	
PART 1	
FL03	
Name of the instrument	<p><i>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</i></p> <p>Scientific Work</p>
Brief description	<p><i>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</i></p> <p>Biological surveys and publications on selected species groups. The surveys are conducted by working groups of the Botanisch-Zoologischen Gesellschaft Liechtenstein-Sarganserland-Werdenberg e.V. (BZG). BZG is a transnational society with the objective, among others, to conduct botanical and zoological research of the region.</p>
Competent body	<p><i>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</i></p> <p>BZG</p>
Implementation body	<p><i>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</i></p> <p>Research result and surveys are periodically published and publicly available.</p>

Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: ...		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)		
	National	x	Sub-national
	Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): Research results are essential for evaluating the conditions of the environment and specific species groups. This is relevant for a number of conventions, directives and plans.		
	Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? Research results are used for any activities, projects and publications concerned with the condition of the environment of specific species groups. Furthermore the publications often make recommendations that can be used for management plans or similar.		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target ⁸² does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).		
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	x	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...

⁸² <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	x	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	x	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...
PART 3			
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?		
	Conservation	3	Monitoring 3 ...
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: ...		
	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.) Research often includes recommendations that can be used for management plans or similar.		
Relevance to the Alps	Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:		
	Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc: ...		
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: ...		

Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p>The working groups of the society have service agreements with the government to provide certain research activities.</p>																		
PART 4																			
Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p>Liechtenstein has no research facility, like a university that would provide data on environmental or biological conditions. The work of the society is therefore absolutely essential.</p> <p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include all species groups Only a few groups are surveyed periodically and systematically </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good data on birds, bats, fish, vascular plants </td></tr> </table> <p><i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include all species groups Only a few groups are surveyed periodically and systematically 	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good data on birds, bats, fish, vascular plants 																
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Sectoral activities	<p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>x</td><td>habitat</td><td>x</td><td>landscape</td><td>x</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>x</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁸³ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Climate Change</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Green Economy</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mountain Agriculture</td><td>...</td></tr> </table>	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x	Climate Change	...	Energy	...	Forest	...	Green Economy	...	Mountain Agriculture	...
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Forest	...																		
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⁸³ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Natural Hazards	...
	Population & Culture	...
	Spatial Planning	...
	Soil Conservation	...
	Transport	...
	Tourism	...
	Water management	...
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: ...	
Additional comments	...	

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

...

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Samira Schädler
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Role/Competences	Biologist
Contacts	samira.schaedler@lgu.li

FORM	
PART 1	
	FL04
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: National Strategies and Programms
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.

	<p>National strategies and programmes published by authorities (government, departments etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationale Biodiversitätsstrategie (National Biodiversity Strategy) Anpassungsstrategie an den Klimawandel (Climate Change Adaptation Strategy) Konzept zur Bekämpfung invasiver Neophyten (Invasive Alien Species Management) 								
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Relevant authority, Office of Environment</p>								
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Relevant authority, Office of Environment</p>								
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p>								
PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td>x</td><td>Sub-national</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National	x	Sub-national		Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
National	x	Sub-national							
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region							
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>There are probably a number of directives and conventions relevant:</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity UN Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets Bern Convention Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) Ramsar Convention ...</p>								

	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveys of selected groups of animals - Botanical surveys 															
<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁸⁴ does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>x</td><td>Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...</td></tr> </table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	x	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...
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PART 3																
<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>3</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>1</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</td></tr> </table>	Conservation	3	Monitoring	1	...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:				
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Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:																

⁸⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring is required to prepare management plans and is therefore done in advance to the publication of the document. The above mentioned strategies and management plans include actions and activities how native biodiversity can be supported and preserved.
	<p><i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</i> (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>The above mentioned strategies and management plans include a number of actions and activities to reach their objectives. This includes economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p>
Relevance to the Alps	<p><i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p>Given the small size of the country, it is important, that management strategies and plans are compatible with the strategies and plans of the neighbouring countries.</p> <p><i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p>...</p>
Data harmonization	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p>?</p>
Implementation status	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p>All of these instruments are approved. However, these were published in different years, therefore the implementation status varies. In regards to the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2020, there are for example a number of actions that have not been implemented (yet).</p>

PART 4

Effectiveness	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p>Strategies and Concept can be great tools to identify and implement specific actions to reach certain goals.</p> <p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions may not be sufficient to reach the goal - Some actions are just not implemented - No periodic review of the documents - No accountability </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ideally, it should be an overview of all the actions required to reach a goal </td></tr> </table> <p><i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i></p> <p>Habitat loss, spatial planning, climate change, invasive species, agricultural practices, monitoring, protected areas and more</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions may not be sufficient to reach the goal - Some actions are just not implemented - No periodic review of the documents - No accountability 	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ideally, it should be an overview of all the actions required to reach a goal 																																																																																						
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Sectoral activities	<p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>species</i></th><th><i>x</i></th><th><i>habitat</i></th><th><i>x</i></th><th><i>landscape</i></th><th><i>x</i></th><th><i>ecological connectivity</i></th><th><i>x</i></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="8"><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁸⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Climate Change</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Green Economy</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mountain Agriculture</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Natural Hazards</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Population & Culture</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Spatial Planning</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Soil Conservation</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td></td><td>...</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>species</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>habitat</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>landscape</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>ecological connectivity</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁸⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</i>								Climate Change					x		...	Energy					x		...	Forest					x		...	Green Economy					x		...	Mountain Agriculture					x		...	Natural Hazards					x		...	Population & Culture					x		...	Spatial Planning					x		...	Soil Conservation					x		...
<i>species</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>habitat</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>landscape</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>ecological connectivity</i>	<i>x</i>																																																																																		
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⁸⁵ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Transport	X	...
	Tourism	X	...
	Water management	X	...
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>Ideally, strategies and management plans should give an overview of all the actions required to reach a goal (e.g. conservation of biodiversity). However, these documents are only useful if ambitious goals are set and appropriate activities/actions are implemented.</p> <p>In reality, we often see that only the easier-to-implement-actions are put in place. But the ones that are more difficult to implement would be more effective. An example: The National Biodiversity Strategy lists many actions that were planned and realised in the UNO-Biodiversity Year 2010, like the preparation of publications, a digital show, presentations, excursions etc. These are certainly actions that are important and should be part of a biodiversity strategy. However, the more difficult to implement actions, like the development of a monitoring strategy, the further establishment of protected areas and animal bridges have not been implemented. It's these actions that would probably have a greater positive effect on the biodiversity but are not implemented because of restraints, like the resistance of certain stakeholders, less acceptance of the community, financial burden etc.</p> <p>An increased pressure and accountability through transnational agreements may add value to these instruments.</p>		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

See Part 1, Brief description

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Rieben Sébastien
Organisation	Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE, International Affairs
Role/Competences	Deputy head of unit
Contacts	sebastien.rieben@are.admin.ch

FORM

PART 1				CH01
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p>Swiss Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>[Strategy]</p>			
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy was adopted in 2012 and sets 12 ten strategic goals that should be reached until 2020. This Strategy is an answer to the loss of biodiversity.</p>			
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Federal Office for the Environment FOEN</p> <p>[National Ministry]</p>			
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is binding for the whole national administration.</p>			
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p>National, regional and local administrations. Private sector.</p>			
PART 2				
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>			
	National	x	Sub-national	
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>The whole strategy is seen as the implementation in Switzerland of the aimed agreed in the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).</p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p>			

Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁸⁶ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>				
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	x	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...		
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	x	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...		
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	x	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...		
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	x	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...		
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PART 3					
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>				
	Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	...
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:				
	<p>Almost all strategic goals are dedicated to the conservation, but monitoring is also an aim as a mean of being able to monitor the effectiveness of the strategy.</p>				
Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:					

⁸⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)		
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy has no specific objectives for the Alpine arc as it targets the whole territory of Switzerland.</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>...</p>		
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>Not to my knowledge.</p>		
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>Ratified.</p>		
PART 4			
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>An action plan was added to the Strategy in 2017 in order to contribute to the implementation of the Strategy. This for sure contributed to the effectiveness of the strategy. The effectiveness of the Strategy will be assessed after 2020.</p>		
	<p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p>		
	<table><tr><td><p>Weaknesses:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">- no quick achievement of objectives</td><td><p>Strengths:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Countrywide comprehensive strategy- Involvement of stakeholders- Awareness raising- Basis for the further action plan</td></tr></table>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- no quick achievement of objectives	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Countrywide comprehensive strategy- Involvement of stakeholders- Awareness raising- Basis for the further action plan
	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- no quick achievement of objectives	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Countrywide comprehensive strategy- Involvement of stakeholders- Awareness raising- Basis for the further action plan	
<p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>Loss of habitats, habitat degradation, climate change ...</p>			

Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁸⁷ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change				x	...		
	Energy				x	...		
	Forest				x	Near-natural silviculture must be implemented in all managed forest areas.		
	Green Economy				x	...		
	Mountain Agriculture				x	The strategy stresses the importance of the implementation of the "Environmental Targets for Agriculture" which were already defined and aims at further developing the link between agriculture and biodiversity.		
	Natural Hazards				x	...		
	Population & Culture				x	...		
	Spatial Planning				x	The strategy stresses that biodiversity has to be taken into account in all spatial planning instruments.		
	Soil Conservation				x	...		
Transport				x	The strategy aims at avoiding new separation effects between populations, building new wildlife passages and upgrading existing ones.			
Tourism				x	...			
Water management				x	...			
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: ...							
Additional comments	...							

⁸⁷ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Rieben Sébastien
Organisation	Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE, International Affairs
Role/Competences	Deputy head of unit
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FORM	
PART 1	
CH02	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p>Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>[Programme]</p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>The Action Plan aims at substantiating the objectives of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy. The Strategy has been described in the first form of this document.</p>
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Federal Office for the Environment FOEN</p> <p>[National Ministry]</p>
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>National administrations in first line, but the measures have to be implemented by a broad variety of actors.</p>
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p>National, regional and local administrations. Protected areas. Private sector.</p>
PART 2	

Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>			
	National	x	Sub-national	x
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy is seen as the implementation in Switzerland of the aimed agreed in the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). The Action Plan supports the implementation of this strategy.</p>			
	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p>			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁸⁸ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>			
	<p>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 1 – 4</p> <p>...</p>	
	<p>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 5 – 10</p> <p>...</p>	
	<p>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 11 – 13</p> <p>...</p>	
	<p>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 14 – 16</p> <p>...</p>	
	<p>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p>	x	<p>Select among Targets 17 – 20</p> <p>...</p>	

⁸⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

PART 3				
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>			
	Conservation	4	Monitoring	2 ...
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	<p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>Most measures are dedicated to the conservation, but monitoring is also an aim as a mean of being able to monitor the effectiveness of the strategy.</p>			
	<p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p>			
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy has no specific objectives for the Alpine arc as it targets the whole territory of Switzerland.</p>			
	<p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>...</p>			
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>...</p>			
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>ongoing</p>			
PART 4				
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p>			

	The action plan is designed for the contribution to the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy.							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The effectiveness of the measures is only visible at a late stage - 				Strengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concrete actions raise awareness - Involvement of actors in biodiversity issues - Implementation is tested in pilot projects - a wide range of projects in different biodiversity issues can be implemented - Funding availability through federal programmes 			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:							
Loss of habitats, habitat degradation, climate change ...								
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁸⁹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change		x		...			
	Energy		x		...			
	Forest		x		Creation and maintenance of forest reserves Ensuring the availability of old growth and deadwood in sufficient quantities and quality			
	Green Economy		x		...			
Mountain Agriculture		x		Adaptation of agricultural production to local natural conditions (synergy measure)				

⁸⁹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Natural Hazards	x	...
	Population & Culture	x	Raising of awareness about biodiversity
	Spatial Planning	x	Consideration of ecosystem services in spatially relevant decisions (synergy measure) Biodiversity requirements in model building regulations (synergy measure)
	Soil Conservation	x	Development of a Swiss soil strategy (synergy measure)
	Transport	x	
	Tourism	x	...
	Water management	x	...
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: ...		
Additional comments	...		

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES		MC01
Name and Surname	Astrid CLAUDEL RUSIN	
Organisation	Environment Directorate - Monaco	
Role/Competences	head of section	
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FORM

Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: Policy													
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument: Environmental code : provisions for the protection and improvement of the environment and the fight against pollution and nuisances.													
Competent authority	Indicate the typology of the competent authority (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Government of Monaco													
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Government of Monaco													
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders for the implementation of the instrument: Various services of the Administration but especially those of the Department of Equipment, Environment and Urban Planning, including the Directorate of the Environment													
Territorial level of implementation	Transborder		National	X	Sub-national		Alpine							
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or other. How much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation 3</td><td>Monitoring 3</td><td>Other</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: codification containing all the provisions for the protection of the environment and the fight against pollution and nuisances</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: Yes, the environmental code states : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protective measures based on inventories - The adoption of programmes and monitoring processes - The possibility of creating protected areas - Species management measures, introduction/ reintroduction </p>								Conservation 3	Monitoring 3	Other	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation 3	Monitoring 3	Other												
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully												
Relevance for the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant for the Alpine arc: All provisions relating to the protection of fauna and flora, inventories of biodiversity, and management measures, particularly for migratory species</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant for the Alpine arc: The management of migratory species and species present in the neighbouring country and coming to Monaco, the preservation of endemic species. The Directorate of the Environment is currently elaborating the national strategy for biodiversity.</p>													
Mainstreaming	Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and													

	<p>actions mainstreamed by the instrument</p> <p>The environmental code is based on the following international texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Framework Convention on the Protection of the Alps and its Protocols to which Monaco is a Party - Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - Rio Convention on Biological Diversity - The objectives of Aichi, the SDGs, the work of IPBES - Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat - RAMSAR <p>On this basis, the environment code provides for the following applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realization of inventories of fauna and flora - Adoption of management plans - Adoption of a national strategy 	
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>The Environmental Code aims to bring together in a single legal corpus all the provisions relating to the protection and improvement of the environment. In particular, a national strategy is currently being elaborated to harmonize the management and the monitoring of biodiversity in Monaco.</p>	
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>The Environment Code was adopted by the Law No. 1456 of 12 December 2017.</p>	
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>Implementing texts need to be adopted.</p>	
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument:	
	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Implementing texts need to be adopted</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>A complete instrument dealing with all areas relating to the environment</p>
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention. Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention.</p>	
	Biodiversity and Nature Conservation	<p>Realization of the inventories of fauna and flora</p> <p>Elaboration of the national strategy</p>
	Climate Change	<p>Greenhouse gas mitigation measures</p> <p>Adoption of an energy-climate plan</p>

	Energy	Adoption of an energy-climate plan Measures to promote energy transition Measures to develop clean energy and for energy savings
	Forest	Not applicable on the territory of Monaco, but Monaco contributes to reforestation programmes in other countries, particularly in France.
	Green Economy	
	Mountain Agriculture	Does not concern Monaco
	Natural Hazards	Adoption of security and contingency plans
	Population & Culture	
	Spatial Planning	Possibility to create protected areas
	Soil Conservation	Banning the use of chemical pesticides in public gardens
	Transport	Support for the acquisition of clean vehicles Policy for the development of soft means of mobility (bike, public transport, ...) Traffic regulation Cooperation with neighbouring countries for the development of regional public transport (buses, trains)
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: develop cooperation with France for the monitoring of the species concerned and, if possible, ecological corridors, as well as for transport and traffic management	
Additional comments	Monaco is a State with the characteristics of an almost entirely urbanised territory. There are no forests on the territory of Monaco and no agricultural activities are done there. Monaco is not a member state of the European Union.	

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES		MC02
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Organisation	Environment Directorate - Monaco	
Role/Competences	head of section	
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FORM	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: Policy

Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument: Implementation of the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES								
Competent authority	Indicate the typology of the competent authority (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Government of Monaco								
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): Government of Monaco								
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders for the implementation of the instrument: Environment Directorate								
Territorial level of implementation	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Transborder</td><td></td><td>National</td><td>X</td><td>Sub-national</td><td></td><td>Alpine</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Transborder		National	X	Sub-national		Alpine	
Transborder		National	X	Sub-national		Alpine			
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or other. How much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation 3</td><td>Monitoring 3</td><td>Other 3</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: regulation of the trade of species listed in the annexes of the CITES Convention, and therefore indirectly concerns measures for the conservation and management of species</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: this regulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Controls the trade of protected species listed in the CITES annexes. - Introduces a permit system for the import, the export, the re-export of the species concerned - Enables to carry out on-site inspections 	Conservation 3	Monitoring 3	Other 3	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		
Conservation 3	Monitoring 3	Other 3							
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully							
Relevance for the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant for the Alpine arc: Regarding the Alps, this regulation is relevant to the species of fauna and flora listed in the CITES Annexes.</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant for the Alpine arc: the management and control of the trade (in the meaning of CITES) of Alpine species listed in the CITES annexes and therefore the preservation of Alpine species.</p>								
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument:</p> <p>This regulation is based on the following international texts:</p>								

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES - Regulation (CE) No 338/97 of 09/12/96 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating their trade <p>On this basis, this text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopts lists considering the annexes of the CITES Convention and the European Regulation. - Establish a permit system - Provides for controls and sanctions. 	
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>an annual report makes it possible to assess the volume of the transactions carried out.</p>	
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>Sovereign Ordinance No. 67 of 23 May 2005 on the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, adopted in Washington the 3 March 1973</p>	
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>Effective implementation which should be reinforced by the adoption of agreements with the European Union.</p>	
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument:	
	Weaknesses: Difficulty of implementation with the Member States of the European Union	Strenghts: Concrete instrument to apprehend trade of the concerned species
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention. Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention.	
	Biodiversity and Nature Conservation	Control of transactions relating to fauna and flora
	Climate Change	
	Energy	
	Forest	Control of transactions relating to wood species
	Green Economy	
	Mountain Agriculture	
	Natural Hazards	
	Population & Culture	
	Spatial Planning	
	Soil Conservation	
	Transport	

Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: develop cooperation with France and the Member States of the European Union to monitor the trade of the concerned species
Additional comments	Monaco is considered as a third country for the European Union but is part of the Community's customs territory, which explains the difficulties of application.

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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Role/Competences	Undersecretary, Forestry division
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FORM	
PART 1 SI01	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: ... Forest unit management plans; policy
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. ... All forests are managed according to the forest management plans, which are based on expert knowledge on forest ecosystem and agreed in participatory process. In these plans, silviculture actions and maximum allowable cut are defined, as well as measures for maintaining or improving favourable status of forest species. These plans (more than 200 of them in Slovenia) are also directly required to preserve Natura 2000 sites in forests, as they have been proved to be necessity for the protection of Natura sites". Objective is to manage forests in a sustainable, close-to-nature and multifunctional way. Areas of action; all forests and forest land, irrespectively of the size, ownership or status (managed, protective).
Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): ... Slovenian Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and food (supervision of the procedure), Ministry of spatial planning and environment, and Water state agency (give opinion), and public forest service; Slovenia Forest Service (http://www.zgs.si/eng/news/index.html) (authors the plans).

Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): ... Slovenia Forest Service, forest owners								
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: ... Forest owners (private, public), NGOs, hunting organizations.								
PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)								
	National		Sub-national ✓						
	Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region						
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>...</p> <p>Forest management plans are mainly connected to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) EU Forest Strategy <p>but also in line with many other instruments, promoting sustainable and close-to-nature forest management.</p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p>...</p> <p>Forest management plans are implemented by forest owners, according to the detailed silviculture plans and written orders on forest management practice which specify actions, measures and time limitations.</p> <p>I recall of the project Nat2care, which aimed to improve environmental conditions for the western capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus) inside Triglav national park.</p>								
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁹⁰ does the instrument mostly relate to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <p>Instrument mostly relates to SG B, C, D and E.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote</td><td></td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...</td></tr> </table>			Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote		Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...							
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote		Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...							

⁹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	sustainable use		5, 7, 9,										
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity		Select among Targets 11 – 13 ... 13										
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Select among Targets 14 – 16 ... 15										
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 ... 18, 19										
PART 3													
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Conservation</th><th>4</th><th>Monitoring</th><th>3</th><th>...</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: Based on monitoring of forest ecosystem (growing stock, deadwood amount, species diversity, status of species, vitality of forest), measures are defined for conservation of favourable status of forest species.</p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>...</p> <p>In these plans, measures are prescribed, such as: setting aside tree or trees for natural development (habitat trees and deadwood), time limitations on forestry works for certain areas (calm zones in wintertime, in the period of mating, nesting or giving birth), taking care of water bodies in forest area, protection of individual trees against overgrowing or browsing, etc. Some of the measures are also stipulated (leaving trees in the forest to become deadwood, for example). From landscape view, it is important to note that spatial characteristics of forest patches are considered as important corridors between two forest landscape matrixes, especially from the Dinaric alps to the Alpine arc (wolf, brown bear). Such importance is evidenced in these plans, representing strong standpoint when spatial changes are considered.</p>			Conservation	4	Monitoring	3	...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation	4	Monitoring	3	...									
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully									
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Prescribing tree species composition and natural regeneration in order to achieve best possible adaptation of forest to future challenges (higher air temperature, changed precipitation regime, prolonged growth season) and to maintain protective and biodiversity function, alongside with the economic one.</p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to</p>												

	<p>the Alpine arc:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Spruce bark beetle is spreading, also into higher altitudes, causing spruce die-off in areas not known to cause before. On such forest stands, with high share of spruce, sudden removal of trees leaves soil unprotected and therefore danger of soil erosion is increased. Swift afforestation with appropriate species is urgent, but climate change caused once appropriate spring times for planting saplings into drought season.</p>								
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p>...</p>								
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Plans are adopted by the minister, responsible for the forestry, as the rules on forest management plans of forest management units.</p>								
PART 4									
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p>...</p> <p>Increase involvement of small private forest owners, to realize prescribed measures.</p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Not enough effective tools to engage private forest owners in actions to support biodiversity and protective function of forests.</p> </td><td> <p>Strengths:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Expert knowledge, combining numerous research results on forest ecosystems, long history of experiences, knowledge sharing among foresters and forest owners.</p> </td></tr> </table> <p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Loss of habitat types due to changes in environment (changes in species composition, groundwater decrease, precipitation regime) and events such as calamities connected to bark beetle, forest fires, droughts.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Not enough effective tools to engage private forest owners in actions to support biodiversity and protective function of forests.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Expert knowledge, combining numerous research results on forest ecosystems, long history of experiences, knowledge sharing among foresters and forest owners.</p>						
<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Not enough effective tools to engage private forest owners in actions to support biodiversity and protective function of forests.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Expert knowledge, combining numerous research results on forest ecosystems, long history of experiences, knowledge sharing among foresters and forest owners.</p>								
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>✓</td><td>habitat</td><td>✓</td><td>landscape</td><td>✓</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>✓</td></tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁹¹ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>	species	✓	habitat	✓	landscape	✓	ecological connectivity	✓
species	✓	habitat	✓	landscape	✓	ecological connectivity	✓		

⁹¹ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

	Climate Change	...mitigation- keeping high growing stock, adaptation- natural regeneration and species selection for changed site conditions.
	Energy	...promoting wood as energy and material source.
	Forest	Care for constant forest cover and all forest functions.
	Green Economy	...production forest functions
	Mountain Agriculture	...defining areas to harmonize areas with livestock within forest areas
	Natural Hazards	...forest fires, calamities, bark beetle-measures against hazards.
	Population & Culture	...
	Spatial Planning	...forest land cover
	Soil Conservation	...promoting protective forest function
	Transport	...
	Tourism	...free access to all managed forests
	Water management	...
Added value	<p>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</p> <p>...</p> <p>In collaboration among members of Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds (WPMMW- FAO), good practices on management of protective forests are shared. As the role of this forest category (protection forests) or function (indirect and direct protective function) is transboundary, pan-alpine collaboration could contribute to further development of forest management plans and measures prescribed within.</p>	
Additional comments	<p>Forest management plans are developed according to the several legislations. One of such is Decree on protective forests and special purpose forests, regulating how protective forests are managed.</p> <p>Forest management plans are also closely connected to the hunting plans, in which objectives on game are set. In some areas, game can have a significant effect on forest stand dynamics. It is goal of both plans, that harmonization between the forests and game is achieved. Thus, wildlife management is important as a tool to reduce browsing impact. In wildlife management plans, measures in the game population as well as in the forest are yearly planned in order to regulate the game habitat conditions and consequently reduce the game pressure on forest regeneration.</p>	

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

... example for forest management plan; in Slovene ([link](#)) or on this site: <https://prostor.zgs.gov.si/pregledovalnik/?locale=en>

Legislation for the same forest management plan is found here: <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV12655> (in English, but careful with wording, as it is translated by the system).

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Lara Flis
Affiliation	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Water and Investments Directorate
Role/Competences	AK member
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FORM								
PART 1								
SI02								
Name of the instrument	Programme of measures of River basin management plan							
Brief description	The basic measures in the field of biological burdens derive in particular from the law governing nature conservation and the law governing freshwater fisheries. The law governing nature conservation prohibits the introduction of non-native species of plants and animals, unless the Ministry exceptionally allows the introduction of plants or animals of non-native species, if the nature risk assessment procedure determines that the intervention in nature will not endanger the natural balance or components. biodiversity. Numerous international conventions oblige the Republic of Slovenia to prevent the introduction and control or eradication of alien species that endanger ecosystems, habitats or species.							
Competent body	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning							
Implementation body	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning							
Relevant stakeholders	Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, Slovenian Water Agency							
PART 2								
Territorial level of implementation	National instrument							
	The water management plan is coordinated cross-border.							
	<table> <tr> <td>National</td><td></td><td>Sub-national</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National		Sub-national		Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region
National		Sub-national						
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region						

Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>EU legislation:</i></p> <p><i>Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</i></p> <p><i>Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds</i></p> <p><i>Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy</i></p> <p><i>Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources</i></p> <p><i>Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks</i></p> <p><i>National legislation:</i></p> <p><i>Nature Conservation Act</i></p> <p><i>Water Act</i></p> <p><i>Freshwater Fisheries Act</i></p>								
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p><i>LIVEDRAVA - Riparian ecosystem restoration of the lower Drava river in Slovenia</i></p> <p><i>Governance of forest habitat types and species in the selected Natura 2000 sites alongside Mura river</i></p> <p><i>The Cooperation Programme Interreg V-A Slovenia-Austria (DRA-MUR-CI)</i></p> <p><i>Innovative Ecological Assessment and Water Management Strategy for the Protection of Ecosystem Services in Alpine Lakes and Rivers</i></p> <p><i>GREVISLIN - Green infrastructures for the conservation and improvement of the condition of habitats and protected species along the rivers, Interreg Slovenia – Italy</i></p> <p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁹² does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society </td><td> Select among Targets 1 – 4 3 </td></tr> <tr> <td> Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use </td><td> Select among Targets 5 – 10 6,7,8,9 </td></tr> <tr> <td> Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity </td><td> Select among Targets 11 – 13 11 </td></tr> <tr> <td> Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services </td><td> Select among Targets 14 – 16 14 </td></tr> </table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	Select among Targets 1 – 4 3	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	Select among Targets 5 – 10 6,7,8,9	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	Select among Targets 11 – 13 11	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	Select among Targets 14 – 16 14
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	Select among Targets 1 – 4 3								
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	Select among Targets 5 – 10 6,7,8,9								
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	Select among Targets 11 – 13 11								
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	Select among Targets 14 – 16 14								

⁹² <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 17		
PART 3					
Scope	Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?				
	Conservation	4	Monitoring	3	...
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
	Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: Green measures take precedence over construction - gray measures. Measures on water preserve biodiversity, green corridors are maintaining and establishing. Monitoring is established and also includes monitoring of invasive alien species.				
	Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.) Measures to reduce diffuse water pollution from food in agriculture - Sub-measure - Payments for conversion into practices in organic farming methods. Measures to prevent and reduce the introduction of invasive alien aquatic species - Protection of other areas with nature protection status, namely protection of natural values, ecologically important areas, protected areas and biodiversity outside areas with nature protection status, is also provided under the assessment mechanism environmental impacts. Priorities and actions to restore ecosystems with the use of green infrastructure are provided.				
Relevance to the Alps	Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc: The basic measures apply to the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia. Complementary measures are laid down for individual water bodies. Some of them are specific for water bodies of Alpine space.				
	Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc: Measures address water bodies and are specific for water bodies in the Alpine arc.				
Data harmonization	Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: The document promotes green corridors and ecological connectivity. Construction works along the water must be harmonized with Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation. The measures may be implemented only for a certain period of time in order to protect aquatic and riparian habitats. In this context, the data are updated and supplemented.				

Implementation status	Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: <i>The instrument is adopted. (Sklep Vlade RS št. 355500-1/2016/5, z dne 27.10.2016)</i>							
PART 4								
Effectiveness	What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness? <i>Programme of measures is a basic document for implementation River basin management plans. Measures are being performed in accordance with the schedule. Holders of measures and sources of financing are provided.</i> <i>With more funding provided, more measures could be implemented or to a greater extent.</i>							
	Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.							
	Weaknesses: ...				Strengths: <i>Programme of measures is a government document, the implementation of which is the responsibility of departments and holders of measures.</i>			
	Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: <i>The document also deals with invasive alien species, aquatic and riparian ecosystems. The removal of Fallopia Japonica along watercourses is determined.</i>							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	Yes.	habitat	Yes.	landscape	Yes.	ecological connectivity	Yes.
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁹³ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change				<i>Water use decision support system - As part of the calculation of characteristic flows, it is also planned to make estimates of the reference hydrological state of waters, taking into account climate change.</i> <i>Preparation of a selection of indicators for the levels of different levels of strength and drought thresholds.</i>			
	Energy				<i>Measures related to the achievement of good ecological potential in the production of electricity in hydropower plants.</i> <i>Measures related to ensuring good water status in the production of</i>			

⁹³ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

		<i>electricity in small hydropower plants.</i>
	Forest	<i>Identification of groundwater status elements related to ecosystems that are directly dependent on groundwater.</i>
	Green Economy	<i>The instrument has a contribution to the development of green measures.</i>
	Mountain Agriculture	...
	Natural Hazards	<i>Floods and erosion are addressed in the document.</i>
	Population & Culture	...
	Spatial Planning	<i>Expert groundworks for the preparation of guidelines and opinions for spatial planning</i>
	Soil Conservation	...
	Transport	<i>Measures for protection against pollution due to accidents in the transport of dangerous goods by road, rail, air and maritime transport - protection and rescue plans</i>
	Tourism	
	Water management	<i>Program of measures is a key document for achieving goals of water management.</i>
Added value	<i>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i> <i>Development of cross-border projects, spreading knowledge and experiences.</i>	
Additional comments	<i>Cross-border measures financed by EU funds are an example of good practice. Rivers are often borders between countries, and in this way cross-border problems are solved. In this way knowledge and experience are transferred, people are connecting.</i>	

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/NUV/13ce67fe7a/program_ukrepov_upravljanja_voda.pdf

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Andrej Arih
Affiliation	Triglav National Park
Role/Competences	Head of department for Nature Conservation
Contacts	andrej.arih@tnp.gov.si

FORM	
PART 1	
SI03	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: <i>Decree on the management plan for the Triglav National Park 2016–2025 (OJ RS, No 34/16)</i></p> <p>Type: <i>PROGRAMME</i></p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>A: DESCRIPTION: <i>An implementing act, it determines ways of protection, use, management and development policies for the period of ten years (2016-2025).</i> B: DOCUMENT TYPE: <i>Management plan</i> C: ADOPTION BY: <i>Government of the Republic of Slovenia</i> D: DATE OF PUBLICATION: <i>2016</i> E: VALIDITY PERIOD: <i>2016-2025</i> F: IMPACT ON NATURE CONSERVATION / JOBS CREATION: <i>Positive</i> G: HOW AN IMPACT IS ADDRESSED: <i>The conservation of ecosystems and natural processes, natural assets, diversity of habitats, plant and animal species, landscape quality and landscape diversity are priority management objectives</i> H: STAKEHOLDERS: <i>a) TNP Public Institution, b) Ministries, c) local authorities, d) other stakeholders such as private sector, civil society, professional institutions, representatives of regional and local communities.</i> I: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: <i>It is recognized as an umbrella planning document since other sectoral legislation, including development plans, must be in conformity with the TNP MP. Its implementation is to be ensured with cooperation of all sectoral policies therefore it ensures not only the preservation of the values of the national park but also it improves living and working conditions for local communities by encouraging sustainable development.</i> J: REFERENCE: SL: https://www.tnp.si/assets/Javni-zavod/Nacrt-upravljanja/JZ-TNP-Nacrt-upravljanja-TNP-2016-2025.pdf K: OVERALL GOAL: <i>Conservation of natural and cultural heritage, sustainable development and communication with the general public</i> L: SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: <i>TNP MP defines five management areas with long-term management goals and specific operational goals, that is: 1. Nature Conservation, 2. Cultural Heritage Protection, 3. Sustainable Development, 4. Sustainable tourism, 5. Effective management of the National Park, quality performance of public service tasks and tasks performed under the public authorization.</i></p>
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Type: <i>STATE ADMINISTRATION - GOVERNMENT</i></p>
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Type: <i>PUBLIC INSTITUTION</i></p>
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p>

	STAKEHOLDERS: a) TNP Public Institution, b) Ministries, c) local authorities, d) other stakeholders such as private sector, civil society, professional institutions, representatives of regional and local communities.		
PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)		
	National		Sub-national
	Trans-border	X	Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p>1. International level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on Biological Diversity - CBD Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO) Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals - Bonn Convention United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats – Bern Convention Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) UN Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets Convention on the Protection of the Alps - Alpine Convention and its protocols European Landscape Convention <p>2. EU level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC) and Natura 2000 Network Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) Common Agricultural Policy and European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (2021-27) EU Biodiversity Action Plan for Agriculture EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy EU Forest Strategy EU Strategy for the Alpine Region – EUSALP <p>3. AlpineConvention level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 3 “Conserving and Valuing Biodiversity and Landscape” of the Multiannual Work Programme (MAP) of the Alpine Conference 2017-2022 Memorandum of Cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention (2008) Protocols and other strategic documents of the Alpine Convention <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p>Yes.</p>		

	<p><i>All relevant instruments at local, regional, national and international level are effectively implemented by the TNP Management Plan. It defines crucial measures that should be taken within a period of 10 years (2016-2025), it engages other sectors and provide funding. There're several conservation and developmental projects run by the TNP Public Institution or other relevant partners within an area of TNP / Julian Alps Biosphere Reserve. If needed, a list of approved/running/concluded projects can be provided.</i></p>		
<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁹⁴ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>		
	<p>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>		<p>Select among Targets 1 – 4</p> <p>✓ Target 1 ✓ Target 2 ✓ Target 3 ✓ Target 4</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p>		<p>Select among Targets 5 – 10</p> <p>✓ Target 5 ✓ Target 6 ✓ Target 7 ✓ Target 8 ✓ Target 9</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>		<p>Select among Targets 11 – 13</p> <p>✓ Target 11 ✓ Target 12 ✓ Target 13</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>		<p>Select among Targets 14 – 16</p> <p>✓ Target 14 ✓ Target 15</p>
	<p>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p>		<p>Select among Targets 17 – 20</p> <p>✓ Target 17 ✓ Target 18 ✓ Target 19 ✓ Target 20</p>
<p>PART 3</p>			
<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>		
	<p>Conservation</p>	<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Sustainable development</p>
	<p>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</p>	<p>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</p>	<p>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</p>
	<p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: <i>Primary objectives are clearly defined by the Triglav National Park Act (2010) which gives priority to conservation (nature, cultural heritage) goals, following other priorities such as sustainable development, research (including monitoring), education visitation and experiencing of the protected area.</i></p>		

⁹⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p><i>TNP Management Plan is recognized as an umbrella strategic document therefore all sectoral policies and strategies (national, regional and local) should be in conformity with the document concerned. There's a strong and fruitful cooperation among all relevant stakeholders at strategic (e.g. planning) and operational levels. TNP Public Institution works closely with the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation in nature conservation guidelines preparation which are the basic tool for nature conservation objectives to be incorporated into sectoral plans and policies.</i></p>
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p><i>It is a basic management document for an area covering 4 % of the Slovenian territory. Latter lies entirely within the perimeter of the Alpine Convention in Slovenia. All relevant conservation / developmental strategic objectives are implemented through the document concerned, such as nature conservation, landscape protection, cultural heritage protection, visiting management, traffic, climate change mitigation, sustainable development promotion, research supporting, etc.</i></p> <p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc: x</p>
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p><i>Yes. Strong cooperation is established with scientific organizations, NGOs, public bodies and other organizations which also includes an effective and regular communication and data exchange. There have been also several EU supported projects with a partnership consisting of different organizations and harmonization of data storage and maintenance was also an important project activities. However, further work is definitely needed for the current level of keeping records is improved in the future.</i></p>
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p><i>Adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia</i></p>
PART 4	
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p><i>Highly effective instrument</i></p> <p><i>Comment: The Triglav National Park annual programs of work are prepared according to the TNP Management Plan. All national and international projects already approved or in a process of evaluation have been selected and prepared according to the content of TNP MP. For all of concrete measures that should be implemented within the 10-years validity of the TNP MP, the exact time frame is defined. Some tasks are defined as permanent, for others the exact implementation period is laid down. Current situation shows that all</i></p>

	<p><i>permanent tasks defined also by the Triglav National Park Act, are running. Other tasks are in a progress and are not concluded yet since the TNP MP was adopted in May 2016. Furthermore, the Development Plan of UNESCO MaB Julian Alps Biosphere Reserve as a Sustainable Tourism Destination which define Julian Alps Trail as a main sustainable tourism product was adopted. Both gives a base for preparing new projects. A project for managing Natura 2000 sites is also in preparation, to highlight some of them.</i></p> <p><i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses: <i>Some activities are not evaluated enough and therefore need additional financial support. In some cases, significant efforts are needed to engage relevant sectors in the TNP MP implementation.</i></p> </td><td> <p>Strengths: <i>Comprehensive management tool, interdisciplinary approach</i></p> </td></tr> </table> <p><i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</i> <i>Forestry, agriculture, tourism and recreation, freshwater fishing, spatial planning, game species management, other human activities; a RAPPAM analysis was carried out when the TNP Management Plan was in a preparatory phase (2011) – it evaluates most relevant human activities within an area of TNP with a negative impact on biodiversity</i></p>	<p>Weaknesses: <i>Some activities are not evaluated enough and therefore need additional financial support. In some cases, significant efforts are needed to engage relevant sectors in the TNP MP implementation.</i></p>	<p>Strengths: <i>Comprehensive management tool, interdisciplinary approach</i></p>																																										
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<p>Sectoral activities</p>	<p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>X</td><td>habitat</td><td>X</td><td>landscape</td><td>X</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>X</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics⁹⁵ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Climate Change</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Energy</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Forest</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Green Economy</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Mountain Agriculture</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Natural Hazards</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Population & Culture</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Spatial Planning</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Soil Conservation</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Transport</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Tourism</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr><td>Water management</td><td>X</td><td>...</td></tr> </table>	species	X	habitat	X	landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X	Climate Change	X	...	Energy	X	...	Forest	X	...	Green Economy	X	...	Mountain Agriculture	X	...	Natural Hazards	X	...	Population & Culture	X	...	Spatial Planning	X	...	Soil Conservation	X	...	Transport	X	...	Tourism	X	...	Water management	X	...
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<p>Added value</p>	<p><i>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Continuation of current activities of the Alpine Convention</i> <i>The principles of ecological connectivity should be clerally identified as a Convention priority – cancellation of the working group (Platform Ecological Connectivity) should be replaced with comparable working body</i> <i>A harmonization between EUSALP and AC WGs is needed</i> 																																												

⁹⁵ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

Additional comments	x
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Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<https://www.tnp.si/assets/Javni-zavod/Nacrt-upravljanja/JZ-TNP-Nacrt-upravljanja-TNP-2016-2025.pdf>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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Affiliation	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
Role/Competences	Senior Policy Officer in the field of biodiversity in agricultural landscapes
Contacts	Jure.cus@gov.si

FORM	
PART 1	
SI04	
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: <i>Program razvoja podeželja RS za obdobje 2014-2020 (The rural development programme of Slovenia for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) for the 2014-2020 programming period)</i> CCI: 2014SI06RDNP001
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. <i>The Rural Development Programme for Slovenia outlines Slovenia's priorities for using the € 1.1 billion of public contribution that is available for the 7-year period 2014-2020 (of which € 838 million is from the EU budget).</i> <i>The RDP for Slovenia focuses mainly on three priorities. Under the first – restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry – roughly one third of Slovenian farmland will be placed under funded contracts to improve biodiversity and water and soil management. Under the second – competitiveness of agri-sector and sustainable forestry – 2.9% of farms will receive support for economic and environmental investments (including in greater resource efficiency). Under the third – social inclusion and local development in rural areas - 66% of the population are anticipated to be covered by local development strategies. In addition, nearly 420 jobs are expected to be created.</i>
Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>Managing authority: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, Agriculture Directorate, Dunajska 22, 1000 Ljubljana, gp.mkgp@gov.si</i> <i>Certification body: Ministry of Finance, Budget Supervision Office, Fajfarjeva 33, 1000 Ljubljana, unp@mf-rs.si</i> <i>Accredited paying agency: Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development, Dunajska 160, 1000 Ljubljana, aktrp@gov.si</i>

Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Managing authority: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, Agriculture Directorate, Dunajska 22, 1000 Ljubljana, gp.mkgp@gov.si</p> <p>Certification body: Ministry of Finance, Budget Supervision Office, Fajfarjeva 33, 1000 Ljubljana, unp@mf-rs.si</p> <p>Accredited paying agency: Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development, Dunajska 160, 1000 Ljubljana, aktrp@gov.si</p>
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Slovenia appointed the members of the Monitoring Committee of the RDP 2014-2020. The Monitoring Committee members are representatives of ministries and government services, economic and social partners, non-governmental organisations which operate in the field of rural development and local communities. Authorities and organisations responsible for environment protection and gender equality are also represented on the Monitoring Committee.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food includes the following partners, in accordance with Article 5 of the Regulation 1303/2013/EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the supra-national level: The European Commission, • public authorities at the national level: The Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Health, the Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development, the Slovenian Environmental Agency, the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture and the Environment, the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection, the Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Development, Investment and Tourism (SPIRIT Slovenia), the Slovenian Institute for Adult Education, the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Vocational Education etc., • scientific, research and educational institutions: University of Ljubljana: Biotechnical Faculty, Veterinary Faculty; Faculty of Arts, Department of Geography, University of Maribor: Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, Slovenian Forestry Institute, Slovenian Institute for Hop Research and Brewing, Slovenian Forestry Institute, etc. • public authorities at the regional and local level: Association of Municipalities of Slovenia, Association of Municipalities and Towns of Slovenia, Association of Regional Development Agencies of Slovenia – ZORA, Association of Regional Development Agencies – RRA GIZ, etc., • economic and social partners: Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia, Cooperative Association of Slovenia, the Farmers' Union of Slovenia, Chamber of Craft of Slovenia, Slovenian Forest Service, etc. • civil society, including environmental partners and non-governmental organisations, and authorities responsible for encouraging equality and combating discrimination: Association of Country Women, Slovenian Rural Youth Association, Slovenian Consumers' Association, Slovenian Bee-keepers' Association, Union of Slovenian Organic Farmers' Association, Forest Owners' Association, Slovenian Rural Development Society, DOPPS - BirdLife Slovenia, Institute for Sustainable Development, Society of Olive Growers of the Slovenian Istria, Association of organic food producers and processors Deteljica, Federation of Societies for Biodynamic Management AJDA-DEMETER Slovenia, Umanotera – the Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable Development, Association of Tourist Farms of Slovenia, The Plan B for Slovenia Network, local action groups, etc.

PART 2			
Territorial level of implementation	<p>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. The RDP 2014-2020 encompasses the entire area of the Republic of Slovenia. Activities of the Local action groups (LAG) can be co-financed also for the implementation of individual cooperation activities between LAGs, either within a Member State (interregional cooperation) or in regions of different Member States or regions of third countries (trans-national cooperation).</p>		
	National	x	Sub-national
	Trans-border	x	Alpine biogeographic region
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): Natura 2000 Management Programme for the period 2015-2020, Prioritized Action Framework (PAF), Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive, National Environment Protection Programme with programmes of measures until 2030, Nature Conservation Act, Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia 2050</p>		
	<p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? Yes, there are many projects that implement the instrument at local level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia and the 8 Agriculture and Forestry Institutes with the Agricultural advisory service. One of their most relevant tasks are the preservation of countryside, promotion of environmental protection measures and the promotion of organic farming. LIFE Programme: One integrated project on enhanced implementation of Natura 2000 management programme LIFE17 IPE/SI/000011 - LIFE-IP NATURA.SI was approved and started with implementation in 2019. In order to increase the competence of agricultural advisers and ensure the better transfer of knowledge to the farmers in the field of preserving biodiversity, the Technical Assistance of the RDP 2014–2020 is being used. The activities of training advisers, informing and promotion, organisation of regional workshops with farmers farming in the most vulnerable Natura 2000 areas etc. is financed from the assistance which will is implemented by nature protection organisations selected as per the act governing public procurements. In this way, we are raising the level of knowledge of agricultural advisers in the field of nature conservation, increase the awareness of farmers of the importance of preserving habitats and species, promote greater inclusion in the nature conservation scheme of agri-environment-climate payments and thus achieve more successful realisation of the objectives of the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC) and the Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). 		
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target⁹⁶ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 -</p>		

⁹⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	Structure of the Roof).													
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	3,4	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...											
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	5, 7, 8	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...											
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	11, 12, 13	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...											
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	14	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...											
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	20	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...											
PART 3														
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>3</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>1</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: <i>Conservation: 4 targeted operations (Special grassland habitats, Grassland habitats of butterflies, Habitats of birds of humid extensive meadows and Litter meadows) within agri-environment-climate payments are dedicated to the conservation of species, their habitats and habitat types.</i> <i>Monitoring: The Technical Assistance of the RDP 2014–2020 is being used to finance the Monitoring of Common Bird Species for the determination of Slovene Farmland Bird Index, the Monitoring of the populations of selected target bird species in Natura 2000 sites and Monitoring of selected butterfly species.</i></p> <p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which: (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.) <i>The Programme foresees also following indirect actions:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures of modified agricultural practices; Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints; Landscape and cultural heritage protection measures; Knowledge transfer to the farmers; Information, communication, raising awareness of the farmers. </p>				Conservation	3	Monitoring	1	...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully
Conservation	3	Monitoring	1	...										
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully										

Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p><i>An important part of Slovenia belongs to the alpine biogeographical region. So all the measures are being carried out also in the alpine biogeographical region.</i></p>								
	<p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p><i>All the measures in the RDP are voluntary and the uptake depends especially on motivation of farmers.</i></p>								
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p><i>Monitoring of Common Bird Species for the determination of Slovene Farmland Bird Index, Monitoring of the populations of selected target bird species in Natura 2000 sites and Monitoring of selected butterfly species indirectly contributes to the harmonization of existing biodiversity data.</i></p>								
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p><i>The Rural Development Programme (RDP) for Slovenia was formally adopted by the European Commission on 13 February 2015 and last amended on 18 September 2019.</i></p>								
PART 4									
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p><i>The effectiveness of the RDP regarding biodiversity needs some improvement. The effectiveness could be increased through more targeted measures, higher and fairer payments to farmers, improved and up-to-date data, greater inclusion in the targeted operations within nature conservation scheme of agri-environment-climate payments and increased awareness rise of farmers of the importance of preserving habitats and species.</i></p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> Weaknesses: <i>Low inclusion of farmers in the voluntary agri-environment-climate payments. High administrative barriers. Lack of up-to-date scientific and environmental data.</i> </td><td> Strengths: <i>Money available for biodiversity. Established system of payments and farm advisory.</i> </td></tr> </table> <p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p><i>Land abandonment, intensification of farming practices, alien invasive species</i></p>	Weaknesses: <i>Low inclusion of farmers in the voluntary agri-environment-climate payments. High administrative barriers. Lack of up-to-date scientific and environmental data.</i>	Strengths: <i>Money available for biodiversity. Established system of payments and farm advisory.</i>						
Weaknesses: <i>Low inclusion of farmers in the voluntary agri-environment-climate payments. High administrative barriers. Lack of up-to-date scientific and environmental data.</i>	Strengths: <i>Money available for biodiversity. Established system of payments and farm advisory.</i>								
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>x</td><td>habitat</td><td>x</td><td>landscape</td><td>x</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td></td></tr> </table>	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	
species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity			

	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ⁹⁷ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)	
	Climate Change	Different measures of the RDP for storing and sequestration of carbon in agriculture and forestry and measures focused on prevention and adaptation with agro-technical measures, investment measures and technological adaptation and restoration of agricultural holdings.
	Energy	Investments in improving energy efficiency of agricultural holdings and in companies in food processing industry.
	Forest	Different measures for preserving and/or improving biodiversity preservation in forests, for restoring forest potential destroyed after a natural disaster, for improving qualifications in forestry, for more efficient transfer of knowledge and innovation in forestry, for regulating forest infrastructure to achieve greater forest openness, for stimulating investments in forest technologies and wood processing and for improving market organisation and connections of forest owners and further on in forest-wood chains.
	Green Economy	...
	Mountain Agriculture	The preservation of agriculture is essential for the long-term conservation of the environment and rural areas in the mountainous areas. Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints is one of the most important measures in the RDP. The purpose of the measure is to preserve and further cultivate agricultural land in mountainous areas. One important measure is also the operation 'Mountain pasture' within the agri-environment-climate payments, which is intended for the conservation of landscape diversity of mountains and denotes the preservation of existing agricultural

⁹⁷ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

		<p>practices.</p> <p>Measures for adjusting agricultural holdings to the requirements of farming in mountain areas (e.g. purchasing special agricultural machinery for farming on steep terrain, arranging pastures and pens for breeding domestic animals or farmed game, implementation of agromeliorations, technological modernisation of stables and protecting agricultural land against wildlife and beehives against bears, arrangement of permanent orchards and road, water, water supply and energy connections to public infrastructure, arrangement of SIS and the purchase of irrigation equipment). Measures for restructuring larger, market-oriented agricultural holdings for which agriculture is the main or only source of income, and which are therefore more sensitive to market oscillations and climate change, in hilly and alpine areas.</p>
	Natural Hazards	<p>Risk management measures in agriculture due to climate change are focused on prevention and adaptation with agro-technical measures (crop rotation, selection of appropriate crop varieties, improved PPP spreading techniques etc.), investment measures (irrigation infrastructure, use of wastewater, anti-hail nets, special farm mechanisation with a marked environmental effect etc.), ensuring a stable income position, raising qualifications and the level of information as well as effective transfer of knowledge into practice (demonstration centres, master farms, various cooperation projects etc.), refining, selecting and preserving indigenous and traditional varieties or species, as well as the technological adaptation and restoration of agricultural holdings.</p>
	Population & Culture	<p>Different measures that are tackling the increasing unemployment and halting the decline in economic activity in the mountainous areas. They offer the opportunity to preserve jobs and</p>

			<i>create new ones in developing non-agricultural activities, which mostly rely on activating local potential in connection with cultural heritage, the preservation of nature, natural resources (e.g. wood), human and social capital, local self-sufficiency, green tourism, and renewable sources of energy.</i>
	Spatial Planning		/
	Soil Conservation		<i>Preserving or improving productive potential of soil and the protection of soil against erosion and landslide through different RDP measures.</i>
	Transport		/
	Tourism		<i>Due to their specific agrarian structure, the majority of Slovenian farms cannot survive only on agricultural income, so they get income from other sources on or outside the farm. One form of diversifying income on farms is tourism, especially in the mountainous areas.</i>
	Water management		<i>Different measures for reducing the negative impacts of agriculture on the quality of surface water and groundwater through activities that reduce the impact on waters, efficient use of water and protection of water resources and investments in efficient use of water.</i>
Added value	<p><i>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i></p> <p><i>Help closing the data and knowledge gap, which will contribute to the improvement of the conservation status of targeted species and habitat types and enhance the effectiveness of various CAP measures.</i></p>		
Additional comments	...		

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

English version: <https://www.program-podezelja.si/en/43-news/350-the-rural-development-programme-of-the-republic-of-slovenia-2014-2020>

Slovene version: https://www.program-podezelja.si/images/SPLETNA_STRAN_PRP_NOVA/1_PRP_2014-2020/1_1_Kaj_je_program_razvoja_pode%C5%BEelja/7._sprememba_PRP/Programme_2014SI06RDNPO01_9_1_sl.pdf

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
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Affiliation	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
Role/Competences	Secretary / advisor in the field of biodiversity conservation
Contacts	katarina.zeiler-groznik@gov.si

FORM	
PART 1	
SI05	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p>Natura 2000 Management Programme for the period 2015-2020⁹⁸: The basic purpose of this governmental management programme (further referred as Programme) is to define the fulfilment of obligations to protect special protection areas – Natura 2000 sites in the 2015–2020 period imposed on the Republic of Slovenia by the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive. The operational programmes for environmental protection, which includes also biodiversity preservation, are defined in Article 36 of the Environmental Protection Act. They are adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.</p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p>The management programme defines in more detail conservation objectives and measures at Natura sites, and also the sectors and operators responsible for the implementation of conservation measures (in Appendix 6.1 “Objectives and measures” due to extensiveness). In addition, the management programme determines priority projects which facilitate exploiting the opportunities at Natura 2000 sites for local and regional development, jobs and economic growth, and cultural heritage preservation taking into account the economic, social, cultural and demographic characteristics, and sustainable development principles. The management programme sets the basis for integrated LIFE projects and for the drawing of funds. It also determines activities for the elimination of gaps regarding research, expertise, data and monitoring.</p>
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Government of the Republic of Slovenia is responsible for adoption of the Programme, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is responsible for nature conservation, including biodiversity conservation and thus also as co-ordination organisation for the preparation of the Programme.</p>
Implementation body	<p>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment and Spatial planning is responsible for co-ordination of the implementation of the Programme. As already stated above in the Appendix 6.1 “Objectives and measures” of the Programme the sectors and operators responsible for the implementation of conservation measures are defined. These sectors are: nature conservation, agriculture, water management, forestry, hunting, fisheries, spatial planning and cultural heritage.</p>

⁹⁸ <http://www.natura2000.si/en/natura-2000/life-management/programme-management/>

Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: ...								
PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td>X</td><td>Sub-national</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td></td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National	X	Sub-national		Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region	
National	X	Sub-national							
Trans-border		Alpine biogeographic region							
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof): <i>Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive, Convention on Biological Diversity, Nature Conservation Act, National Environment Protection Programme with programmes of measures until 2030.</i></p> <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim? <i>Yes, there are many projects that implement the instrument at local level. These projects are funded from:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>European Regional Development Fund: In the Operational Programme for the Implementation of the European Cohesion Policy in the 2014-2020 for Slovenia 43,9 million EUR were allocated for the categories of intervention 85 Protection and enhancement of biodiversity, nature protection and green infrastructure and 86 Protection, restoration and sustainable use of Natura 2000. With additional national co-financing (80 % ERDF : 20 % National) some of the projects are being implemented that were defined as priority in the Programme (see Appendix 6.4, Table A Priority projects for improving the conservation status of species and habitat types and thus related interpretation of conservation of nature (and cultural heritage). One of the projects for improvement of conservation status of target Natura species and habitat types is also taking place in Triglav National Park⁹⁹.</i> <i>LIFE Programme: One integrated project on enhanced implementation of Natura 2000 management programme LIFE17 IPE/SI/000011 - LIFE-IP NATURA.SI was approved and started with implementation in 2019. This project also contributes to the implementation of the Programme at local leves for the activities foreseen as priority in already mentioned Appendix 6.4, Table A.</i> <i>Other EU funds, including INTERREG: Within cross-border programmes some programmes have explicit investment priority 6d and directly contribute to maintenance and restoration of habitats and species of EU importance or to the integrity of Natura 2000 sites or to the coherence of the network (e.g. Cross-border Programme Slovenia – Italy (2014-2020) and Cross-border Programme Slovenia – Croatia (2014-2020). Slovenia is also taking part in transnational</i> 								

⁹⁹ <https://www.tnp.si/sl/javni-zavod/projekti/vrh-julijcev-izboljsanje-stanja-vrst-in-habitatnih-tipov-v-triglavskem-narodnem-parku/>

	<p>cooperation in five transnational cooperation areas and in Operational Program Interreg Europe, some of the projects contribute to the maintenance and restoration of habitats and species of EU importance or to the integrity of Natura 2000 sites or to the coherence of the network (59 projects). Out of these, 20 projects have explicit investment priority 6d, either their category of intervention is classified as 85 or 86.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other (mainly national) funding for Natura 2000, green infrastructure and species protection in 2014-2020. 															
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target¹⁰⁰ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</td><td>1,4</td><td>Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</td><td>5,7 ,9, 10</td><td>Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</td><td>11, 12, 13</td><td>Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</td><td>14, 15</td><td>Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...</td></tr> <tr> <td>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</td><td>17, 19, 20</td><td>Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...</td></tr> </table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1,4	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	5,7 ,9, 10	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	11, 12, 13	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	14, 15	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	17, 19, 20	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1,4	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...														
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	5,7 ,9, 10	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...														
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	11, 12, 13	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...														
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	14, 15	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...														
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	17, 19, 20	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...														
PART 3																
Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed) Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Conservation</td><td>4</td><td>Monitoring</td><td>2</td><td>...</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td><td></td><td>1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully</td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation: The management programme defines in more detail conservation objectives and measures at Natura sites in Appendix 6.1 "Objectives and measures". The management programme determines detailed conservation objectives in Appendix 6.1 "Objectives and measures", which generally refer to each species or habitat type at each Natura 2000 site and arise from conservation objectives in accordance with the Decree on Natura 2000 areas. Considering the situation in nature, detailed conservation objective determine</p>	Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	...	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully					
Conservation	4	Monitoring	2	...												
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully												

¹⁰⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<p><i>whether the actual situation must be preserved, restored or improved for species and habitat types to be preserved or restored to a favourable conservation status. Detailed conservation objectives are determined on the basis of reference values of a favourable status.</i></p> <p><i>The Programme also determines activities for the elimination of gaps regarding research, expertise, data and monitoring.</i></p>
	<p><i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</i> (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p><i>The Programme foresees also following indirect actions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures of modified use of natural resources for forestry, fishing and hunting;</i> <i>Measures of modified agricultural practices;</i> <i>Water management measures;</i> <i>Cultural heritage protection measures</i> <i>Spatial Planning</i> <i>Information, communication, raising awareness of the public.</i>
<p>Relevance to the Alps</p>	<p><i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p><i>An important part of Natura 2000 network in Slovenia, covering in total 37.5 % of the country surface, belongs to the alpine biogeographical region. For all Natura 2000 sites detailed objectives, measures and responsible organisations are determined in the Programme.</i></p> <p><i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i></p> <p><i>The challenge is implementation of measures determined in the Programme. The implementation depends especially on motivation of responsible sectors, on adequate financial and staff resources and partially also on the political support. More emphasis could be also given on enhancement of ecological connectivity.</i></p>
<p>Data harmonization</p>	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</i></p> <p><i>The Programme defines monitoring needs as well and therefore indirectly contributes also to the harmonization of existing biodiversity data.</i></p>
<p>Implementation status</p>	<p><i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</i></p> <p><i>The Programme is adopted by the Government of Republic of Slovenia.</i></p>
<p>PART 4</p>	
<p>Effectiveness</p>	<p><i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</i></p> <p><i>The Programme is thoroughly designed and is very helpful and powerful tool in the</i></p>

	<p>management of the vast Natura 2000 network in Slovenia. However the effectiveness of the Programme needs some improvement. This is one of the main objectives of the already mentioned Integrated LIFE project for enhanced management of Natura 2000 in Slovenia (LIFE17 IPE/SI/000011 LIFE-IP NATURA.SI).¹⁰¹</p> <p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Weaknesses: Some sectors are not very motivated to implement the measures or don't have financial and staff capacities. The challenge is both to implement the measures and to report on implementation since some measures are of general and some of concrete character, some of the measures are quantified and some are only described.</p> </td><td> <p>Strengths: Objectives, measures and responsible sectors are determined.</p> </td></tr> </table> <p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: The Programmes deals with ecosystem protection of improvement and restoration, that includes following direct drivers such as land-use change, natural resource use and exploitation, pollution and invasive species.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Some sectors are not very motivated to implement the measures or don't have financial and staff capacities. The challenge is both to implement the measures and to report on implementation since some measures are of general and some of concrete character, some of the measures are quantified and some are only described.</p>	<p>Strengths: Objectives, measures and responsible sectors are determined.</p>														
<p>Weaknesses: Some sectors are not very motivated to implement the measures or don't have financial and staff capacities. The challenge is both to implement the measures and to report on implementation since some measures are of general and some of concrete character, some of the measures are quantified and some are only described.</p>	<p>Strengths: Objectives, measures and responsible sectors are determined.</p>																
<p>Sectoral activities</p>	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>species</td><td>x</td><td>habitat</td><td>x</td><td>landscape</td><td>x</td><td>ecological connectivity</td><td>x</td></tr> </table> <p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics¹⁰² addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Climate Change</td><td>Protection, improvement and restoration of habitats as nature based solutions in order to have resilient ecosystems that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td><td>/</td></tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td><td>Specialist species and habitat types protection or improvement.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Green Economy</td><td>Supporting green tourism with providing interpretation of biodiversity conservation and healthy ecosystems opened for appropriate visiting. Supporting sustainable agricultural</td></tr> </table>	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x	Climate Change	Protection, improvement and restoration of habitats as nature based solutions in order to have resilient ecosystems that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Energy	/	Forest	Specialist species and habitat types protection or improvement.	Green Economy	Supporting green tourism with providing interpretation of biodiversity conservation and healthy ecosystems opened for appropriate visiting. Supporting sustainable agricultural
species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x										
Climate Change	Protection, improvement and restoration of habitats as nature based solutions in order to have resilient ecosystems that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.																
Energy	/																
Forest	Specialist species and habitat types protection or improvement.																
Green Economy	Supporting green tourism with providing interpretation of biodiversity conservation and healthy ecosystems opened for appropriate visiting. Supporting sustainable agricultural																

¹⁰¹ <http://www.natura2000.si/en/natura-2000/life-ip-natura-si/>

¹⁰² <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

		<i>practices. Providing many other ecosystem services such as drinking water, mitigating extreme weather conditions like flooding, green spaces for outdoor activities.</i>
	Mountain Agriculture	<i>Supporting mountain agriculture through nature conservation measures in agricultural sector.</i>
	Natural Hazards	<i>Contributing to better combating of natural hazards such as floods, erosion.</i>
	Population & Culture	<i>Contributing to improved wellbeing of inhabitants through many ecosystem services (e.g. clean air, drinking water, pollination of crops, outdoor activities) and also with measures of cultural heritage protection in connection with biodiversity conservation (e.g. preserving habitats of bats in old buildings).</i>
	Spatial Planning	<i>Providing data and conditions for improved spatial planning.</i>
	Soil Conservation	<i>Contributing to soil conservation through healthy and diverse ecosystems.</i>
	Transport	<i>Contributing to better traffic security on transport infrastructure with e.g. providing green bridges.</i>
	Tourism	<i>Contributing to the green tourism of Slovenia with many products and services based on nature.</i>
	Water management	<i>Contributing to improved water management with emphasis on nature based solutions such as river restoration measures for habitat improvements.</i>
Added value	<p><i>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i></p> <p><i>The Alpine Convention could help in promoting Natura 2000 network better as the back - bone or the key part of the green infrastructure. The Convention could emphasise the importance of achieving good conservation status of species and habitat types in the core Natura 2000 sites as well as taking care of safeguarding or restoring of ecological connectivity among Natura 2000 sites.</i></p>	
Additional comments	...	

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<http://www.natura2000.si/en/natura-2000/life-management/programme-management/>

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Blanka Bartol
Affiliation	
Role/Competences	Secretary – Senior Policy Conseullor
Contacts	Blanka.bartol@gov.si , +386-1-478-7054, M: +386-41-412-891

FORM	
PART 1	
	SI06
Name of the instrument	Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.: <i>Spatial development Strategy of Slovenia, strategy</i>
Brief description	Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action. <i>According to the legislation (Spatial planning and Management Act) the Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia is fundamental spatial strategic act on directing spatial development of the country. Together with SI development strategy and other state's development documents and EU development objectives it shall define long-term strategic objectives of the country and guidelines for development of activities in a space (territory).</i>
Competent body	Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning, institution</i>
Implementation body	Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.): <i>Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning, Directorate for Spatial planning, Construction and Housing; institution</i>
Relevant stakeholders	Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Line ministries (Min. responsible for transport, energy, regional development, agriculture, water, environment, nature protection, cultural heritage, public administration, education, health,..) for tasks on the national level and when preparing their sector documents</i> <i>Regional development agencies when preparing regional development programmes for development regions (12)</i> <i>Municipalities (212) when preparing their municipal spatial plans</i>
PART 2	
Territorial level of implementation	Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. <i>(Multiple responses allowed)</i>

	National	X	Sub-national	X
	Trans-border	X	Alpine biogeographic region	
Mainstreaming	<p>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</p> <p><i>From the list:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alpine Convention, protocols – safeguarding of alpine biodiversity and landscape, protected areas, ecological connectivity, provide support for services for retaining people in the alpine areas, climate change - European Landscape Convention – protection, planning and management of landscapes - EU Strategy for Alpine Region - EUSALP - sustainable management of water (AG6/3), disaster risk management (AG8), develop a pan-Alpine green infrastructure (AG7), - Joint declaration “Alpine Green Infrastructure – Joining forces for nature, people and the economy” – same as previous <p><i>Other international and EU documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU Strategy on Green Infrastructure (2013) – strategically planned green infrastructure, benefits for nature, people and economy - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – sustainable development, goal 11 - Territorial Agenda of the EU 2020 (2030) – nature, landscape and cultural heritage as local and regional development assets, healthy environment <p>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relates to the instrument but have similar aim?</p> <p><i>All municipalites have to follow the objectives, priorities and guidelines when preparing municipal spatial plans.</i></p>			
Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target¹⁰³ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p>			
	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		Select among Targets 1 – 4	
	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use		Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	
	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity		Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...	
	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	X	Select among Targets 14 – 16 14	
	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...	

¹⁰³ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

PART 3

Scope	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p>						
	Conservation	1	Monitoring	/	inclusion in the society sustainable development 2		
	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		
	<p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>The document takes into account biodiversity and natural values as important element of societal development and wellbeing. The conservation of naturalness is addressed both as a value per se, particularly due to high share of preserved natural areas (including NATURE 2000), and as a challenge for future development (in order to maintain high naturalness); in this respect several aspects are highlighted: ecosystem services and their differentiated role in specific territorial settings; fragmentation of landscapes and reduced role for providing ecological connectivity, especially in lowland areas; inclusion of natural values in sustainable spatial and economic development by local/regional actors etc. Among objectives and guidelines for spatial development, rational in efficient spatial development and enhancement of spatial identity and multifunctionality of a space/territory is highlighted. Priority is put on inner settlement development.</p>						
	<p>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</p> <p>(e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>The document does not include specific actions for biodiversity, because specific actions are carried out by responsible sector (i.e. nature conservation sector, forest management or agricultural sector).</p> <p>But, as part of the spatial development concept, it include green infrastructure, which stretches beyond national borders providing necessary links for ecological connectivity to cross-border areas; it is foreseen that green infrastructure will be implemented by green systems on regional and green systems on local levels.</p> <p>For a landscape, it is foreseen to prepare a list of landscapes of recognizable features and outstanding landscapes. They can be both natural or cultural landscapes..</p>						
Relevance to the Alps	<p>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p>The Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia is an integrated document, which integrates the most important elements of sectoral strategies (including biodiversity) and sets out frame for other sectoral and spatial development documents at hierarchically lower levels that have to comply with the strategy.</p> <p>The strategy includes objectives, priorities and guidelines that implement Alpine Convention and its protocols and sets a frame for a cross-border ecological connectivity planning.</p>						

	<p>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</p> <p><i>In the Spatial Development Concept (chapter 4) connections between the main national biodiversity areas and cross-border areas are illustrated in order to enable their improvement for ecological connectivity in the future.</i></p>							
Data harmonization	<p>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how:</p> <p><i>no, this is not the role of the document</i></p>							
Implementation status	<p>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.:</p> <p><i>The draft Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia has been subject to two month of public exposure (public hearing). A proposal will be prepared, foreseen to be completed by the end of June/July 2020.</i></p>							
PART 4								
Effectiveness	<p>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness?</p> <p><i>The document provide a frame for hierarchically lower spatial development as stipulated in the previous answers.</i></p>							
	<p>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</p>							
	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>Due to implementation by various stakeholders (sectors and stakeholders at lower administrative levels) it is difficult to monitor their activities are contributing to strategy's objectives.</i></p>				<p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>The document provides integrated framework for sustainable spatial development.</i></p>			
	<p>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with:</p> <p>...</p>							
Sectoral activities	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>							
	species		habitat		Landscape	X	ecological connectivity	X
	<p>Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics¹⁰⁴ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)</p>							
	Climate Change					Multifunctional use of space		

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

		(agriculture, water retention areas, recreation), avoiding natural hazard areas – green infrastructure
	Energy	Respecting spatial restrictions when developing energy plans, opportunities for synergies (use of HE water for agriculture, balancing peak water discharge,...), secondary biotopes
	Forest	Multifunctional use of space, sustainable management – green infrastructure
	Green Economy	Rational and efficient use of natural and other resources, orientation toward renovation of brownfields rather than greenfield development
	Mountain Agriculture	Purification of water, against erosion
	Natural Hazards	Withdraw of incompatible development from endangered areas
	Population & Culture	Inclusion of biodiversity and landscape assets as sustainable development opportunities
	Spatial Planning	Taking into account natural and landscape values, avoiding fragmentation of landscape, increasing renewal and inner development of settlements, sustainable mobility;
	Soil Conservation	Inner development prior to green field development, connecting urban and rural areas with green infrastructure, provide benefits for people (recreation), identity (natural and cultural landscapes)
	Transport	Ensuring ecological connectivity through green infrastructure
	Tourism	Biodiversity and landscapes as important “products” for tourism, while respect for their vulnerability is ensured
	Water management	Multifunctional use of water (green infrastructure), promoting more space for water retention;
Added value	Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale: <i>Ecological connectivity on pan-alpine/cross border level, alpine landscape inventory</i>	
Additional comments	...	

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Prostorski-razvoj/SPRS/SPRS-2050_gradivo-za-javno-razpravo.pdf

FORM COMPILER REFERENCES	
Name and Surname	Robert Bolješić
Affiliation	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
Role/Competences	Secretary / CBD National Focal Point
Contacts	robert.boljesic@gov.si

FORM	
PART 1	
S107	
Name of the instrument	<p>Indicate contextually whether the instrument is a policy, strategy, programme, etc.:</p> <p><i>Resolution on the National Environmental Protection Program 2020-2030 (hereinafter: ReNEPP20-30): contextually, this is the basic national program document in the field of environmental protection (see: http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ODLO1985, currently available in Slovene language only).</i></p> <p><i>The current (third) edition of the ReNEPP was adopted pursuant to Article 35 of the Environmental Protection Act in connection with Article 94 of the Nature Conservation Act and on the basis of Article 54 of the Water Act by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: the National Assembly) on March 5th 2020. It includes the National Nature Protection Program (hereinafter: NNPP) and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity by 2030 as its integral parts.</i></p>
Brief description	<p>Provide a brief description of the instrument, highlighting early on the general principles, objectives and areas for action.</p> <p><i>ReNEPP20-30 defines the following vision: "Preserved nature and a healthy environment in Slovenia and outside of it enable quality of life for current and future generations"</i></p> <p><i>In order to achieve the environmental vision, the ReNEPP20-30 defines the directions, goals, tasks and measures of environmental protection stakeholders, namely:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- long-term directions, goals, tasks and measures for environmental protection;</i> <i>- long-term directions, goals, tasks and measures for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of valuable natural features (NNPP);</i> <i>- national water management policy (National Water Management Program);</i> <i>- measures to achieve the goals of Slovenia's Development Strategy 2030, which also recognizes the preserved and healthy natural environment among the strategic directions for achieving a quality life;</i> <i>- guidelines for planning and implementing policies of other sectors that affect the environment;</i> <i>- guidelines and measures for fulfilling international development commitments (especially the Agenda 2030);</i> <i>- guidelines and measures for fulfilling international commitments in the field of environmental protection, nature conservation and water management.</i>
Competent body	<p>Indicate the typology of the competent body (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</p> <p><i>The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, at the proposal of the Government,</i></p>

	<p><i>adopts a ReNEPP, which contains long-term goals, guidelines and tasks in the field of environmental protection.</i></p> <p><i>The NEPP shall be prepared by the Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning in cooperation with other ministries, and shall contain in particular:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>a summary of the environmental report referred to in the first paragraph of Article 106 of Environmental Protection Act,</i> - <i>objectives over a period of time and measures to achieve them,</i> - <i>priorities,</i> - <i>guidelines for the development of activities and public services for environmental protection,</i> - <i>an estimate of the resources required to implement the program and</i> - <i>obligations arising from ratified international treaties and strategies and EU programs related to environmental protection.</i> <p><i>The ReNEPP shall also contain the NNPP in accordance with the regulations on nature conservation. The Government shall prepare a report on the implementation of the ReNEPP, which is an integral part of the environmental report.</i></p>								
Implementation body	<p><i>Indicate the typology of implementation body or bodies (institution, organisation, entity, etc.):</i></p> <p><i>The Government of the Republic of Slovenia – The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial planning is responsible for co-ordination of the implementation of the Programme. For specific measures, the sectors and operators responsible for their implementation are defined.</i></p>								
Relevant stakeholders	<p><i>Indicate the relevant stakeholders to the implementation of the instrument:</i></p> <p><i>For specific measures, the sectors and operators responsible for their implementation are defined. These sectors are i.a.: nature conservation, agriculture, research, education, water management, forestry, hunting, fisheries, spatial planning, foreign affairs and cultural heritage.</i></p>								
PART 2									
Territorial level of implementation	<p><i>Indicate whether the instrument is a national or sub-national one and whether it is implemented also at trans-border level or specifically in the Alpine biogeographic region. (Multiple responses allowed)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>National</td><td>X</td><td>Sub-national</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Trans-border</td><td>X</td><td>Alpine biogeographic region</td><td></td></tr> </table>	National	X	Sub-national		Trans-border	X	Alpine biogeographic region	
National	X	Sub-national							
Trans-border	X	Alpine biogeographic region							
Mainstreaming	<p><i>Indicate which International, EU, Alpine-specific instrument (Directives, Conventions, documents, etc.) and/or even national one the instrument implements. Specify aims and actions mainstreamed by the instrument (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof):</i></p> <p><i>Convention on Biological Diversity, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020 (Aichi Biodiversity Targets), EU Biodiversity Strategy by 2020, Nature Conservation Act.</i></p> <p><i>The ReNEPP20-30 as a whole, and the NNPP in particular, is also a strategic document for the implementation of global biodiversity targets (Aichi targets). Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity stipulates that each Contracting Party develops national strategies, plans and programs. to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity or, to this end, adapt existing strategies, plans or programs and links the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies. In Slovenia, measures that support the achievement of global goals are also being implemented by Natura 2000 Management Programme 2015-2020 and strategies and programs of other sectors (e.g. agriculture and forestry).</i></p> <p><i>Are there any projects (research, cohesion, management, etc.) that implement the</i></p>								

instrument at local level? Moreover, are there local initiatives that do not relate to the instrument but have similar aim?

There are numerous projects related to the implementation of the instrument concerned as well as the global (Aichi) biodiversity targets at local level. Detailed information on these projects is available in summary of activities for the implementation of each Aichi target in 6th National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (NR6) (see: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/si-nr-06-en.pdf>).

In addition to these initiatives, there are many sectoral plans that are being implemented at local level which contribute to overall exercise of the ReNEPP20-30, such as in agriculture, forestry and fisheries (presented in brief here).

In **agriculture**, the biodiversity measures are integrated in the **Rural Development Program** which is a joint document of Slovenia and the European Commission representing the basis for funding from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). It reflects the national priorities on the basis of analysis of the conditions and the situation in agriculture, food industry and forestry and of the integration of these branches of the economy in the development of rural areas and the country as a whole. Amongst its measures, the Program lists the conservation of natural resources and the response and adjustment of agriculture to climate change (detailed information is available in NR6, under Aichi biodiversity Target 7, see: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/si-nr-06-en.pdf>). Among countless activities at local level related to biodiversity in this sector, we can emphasize **organic farming** and **pollinators**. One of the indicators of sustainable agricultural land management is organic farming which is gaining increasing importance in Slovenia while pollinators are primarily protected by conservation of their habitats (Natura 2000 sites and protected areas) and many activities related to pollinators are being carried out locally.

Since forests cover more than 58% of Slovenia's territory, it is of national importance that they are managed sustainably. Conservation of biodiversity of forest ecosystems is carried out predominantly through the adaptive forest management measures designated under the **forest management plans**. Locally, these measures are implemented during the 10-year specific forest management plans. Measures that were included in the forest management plans through nature conservation guidelines refer to the establishment of peaceful zones, improvement of specific structures and functions of habitats of individual species, habitat types, maintenance or gradual attainment of natural species composition of forests in all development phases, maintaining of hydro morphological characteristics of forest streams and water regimes (detailed information is available in NR6, under Aichi biodiversity target 7, see: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/si-nr-06-en.pdf>).

Measures for adaptive management of fishery resources are implemented locally by the fisheries management plans on the basis of the **Fisheries management plan 2017-2022 for inland fishing for individual fisheries areas**. These measures are introduced into these plans through nature conservation guidelines. They relate to the conservation of indigenous species of fish and their habitats, in particular by limiting fishing, establishing natural habitats and removing non-native species. The measures envisaged also prevent the negative impact of fishing and aquaculture on other aquatic species (detailed information is available in NR6, under Aichi biodiversity Target 7, see: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/si-nr-06-en.pdf>).

<p>Link to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p>	<p>Which Strategic Goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Target¹⁰⁵ does the instrument mostly relates to? (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate, where appropriate, the specific targets the instrument implements (see Annex 2 - Structure of the Roof).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society </td><td> 1,2 3,4 </td><td> Select among Targets 1 – 4 ... </td></tr> <tr> <td> Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use </td><td> 5,6 7,8 9 10 </td><td> Select among Targets 5 – 10 ... </td></tr> <tr> <td> Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity </td><td> 11 12 13 </td><td> Select among Targets 11 – 13 ... </td></tr> <tr> <td> Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services </td><td> 14 15 16 </td><td> Select among Targets 14 – 16 ... </td></tr> <tr> <td> Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building </td><td> 17 18 19 20 </td><td> Select among Targets 17 – 20 ... </td></tr> </table>	Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1,2 3,4	Select among Targets 1 – 4 ...	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	5,6 7,8 9 10	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	11 12 13	Select among Targets 11 – 13 ...	Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	14 15 16	Select among Targets 14 – 16 ...	Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	17 18 19 20	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...
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Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	5,6 7,8 9 10	Select among Targets 5 – 10 ...														
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Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	17 18 19 20	Select among Targets 17 – 20 ...														
<p align="center">PART 3</p>																
<p>Scope</p>	<p>Indicate whether the scope of the instrument is the conservation and/or the monitoring of the biodiversity and/or another one that you can specify in the empty box. (Multiple responses allowed)</p> <p>Indicate then, how much on a scale from 1 to 4 the instrument is oriented to the selected scope?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> Conservation </td><td> 4 </td><td> Monitoring </td><td> 4 </td><td> Other* </td></tr> <tr> <td> 1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully </td><td></td><td> 1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully </td><td></td><td> 1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully </td></tr> </table> <p>Detail the consideration on which is based the attributed valuation:</p> <p>The NEPP defines the scope of public interest in the conservation of biodiversity and the protection of valuable natural features. Biodiversity and natural features are the substantive foundations of the NEPP, for which the goals and guidelines are set and will be implemented through the measures of the Program for the Protection of Plant and Animal Species, Their Habitats and Ecosystems and the Program for the Establishment of Protected Areas and Restoration of Valuable Natural Features (see Table 1 of ReNEPP). Regarding the contribution of the instrument to global commitments on biodiversity conservation, it is important to mention that NPVN directly contributes to Agenda 2030 goals 14 and 15. All measures necessary for the achievement of the relevant global biodiversity conservation targets (Aichi targets) are collected in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity Conservation in Slovenia (see Chapter 10 of NEPP), the specific objectives of which must be addressed together with the long-term goals and guidelines of the ReNEPP and other measures (mainly on soil, water, biosafety and support measures).</p>	Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Other*	1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully					
Conservation	4	Monitoring	4	Other*												
1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully		1 - little; 2 - quite; 3 - a lot; 4 - fully												

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

	<p><i>Regarding monitoring, the instrument recognizes that data on the occurrence of species, their habitats and habitat types are necessary to determine their status and to monitor the effectiveness of implemented measures, to inform and raise public awareness and report at international level. Monitoring is also important for the assessment of the conformity of plans and programs and projects in administrative procedures of (comprehensive) environmental impact assessment. The instrument also determines that monitoring should be funded to an increased extent. Monitoring of biodiversity is one of the important elements of the NNPP and specific directions, targets and concrete measures are devoted to it at all levels of the instrument (ReNEPP as a whole, Program for the Protection of Plant and Animal Species...and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity). These measures are devoted to regular monitoring of the state of biodiversity in an internationally comparable manner by methods and scope, to upgrade the monitoring system as to ensure the identification of status, pressures and patterns of species and to improving and upgrading of biodiversity indicators.</i></p> <p><i>Indicate if the instrument foresees indirect actions relevant to biodiversity and specify which:</i> (e.g. economic incentives, integration of conservation measures into forest management plans, regulation of access to genetic resources, identification of specific activities and/or tools for invasive alien species, setting of priorities and/or actions to restore ecosystems such as the use of green infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p><i>YES.</i> <i>The instrument addresses numerous support areas with the aim of rising the effectiveness of the biodiversity measures, such as: compliance with international obligations, finance, mapping and evaluation of ecosystems and their services, biodiversity information system, awareness raising, education activities, enforcement and direct nature protection supervision etc.</i> <i>In addition, Chapter 8 of ReNEPP provides for improved regulation and implementation of legislation, better access to environmental information, improved knowledge and databases for environmental policy, enhanced integration into the policies of other sectors, strengthened dialogue and cooperation, education, research, development and innovation, environmental crime and economic and financial instruments.</i> <i>Concrete measures of the indirect actions relevant to biodiversity are specified in detail under the Program for the Protection of Plant and Animal Species, Their Habitats and Ecosystems (table 1 of ReNEPP) and in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity Conservation in Slovenia (Chapter 10 of ReNEPP). Each measure is accompanied by a corresponding indicator, responsible institution, source of finance and provisional timeframe for its implementation.</i></p>
<p>Relevance to the Alps</p>	<p><i>Highlight the specific objectives/characteristics of the instrument relevant to the Alpine arc:</i> <i>An important part of Slovenia's territory belongs to the alpine biogeographical region and therefore all objectives of the instrument are regionally important. The good state of water, air and soil is important, as is the conservation of biodiversity, making us increasingly aware that we are part of a global society living on a limited planet. As already mentioned above, the instrument is one of the key national documents for the implementation of Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. With regard to specific international environmental commitments at global level, the implementation of the instrument will mainly support the ones concerning the conservation of biodiversity and climate change mitigation.</i></p> <p><i>Indicate further objectives and/or challenges of the instrument that could be relevant to the Alpine arc:</i> <i>The main challenge is the implementation of measures determined in the ReNEPP. The</i></p>

	<i>implementation depends especially on motivation of responsible sectors, on adequate financial and human resources and partially also on the political support. Due to current COVID 19 and possible future pandemics during the period of validity of the program, it will be of particular importance to find other possible ways of achieving its goals (e.g. by innovative finance mechanisms, such as private-public partnerships, targeted incentives, citizen science, enhanced volunteering etc.)</i>	
Data harmonization	<i>Indicate whether the instrument contribute to the harmonization of existing biodiversity/landscape/ecological connectivity data and how: YES Under its specific direction, the instrument provides for the establishment of a comprehensive information system in such a way that a national node of data and information crucial for the monitoring of the state of biodiversity and planning of nature protection policy will be established (activities are already underway). This system will be accessible to the public and regularly maintained.</i>	
Implementation status	<i>Specify whether the instrument is approved, adopted, ratified, etc.: The Programme has been adopted by the National Assembly on March 5th, 2020.</i>	
PART 4		
Effectiveness	<i>What is your opinion on the effectiveness of the instrument? What should be changed to increase its effectiveness? Since the instrument has recently been adopted it is not possible to provide opinion on its effectiveness at this stage.</i>	
	<i>Specify the weaknesses and strengths that characterize the instrument.</i>	
	Weaknesses: <i>Since the instrument has recently been adopted it is not possible to provide opinion on its effectiveness at this stage.</i>	Strengths: <i>Since the instrument has recently been adopted it is not possible to provide opinion on its effectiveness at this stage.</i>
	<i>Specify the drivers of the biodiversity loss (e.g. invasive species) that the instrument deals with: Among drivers of the biodiversity loss, the instrument expresses the ones that have not been adequately addressed before such as are the negative impacts of spreading of invasive alien species, genetic resources and climate change. All key drivers of biodiversity loss are linked to human activities which the loss, fragmentation and deterioration of ecosystems, habitats and species' populations. Pressures on biodiversity in Slovenia have increased due to the unsustainable management of natural resources and human interventions, particularly in lowland areas of the country. Climate change and the spreading of invasive species are also consequences of human activities and their impact on biodiversity in some ecosystems in Slovenia has been more intensive. Among the outstanding pressures and threats recorded are those related to agriculture and the anthropogenic changes of water ecosystems which is reflected in the unfavourable status of habitat types and species associated to these ecosystems. The most important threat to agricultural landscape ecosystems is intensive agriculture with the increased use of fertilisers and biocides which impoverishes species and landscape diversity. The second reason is the abandoning of traditional agriculture in economically less interesting areas and the overgrowing of that areas into forests. Pressure to water and wetland habitat types is also a matter of concern due to the acquisition of new areas for urbanisation and agriculture. The impact of climate change is becoming more evident in freshwater ecosystems, since dry periods are becoming more frequent and last longer. In relation to</i>	

	<i>the conservation of biodiversity and landscape diversity in mountain areas, the problem of overgrowing of alpine meadows due to abandonment of traditional use is evident. Tourism in mountain areas also represents an ongoing and increasing threat.</i>							
Sectoral activities	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the following sub-topics of the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation sector. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	species	x	habitat	x	landscape	x	ecological connectivity	x
	Indicate the activities concerned by the instrument related to the main topics ¹⁰⁶ addressed within the context of the Alpine Convention (in addition to the topic Biodiversity and Nature Conservation). Highlight the points of convergence and their potential development in the framework of the Alpine Convention. (Multiple responses allowed)							
	Climate Change				Under its platform, the instrument expresses the awareness that global climate change processes are taking place that threaten all living beings in a way we have not yet experienced and that Slovenian society recognizes the importance of protecting the environment and nature, and sees itself as its part. The instrument also takes into account that reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change are regulated in more detail by other previously adopted programs. However, the implementation of the ReNEPP will contribute to the achievement of the global sustainable development goals as defined by the Agenda 2030, as the environment is directly or indirectly included in most of them, including climate change (goal 13).			
	Energy				The instrument addresses areas beyond the biodiversity topic (such as: water - food - energy - ecosystems) in order to reconcile different interests. Achieving the objectives of ReNEPP will not be possible without the support of other policy measures, in particular the policies of key systems such as energy.			
	Forest				The instrument does not specifically deal with forests since they are covered by specific sectoral programs and biodiversity is integrated in all key supporting activities. Forestry in Slovenia ensures the multifunctional management of forests in line with			

¹⁰⁶ <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/topics/>

		environment protection, natural values and monitoring of forest ecosystems.
	Green Economy	Under Chapter 8.9 “Economic and financial instruments for environmental protection”, the ReNEPP provides basis for a Green budget reform which should be designed to support the transition to a green economy in a long-term fiscally neutral way. Thoughtfully implemented green budget reform measures should support resource efficiency and the transition to a circular and low-carbon society.
	Mountain Agriculture	Supporting mountain agriculture through nature conservation measures in agricultural sector.
	Natural Hazards	Contributing to better combating of natural hazards such as floods, forest fires, erosion.
	Population & Culture	As stipulated under its vision: “Preserved nature and healthy environment in Slovenia and outside enable quality of life for current and future generations”, the instrument defines directions, goals, tasks and measures of stakeholders in order to achieve it.
	Spatial Planning	The instrument does not specifically provide for spatial planning since this area will be covered under Spatial Planning Strategy of Slovenia by 2050 (in prep.). However, the instrument stipulates that for users of environmental legislation, access to environmental data is crucial since it provides an overarching overview of the area, as well as the links between environmental protection, nature conservation, water management, spatial planning and other related fields. It is therefore crucial to enhance the connection between these administrative procedures.
	Soil Conservation	The instrument contains a substantial chapter (5.2) devoted to conservation of soil. ReNEPP calls to upgrade the protection and sustainable management of soil as national natural capital. Specific goals and measures are proposed to provide and

		<i>preserve the ecosystem services of soils with sustainable use, protection, conservation and improvement of this natural capital.</i>
	Transport	<i>Transport is an important factor in environmental change and threats to human health in Slovenia and is therefore addressed in many chapters of the instrument (e.g.. pollution, climate change, noise, water management...)</i>
	Tourism	<i>In addition to some other chapters, the ReNEPP contains specific measure within the Startegic Plan for Biodiversity devoted to tourism. It calls to use tourism as an instrument for promotion and awareness rising about biodiversity. It also calls that the biodiversity contents should be included in tourism plans and participate in the identification of potential areas for its development. Tourism in relation to biodiversity should also be included in management plans of protected areas and Natura 2000 sites.</i>
	Water management	<i>The instrument defines the national water management policy (National Water Management Program). It is the basic strategic document, which determines the national water management policy. Its goal is the general improvement of the aquatic environment and the quality of life in it, as well as the protection of water resources. ReNEPP takes into account Slovenia's obligations arising from ratified international treaties, bilateral agreements in the field of water management. This program is based on the precautionary principle, the principle of preventive action and the elimination of pollution at source and the principle of liability of the polluter, and contributes to a high level of water protection and a better quality of life and well-being of citizens.</i>
Added value	<p><i>Indicate how the Alpine Convention can contribute to the further development of the instrument's objectives at pan-alpine scale, i.e. how the instrument could be extended at wider scale:</i></p> <p><i>The Alpine Convention could help in promoting the instrument as one of possible role models.</i></p>	

Additional comments	...

Please, provide a link to a main document of the instrument.

<http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ODLO1985>

ANNEX 2 – Strengths and weaknesses

n.	Title	Description	Strengths and weaknesses
IT01	Wolf Conservation and Management Plan in Italy	The new Plan for the Conservation and Management of the Wolf in Italy replaces the previous one, now expired for several years, addressing the issues of the state of the species and threats to its conservation, the processes of governance of management, actions for the management itself, dedicating a specific part also to new knowledge about the presence of the wolf in the Alps, new knowledge and therefore unknown until the formulation of the previous plan. The instrument is not yet in force, lying for the moment in State-Regions conference after being dismissed by the Ministry.	<p>Strengths: After years of uncertainty on the subject and in the absence of an instrument in force after years from the expiry of the previous plan, Italy had been waiting for a long time for a document able to establish a clear management strategy for a species of great importance but also able to trigger conflicts. After having removed the possible provisions for derogations from the collection and culling of specimens, the measures that remain in the Plan are fully coherent with the most recent strategies put in place by some project experiences (Wolfnet strategy) and therefore fully acceptable: actions for the mitigation of anthropogenic mortality (prevention and contrast of illegal activities), to prevent the presence of canine vagantism and wolf-dog hybridization, national coordination and planning, health aspects, damage prevention, compensation issue.</p> <p>Weaknesses: The Plan has had a painful genesis due to initial proposals (exemptions from the ban on the removal and culling of specimens) which are now outdated, but differences of</p>

			opinion remain between various stakeholders interested in different aspects of the problem, especially with regard to the wolf-human interface. The difficulty of synthesis on some points leads the plan to be still lying in the State-Region conference. A lack of the Plan is a clear identification of the economic resources to be made available for the listed measures.
IT02	Interregional Action Plan for the conservation of the Brown Bear of the Central Eastern Alps (PACOBACE)	It represents the reference document for the management of the Brown Bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>) for the Regions and Autonomous Provinces of the Central-Eastern Alps. Drawn up by an interregional technical table made up of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Autonomous Province of Bolzano, Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, Lombardy Region, Veneto Region, Ministry of Environment and ISPRA, the Plan has been formally adopted by the territorial Administrations involved and approved by MATTM with the Executive Decree n. 1810 of 5th November 2008. First example in Italy of a concerted Action Plan, shared and formally approved by the territorial Administrations involved.	<p>Strengths: The Plan has strategic points in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activation of a coherent and organic policy of damage prevention and compensation programmes; - prevention of the onset of problematic behaviours by bears, through actions of reconditioning of animals confiding; - activation of communication and information campaigns; - bear population and damage monitoring programmes. <p>Weaknesses: Despite the formal approval by the local authorities involved, the instrument is still poorly implemented and taken into account, as the recent events involving the Autonomous Provinces that signed the document demonstrate. Own decisions that have not seen the obligatory request for authorizations to the Ministry for each</p>

			intervention, for example removal, demonstrate that there is still much work to be done to make interinstitutional collaboration on the issue, consistent and effective.
IT03	Regulation on IAS (invasive alien species) at Community level (European regulation)	The issue of invasive alien species was fully addressed by the EU with the adoption of the recent EU Regulation 1143/2014, which entered into force on 1 January 2015. The Regulation lays down rules to protect Europe's biodiversity and ecosystem services caused by the deliberate or accidental introduction and spread of IAS and to minimise and mitigate the impact these species may have on human health, biodiversity and the economy.	Strengths: The growing update of a theme that in the past was the exclusive prerogative of professionals and that now, thanks also to project experiences (LIFE above all but not only) is beginning to be in the public domain and interest. Weaknesses: The Regulation does not currently provide for specific financial instruments; in the EU, support for IAS projects is currently provided only through financial instruments such as LIFE, Horizon 2020, the RDP/PSR (2014-2020), the European Regional Development Fund (Interreg, Alcotra, etc.).
IT04	Gran Paradiso National Park Plan integrated with the SCI/SIC Management Plan	The Plan regulates the protection of the natural, environmental, historical, cultural and traditional values of the Park, as well as the organization of the territory in areas with different degrees of protection (areas with integral reserve, general oriented, agricultural and economic-social promotion). It also establishes the destination and use constraints of the various areas, regulating the uses, activities and interventions of conservation, recovery, enhancement and transformation eligible in the protected area, providing guidelines and criteria for the protection of flora, fauna and natural environment in general, identifying vehicular and pedestrian accessibility systems (with particular regard to routes,	Strengths: Strongly oriented approach to habitat and species conservation Weaknesses: Insufficient awareness of the local populations in relation to the attractiveness of the protected area as a biodiversity reserve.

		<p>access and facilities reserved for the disabled and the elderly), services for the management and social function of the park (such as museums, visitor centers, information offices, camping areas, agro-tourism activities).</p> <p>The scope of the Park coincides with that of the SCI/SIC IT1201000 and therefore the Management Plan of the Site of Community Interest, drawn up in accordance with the Conservation Measures of the Regions of Piemonte and Valle d'Aosta, integrates the Technical Implementation Rules with further operational specifications oriented to the protection of the Habitats and species present in the Park, and protected under the Habitats Directive.</p>	
IT05	National Forest Strategy (SFN)	<p>The SFN, provided for by art. 6, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree no. 34/2018. Consolidated Law on Forests and Forest Chains (TUFF), aims to define a strategic framework for the management and improvement of national forest resources over the next 20 years. In particular, the NFC/SFN aims to define General Objectives, with direct reference to the Guiding Principles of the second Forestry Strategy of the European Union, Actions (operational, specific and instrumental), which translate these Objectives on an operational level, and Financial instruments that can be activated for the operational implementation of the Actions.</p>	<p>Seen and considering the very recent approval by the NFC/SFN, it is not possible at present to make a judgement in terms of its effectiveness. Nevertheless, it is useful to remember that the development and approval of the NFC/SFN is an integral part of a wider path of institutional, political and regulatory reform of the national forest sector, with the logic of promoting the conservation and improvement of national forest resources through active, planned and responsible management policies, in order to promote a balanced coexistence of environmental, social and economic concerns and interests.</p>
IT06	Conservation and Development Plan (PCS) of the Giulie Pre-Alps Regional	<p>The PCS is the implementation tool of the Park which, according to art. 2 of LR 42/96, has as its own purposes:</p> <p>1) preserve, protect, restore, recover and improve the natural</p>	<p>Strengths: Combining the dimension of biodiversity protection with that of sustainable development as a founding and structural</p>

	Nature Park	<p>environment and its resources;</p> <p>2) to pursue a social, economic and cultural development by promoting the qualification of the living and working conditions of the resident communities, through productive activities compatible with the purposes mentioned in number 1), also experimental, as well as the conversion and enhancement of existing traditional activities by proposing models of alternative development in marginal areas;</p> <p>3) to promote the increase of the naturalistic culture through the development of educational, informative, divulgative, training and scientific research activities, also interdisciplinary.</p> <p>The Park, through the SCP/PCS, in agreement with the local authorities concerned, organizes coordinated development actions, especially in the agro-sylvo-zootechnical, handicraft, trade and tourism sectors based on the products of the protected area and on the quality of its environment.</p>	<p>element of the Plan</p> <p>Weaknesses: Methodology connected with the urban and building dimension.</p>
IT07	Adamello Brenta Park Plan	<p>Instrument for the protection of natural and environmental, historical, cultural, anthropological and traditional values in the pursuit of the aims of the provincial nature parks; it determines and identifies the subdivision of the areas into Integral, Guided and Controlled Reserves as well as Special Reserves. It sets the discipline for the management and conservation of environmental resources, urban planning activities and the behaviour of users and visitors.</p>	<p>Strengths: It is a comprehensive tool that brings together the entire discipline of planning, urban planning, conservation and behaviour.</p> <p>Weaknesses: It is an urban planning tool: every modification of it must be carried out with the urban planning variant procedure.</p>
IT08	Guidelines for the green system for Turin - LGSV	<p>The Guidelines on the Green System (LGSV) provided for by art. 35, par. 4 of the NdA of the Territorial Coordination Plan of the Province of Turin, were created with the aim of providing, both to municipal administrations and technicians, technical and/or procedural guidelines for the implementation of the CTP2/PTC2,</p>	<p>Strengths: The instrument has been prepared with a view to an easy use also by local authority technicians without specific skills in the field. Moreover, in addition to the methodologies for the analysis and mapping of</p>

		<p>according to art. 5, par. 6 of the same rules. In particular, the LGSV aim to contain soil consumption, increase, qualify and conserve ecosystem services, with particular attention to biodiversity and promote, compatibly with the socio-economic development needs of the territory, a rational use of natural resources.</p>	<p>the ecological functionality of the territory, indications for their translation into protection standards within the urban planning tools.</p> <p>Weaknesses: the instrument relies on a CTP2/PTC2 standard which, having no prescriptive value, does not make its use compulsory. The other big problem is that it lacks official recognition by the Region, having in turn worked on methods of analysis and mapping of the ecological functionality of the territory.</p>
IT09	<p>Memorandum of understanding between the metropolitan city of Turin, the Ministry of the Environment, the Piedmont Region, the city of Turin, for the development of green infrastructure</p>	<p>The underwriters assume, each within their respective competences and in any case in close synergy, to pursue the common objective of defining a Strategy for the development and enhancement of green infrastructure and related ecosystem services to be implemented also through the identification of a method for the management of environmental contributions - both on a local municipal and metropolitan scale - useful to support the development and enhancement of this natural and cultural heritage as promoted by the Charter of Rome. This from both an environmental point of view (territorial ecological network, conservation of biodiversity of natural systems and agricultural areas, reduction of soil consumption, mitigation and adaptation to climate change) and a social point of view (public health, urban pollution mitigation, use) as well as economic and employment (redevelopment of abandoned areas, redevelopment of suburbs and suburban areas, integration of the peri-urban agricultural system with green infrastructure).</p>	<p>Strengths: the joint and shared development of Green Infrastructure policies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the involvement of private actors, in order to represent the needs/wills of all those who, in different ways, are able to contribute to the development of green infrastructure - the provision of a permanent working group among all subscribers. <p>Weaknesses: The lack of specific resources allocated to support the implementation of the instrument</p>

IT10	Turin Metropolitan Strategic Plan 2018-2020	<p>The MSP/PSMTo identifies a vision of unitary development for the entire territory of the CMTo in the medium-long term, and is declined in 5 macro priority areas of intervention, including that of a sustainable and resilient metropolitan city.</p> <p>Among the various strategies to be adopted, there is Strategy 1.19. ENVIRONMENTALLY INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL PLANNING, ACTION 55. CONTAINMENT OF SOIL CONSUMPTION, PROTECTION AND VALUE OF RESOURCE, ACTION 56. GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES, METROPOLITAN ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND QUALITY OF ECOSYSTEMIC SERVICES, ACTION 57. MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS AND SITES OF THE NATURA 2000 NETWORK</p>	<p>Strengths: It is important because it brings together all the policies of the Body in a single document and thus makes it possible to verify their mutual coherence.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Some of the indications are too generic and all-embracing, so it is complex to translate them into concrete policies.</p>
IT11	Management Plan for the SAC/ZSC and SPAs/ZPS Alte Valli Pesio e Tanaro	<p>The management plan is drawn up in accordance with the "Guidelines for the management of Natura 2000 sites" (MATTM Decree 3 September 2002) and implements the site-specific Conservation Measures approved by DGR 21-4635 2017 following the approval of which the Site has been designated as a Special Area of Conservation;</p> <p>It aims to contribute to the coherence of Natura 2000 and the maintenance of biological diversity in the Alpine biogeographical region, maintaining or restoring the natural habitats listed in Annex I and a favourable conservation status of the species listed in Annex II of DIR 92/43/EEC-CEE.</p> <p>The area of intervention is SAC/ZSC IT1160057 - Alte Valli Pesio e Tanaro</p>	<p>Strengths: specificity of actions with clear objectives.</p> <p>Weaknesses: bureaucratic obstacles to implementation, the plan has yet to be approved by the Piedmont region.</p>
IT12	RAVA - Valle d'Aosta Territorial Landscape Plan (PTP)	<p>By defining the general lines of regional spatial planning, the PTP performs, with regard to the planning of municipalities and mountain communities, the steering and coordination function already provided for in previous national and regional laws and which the 1990 reform, with Law No 142, defined more precisely.</p>	<p>Strengths: it identifies from the cartographic point of view the naturalistic emergencies and the sites to be protected and defines their protection in the implementing rules.</p>

		It therefore tends to enhance the value of local communities, providing them with a wider and more organic framework of knowledge and forecasts, in which to place operational choices. The PTP is also the basic instrument for a general revision of the areas protected by Laws No 1497 of 1939 and No 431 of 1985 and for a revision of the authorisation procedures.	Weaknesses: tool to be updated according to ecological connectivity and ecosystem services.
IT13	RAVA - Rules for the establishment of protected natural areas	The Region, within the scope of its statutory powers, protects the natural environment in all its aspects and promotes and regulates its social and public use, compatibly with the needs of general protection of naturalistic, landscape and ecological resources, in line with the objectives of social and economic growth of local populations and the recovery and enhancement of their historical and cultural expressions. In order to achieve the aims, the Region promotes education campaigns and public awareness campaigns for the purposes of knowledge and respect for the environment. It also identifies parts of the territory characterized by significant environmental aspects to be protected and enhanced through the establishment of protected natural areas.	Strengths: Protection of naturalistic emergencies and biodiversity compatible with local historical and cultural traditions and socio-economic growth objectives. Weaknesses: The instrument would need an updating
IT14	RAVA - Attuaz. Dir. 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC on the conservation of habitats and birds	The aim of the Region is to ensure the maintenance or restoration, in a satisfactory state of conservation, of natural and semi-natural habitats and wild fauna and flora populations in order to safeguard biodiversity, present in the territory of Valle d'Aosta, taking into account economic, social and cultural needs and regional and local particularities.	Strengths: Protection of biodiversity at regional, biogeographical area, national and European level. Weaknesses: The activities require substantial economic resources available from different sources of funding.
IT15	RAVA - Provisions for the protection and conservation of alpine flora	These are provisions aimed at the conservation and protection of the Alpine flora, which are among the institutional aims provided for in the Statute of Valle d'Aosta.	Strengths: Protection of the biodiversity of the Alpine flora and its habitats throughout the region.

			Weaknesses: Availability of adequate financial resources to ensure that knowledge about the conservation status of plant species and habitats is kept up to date.
IT16	RAVA - Conservation measures for Sites of Community Importance in the RN 2000	<p>The purpose of the document is to maintain the habitats and species of Community interest present in the Valle d'Aosta SCIs at a favourable conservation status and then to designate them as Special Areas of Conservation. The conservation measures are applied in the SCIs (and future Special Areas of Conservation - SACs/ZSC) and SPAs/ZPS in addition to the measures for the latter already approved by Regional Council Resolution n.1087 of 18 April 2008.</p> <p>The Region has approved the technical document on conservation measures for Sites of Community Importance of the European ecological network Natura 2000, prepared in accordance with Article 4 of Regional Law No 8 of 21 May 2007 and the Decree of the Minister of the Environment, of Land and Sea of 17 October and for the designation of Special Areas of Conservation.</p> <p>The document describes the measures aimed at ensuring a satisfactory conservation status for natural and semi-natural habitats and populations of wild fauna and flora present in Sites of Community Importance (SCI), constituting the European Ecological Network Natura 2000, in order to safeguard biodiversity.</p>	<p>Strengths: Protection of biodiversity in Natura 2000 Sites and throughout the region.</p> <p>Weaknesses: Need for funds to be found in different sources of funding</p>
IT17	RAVA - Valle d'Aosta Regional Observatory of Biodiversity	The Regional Biodiversity Observatory of Valle d'Aosta is a tool for the conservation, enhancement and protection of nature and biodiversity at a regional level, accessible and open to the population and functional for policy makers, local administrations, academics and scientists, for those who need to plan and	<p>Strengths: Availability of naturalistic data, Direct public participation in the protection of biodiversity Good data reliability</p>

		implement interventions on the territory and for the implementation of research projects aimed at improving monitoring techniques, and the management of data and information on regional biodiversity.	Weaknesses: Need for funds for continuous updating
IT18	RAVA - VIVA, Valle d'Aosta Unique by nature	VIVA - Valle d'Aosta, unique by nature, represents a new way of protecting the environment, stimulating a guided and conscious fruition of nature, placing at the centre the participation in the "beauty" of the Region of the various stakeholders, citizens, families, sportsmen, local communities, productive activities.	Strengths: Raising awareness on a large scale and promoting the Valle d'Aosta Nature System. Weaknesses: Need for funds for continuous updating
AT01	Priorization of Austrian Animal Species and Habitats for Nature Protection Action (Priorisierung Österreichischer Tierarten und Lebensräume für Naturschutzmaßnahmen), report 2014	Based on the Methods developed for the Province of Lower Austria, the concept defines action priorities and recommendations for the implementation of the EU habitats and birds Directive (Natura 2000) as well as for the protection of Austrian "Red List" species, in the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2020+	Strengths: •Transparent and easily understandable methodology •Holistic view for the whole national level (=rare in Austria, as Nature protection is in the competence of the Provinces) Weaknesses: no definition of specific actions and responsibilities, implementation weak
AT02	"Book of Wilderness – Potential of Wilderness areas in Austria"; Study, 2016	The study identifies the areas which currently are still in a natural state with only a minimum of anthropogenic influence, independently of their legal status (i.e. protected area or not), and therewith provides a basis for further protection needs.	Strengths: •Easily applicable recommendations; •Transparent methodology – easy to compare with or disseminate to other alpine countries; Weaknesses: No legal binding effect

AT03	Nature conservation concept for the Province of Lower Austria, (Konzept zum Schutz von Lebensräumen und Arten in Niederösterreich); Strategy for the Implementation of the Provincial Nature conservation law	The concept defines action priorities and recommendations for the implementation of the Provincial Nature conservation law and the EU habitats and birds Directive (Natura 2000).	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Transparent and easily understandable methodology •Combined view on different objects of protection, focus on synergies <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Local implementation affected by use interest conflicts</p>
AT04	Implementation of the Austrian Biodiversity Strategy in Austrian Nature Parks	The development of a catalog of measures that set the scene for concrete implementation projects for the Biodiversity Strategy Austria 2020+ in nature parks. This catalog is also supposed to consider and draw the connection between the goals of the Austrian Biodiversity Strategy and the 4 pillars of nature parks.	<p>Now, there is a strategy paper that is derived from the European, more specifically the Austrian strategy paper, that points out measures for implementation explicitly for nature parks. Furthermore, a common understanding of the topic of biodiversity has been reached.</p> <p>So far, there are numerous implemented measures (slogan, logo, communication mediums such as the manual and best-practice examples, campaign day for schools, ...).</p> <p>Challenges</p> <p>The stakeholders had a completely different understanding of biodiversity. For a successful implementation of biodiversity activities, an optimal collaboration at the regional level (the different nature parks), provincial level</p>

			<p>(provincial governments, sometimes provincial nature park organizations) and at the nationwide level (Association of Austrian Nature Parks) is essential. Reaching a common understanding was posing a challenge.</p> <p>A common understanding of biodiversity is essential for the successful implementation of the biodiversity strategy. The implementation of the strategy is only successful if the measures are collectively developed through a bottom-up approach instead of top down. Humans are the central shapers of cultural landscapes and therefore, must be part of every protection concept, in every project and in every measure.</p>
AT05	Tyrolian Nature Protection Statute 2005 Tyrolian Nature Protection Provision 2006	Because of its physiographic situation there is a vast variety of species and habitats worth protecting in Tyrol. Thus there has been a long established and since then further developed tradition of safeguarding a sustainable approach regarding the Tyrolian ecosystem via regulations. Therefore the Tyrolian Nature Protection Statute 2005 together with the Tyrolian Nature Protection Provision 2006 include a multitude of regulations aiming to preserve and maintain nature as a basis of life for human beings, flora and fauna.	<p>Strengths: Mandatory. Widely accepted and approved by the public</p> <p>Weaknesses: Very slow. Heavily influenced by political pre-sets</p>
AT06 (Swiss)	“Indicator-based assessment of wilderness quality in mountain landscapes”, Study 2019	This is a scientific article aiming to: 1. Develop suitable and objective indicators, which account for varying wilderness perceptions, to quantify and map wilderness quality.	Strengths: Transparent methodology – easy to compare with or disseminate to other alpine countries;

		<p>2. Identify areas of current high wilderness quality in the test region (Switzerland) using these indicators.</p> <p>3. Demonstrate a robust method with suitable indicators, which may be applied in other geographical regions.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>No legal binding effect</p>
DE01	<p>Bavarian species and habitat protection plan (ABSP; Arten- und Biotopschutzprogramm) according to Art. 19 BayNatSchG (Bavarian law for the protection of nature).</p>	<p>The ABSP is a nature conservation plan, which has been developed and applied at the county- and city level for over 20 years. On the base of biotope and species mapping/monitoring, it analyses and evaluates all relevant and worth of preserving nature-areas. Then the results are used to derive goals and measures for each individual area.</p> <p>These statements made are an important basis for the nature conservation authorities, municipalities, planning offices and institutions for construction to develop nature or any spatial planning in an appropriate way.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Detailed monitoring of any important species and biotope.</p> <p>Priority species are set for each county.</p> <p>Hot spots of biodiversity are , highlighted for each county</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Long monitoring and planning phase (3-5 years)</p> <p>Long updating intervals (~20 years)</p> <p>Non-binding targets</p>
DE02	<p>Funding for Special Efforts for the Public Good in State Forests under Art. 22 (4) Bavarian Forest Law</p>	<p>Efforts for Public Goods are restoration and thinning of protective forests, restoration of peat bogs, provision of marked bike and hiking trails and projects for biotope connectivity in forests</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>considerable funds</p> <p>builds on existing staff & infrastructure of Forest Holdings</p> <p>strengthens Ecosystem Services approach in forest administration</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>bureaucracy (two state bodies involved, could be streamlined)</p> <p>low visibility beyond forestry sector</p>

DE03	Naturwaldreservate und Naturwaldflächen nach Art. 12a Bayer. Waldgesetz (BayWaldG) (= Natural Forest Reserves and Natural Forest Areas under Bavarian Forest Law) (Bavarian Forest Law)	<p>" (1) 1Natürliche oder weitgehend naturnahe Waldflächen können auf Antrag des Waldbesitzers als Naturwaldreservate eingerichtet werden. 2Sie sollen die natürlichen Waldgesellschaften landesweit repräsentieren und der Erhaltung und Erforschung solcher Wälder sowie der Sicherung der biologischen Vielfalt dienen. 3Abgesehen von notwendigen Maßnahmen des Waldschutzes und der Verkehrssicherung finden in Naturwaldreservaten keine Bewirtschaftung und keine Holzentnahme statt.</p> <p>(2) 1Bis zum Jahr 2023 wird im Staatswald ein grünes Netzwerk eingerichtet, das 10 Prozent des Staatswaldes umfasst und aus naturnahen Wäldern mit besonderer Bedeutung für die Biodiversität besteht (Naturwaldflächen). 2Abs. 1 Satz 3 gilt entsprechend. "</p> <p>(Forest owners can apply for designation of natural forest reserves; the reserve system represents Bavaria's forest types and serve the protection of biodiversity; no timber harvesting; establishment of a "green network" of natural forests on 10% Bavaria's state forests, i.e. on 85,000 ha)</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> statewide network (>160 reserves) strict rules reference approach with scientific monitoring concept <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reserves small and scattered not well known in the public designation rather lengthy and bureaucratic conflicts with management of bark beetles
DE04	Master plan marsh (Masterplan Moore)	<p>The Master plan marsh is a specific strategy which includes two different main strategies of the Bavarian environment policies (biodiversity and climate change).</p> <p>Biodiversity:</p> <p>It formulates on the one hand the concrete vision, how to minimize threats for the environment significantly, restore and improve the biodiversity in all kind of marshlands and how sustainable economics can be implemented in different regions. Most relevant for the Alps are the chapters "Marsh wilderness" and "Marsh farmer program", which are particularly suitable for</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed monitoring of any important species and biotope. Strong communication strategy on the local level. <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-binding targets Rather sectoral strategy

		<p>marches near to the Alps. It lists several measures and its funding opportunities of the Bavarian state for all points mentioned above. This includes for instance rewetting bogs, special protection measures, programs for bog species and installing paludicultures as an agricultural system on wet or rewetted marshlands.</p> <p>Climate change: On the other hand, every restored and conserved mash synergizes extraordinarily well to fight against the heating climate change. The natural CO² storage of bogs is the reason why Bavaria rewetted over 50 areas by 2020 and planned measures to start a rehabilitation for 30 additional moorlands. The renaturation of bogs has already a positive climate effect of reducing the emission of 25.000 tons of CO² annually in Bavaria.</p>	
DE05	<p>Alpenplan, Teil des Landesentwicklungsprogramms Bayern Nr. 2.3.3. bis 2.3.6 (Alpine plan, Nr. 2.3.3 to 2.3.6.. of the Bavarian Programme for Rural Development)</p>	<p>Zur Ordnung der Verkehrserschließung im Alpenraum werden drei Zonen bestimmt. In der Zone C sind Erschließungen mit Seilbahnen, Skiabfahrten, Sommerrutschbahnen, Straßen und Flugplätzen landesplanerisch unzulässig. Dies gilt nicht für notwendige landeskulturelle Maßnahmen. Die Zone C umfasst 42% des Bayerischen Alpenraums.</p> <p>(To order the infrastructure provision in the alpine area three zones are determined. Within the Zone C the construction of ropeways, ski slopes, summer topoggan runs, streets and airports is not allowed. The Zone C protects 42% of the Bavarian Alps)</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Steadiness of the instrument, it was changed one time in 2018 but the change was made undone in 2019/2020.</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The zones are defined at a scale of 1:100.000, so the borders are rough.</p>

DE06	Federal Action Programme for Insect Protection	<p>With the Action Programme for Insect Protection (Aktionsprogramm Insektenschutz) the German Federal Government aims to comprehensively combat insect decline. The programme's objective is to reverse the trend of declining insect abundance and species diversity.</p> <p>In order to address the key drivers of insect decline and restore living conditions for insects in Germany, the action programme relies on the swift implementation of concrete measures within nine areas of action:</p> <p>The action programme sets out the following key measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Binding statutory requirements under an Insect Protection Act (Insektenschutz-Gesetz) and parallel statutory ordinances with regard to changes to nature conservation law, law on plant protection products, legislation on fertiliser use, and water law - An additional €100 million per year to promote insect protection and expand insect research, to be made available by the competent departments - Protection and restoration of insect habitats in all areas of the landscape and in urban spaces with special consideration to be given to transition and boundary habitats (ecotones) - Clear guidance on environmentally and ecologically compatible applications of pesticides and a significant reduction in the deposition of pesticides and other harmful substances in insect habitats - Mitigation of light pollution and insects' attraction to light - Promotion and support of civic commitment for the benefit of insects in all areas of society 	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All relevant ministries are committed to implement the program. •Program includes concrete measures and timeframes for implementation. The monitoring of implementation success is enabled. <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No information can be provides at this early stage of implementation
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DE07	Federal Programme for Biological Diversity	<p>Since the start of 2011, the Federal Biological Diversity Programme has supported the implementation of Germany's National Strategy on Biological Diversity. It promotes projects which, under the Strategy, are declared to be of national importance or which serve in implementing the Strategy in an especially exemplary and benchmark-setting way. Some €15 million per year were made available under the Federal Programme for Biological Diversity up to 2015. The funding allocation was increased to €18 million per year in 2016. In the period 2017 to 2020, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) plans further phased increases in funding for the Federal Biological Diversity Programme, the aim being to double the existing amount. The funds allocated under the Federal Programme for Biological Diversity cover four focus areas. These thematic areas are "conservation of national responsibility species", "ecosystem services research", "conservation of biodiversity hotspots" and "other measures".</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Invites implementing partners to develop innovative conservation concepts and "test" and possibly "multiply" effective approaches. •A wide thematic range of conservation projects can be implemented by the program. <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The impact on biodiversity conservation is limited. To reverse the negative trend in this area, much larger financial resources would be necessary. The program complements and adds on activities in the federal states
DE08	Habitats Directive (92/94/EEC) and Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) and their implementation at national and sub-national level in Germany	<p>The main objectives of the Habitats Directive are to ensure that the species and habitats listed in the Annexes of the Directive are maintained or restored in a favourable conservation status throughout their natural range. For the Birds Directive the concept of a favourable conservation status is not used, but the main objectives are broadly similar: To maintain or restore the population of all naturally occurring wild bird species at a level that will ensure their long-term survival.</p> <p>Natura 2000 site designation also includes assessing the effectiveness of management measures. Therefore Conservation objectives for each Natura 2000 site must be defined in relevant management plans by the respective Federal States (Länder) in</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coherent Network of Natura 2000 sites, - Systematic site selection based on scientific criteria only -Strict legal protection (e.g. avoidance of deterioration, regulations on appropriate assessments), -Quality control: Obligations for monitoring and reporting and assessing the effectiveness of management measures <p>Weaknesses:</p>

		Germany. Management plans must be established for all sites.	-Conservation measures have not been implemented for all sites consistently. -Lack of financing and staff for local implementation.
DE09	German National Strategy on Biological Diversity	<p>The German National Strategy on Biological Diversity is a comprehensive strategy that formulates a concrete vision for the future and includes 330 aims and 430 measures related to biodiversity conservation. Its aim is to significantly minimize, and eventually halt altogether, the threat to biological diversity in Germany, the ultimate aim being to reverse the trend in favour of an increase in biological diversity, including its typical regional peculiarities. Consideration is given to ecological, economic and social aspects, in keeping with the guiding principle of sustainable development. A further aim is to take greater responsibility for global sustainable development.</p> <p>Most relevant to the Alps is chapter B 1.2.6 of the National Strategy, which specifically refers to mountain habitats. It lists several aims and aspirations, and defines the following vision for the future: “The mountains are characterised by their awe-inspiring appearance, tranquillity, and sense of being close to nature. The landscape is permanently characterised by large unused areas at high altitudes and traditional, nature-compatible forms of use in</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Comprehensive, nation-wide strategy -Involvement of diverse actors and stakeholders, raising awareness for biodiversity conservation throughout society -Funding availability for project implementation through Federal Programme <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non-binding targets -Rather sectoral strategy -Limited communication (specifically for the public)

		<p>agriculture and silviculture. The Alps and the upper reaches of the Central German Uplands (Mittelgebirge) boast a high level of diversity of natural and near-natural habitats with their original fauna and flora, which exhibit a favourable conservation status.“</p>	
FR01	<p>Long term strategy. Ecological network of the Alps (pan-Alpine instrument.)</p>	<p>The Ecological network of the Alps aims new cross-border concepts for the ecological connectivity in the Alps. One of the priority is to spatially define so-called 'Strategic Alpine Connectivity Areas - SACAs' – areas of high importance to maintain or improve ecological connectivity in the Alps. The results of the spatial analysis is available in recently published atlas. Special emphasis is placed on the integration of important connectivity areas into the existing network of protected areas at regional and national levels and their responsible administrations</p> <p>Furthermore, different hunting systems have been analysed to demonstrate the effect of varying hunting seasons and times on wildlife and to emphasise the importance of transboundary wildlife management.</p>	<p>Strengths: Mainstream activity and international consent of the need of the procedure. High level of knowledge about the Alpine situation trough the results of various projects of the last years (ECONNECT, ALPBIONET2030, GreenAlps, OpenSpaceAlps, LUIGI...).</p> <p>Weaknesses: High costs and important political decisions needed and risk of conflictual situations in land use</p>

FR02	The 11th program, entitled "Save Water!"	<p>Every six years the agency sets up an action program, also called an intervention program, which defines the amounts of aid allocated, based on the objectives established through consultation. The 11th program, entitled "Save Water!" includes new water issues and nature base solutions, including adaptation to climate change and biodiversité. The work priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fight against all forms of pollution to continue improving water quality • Sharing and saving water in a context where the availability of the resource is decreasing • Restoration of the natural functioning of rivers, safeguarding wetlands and preserving biodiversity by relying on solutions based on nature <p>The water agency receives payments of water rates, based on the polluter-payer and user-payer principles, which are reinvested in the defined 6-year action program.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Double the resources for priority challenges: quantitative resource management, protection of the environment, (thresholds, physical restoration, wet zones), protection of drinking water collection;</p> <p>Operational objectives are quantified</p> <p>There is a planning document (SDAGE)</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>...</p> <p>The implementation of operations is based on local political will which can be contradictory with an ambition to preserve biodiversity</p> <p>The share of self-financing can limit the ambition of projects</p>
FR03	The SRADDET is the result of the NOTRE law (New Territorial Organization of the Republic - 7 August 2015) which stipulates that the Regions draw up this scheme which strengthens their competences and enables them to exercise their role as lead partner. It is a forward-looking and integrated scheme; it is	<p>The SRADDET Auvergne Rhône-Alpes, called "Ambition 2030", is a development strategy for 2030 and is the reference document for the environment, energy, land use planning, waste management and transport. It covers 11 themes and has a prescriptive scope. This plan is applicable to local planning and urban development documents, and in particular to Territorial Coherence Plans (SCoT), Local Urban Development Plans (PLU) and Urban Travel Plans. It was adopted by the Regional Assembly in December 2019 after 3 years of work in consultation with State services and local stakeholders.</p> <p>The SRADDET brings together :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 report consisting of an inventory, challenges, ambitions, 	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Transversal and integrating document of numerous themes.</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The regulatory part could have been further developed (62 specific objectives / 43 rules. But it is above all in its implementation that its scope will be assessed.</p>

	<p>also prescriptive, which means that each of the sub-regional territories must, at its own level, comply with the SRADDET.</p>	<p>strategic and/or prescriptive objectives, illustrated by an indicative summary map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 booklet containing: general prescriptive rules; SRADDET's monitoring and evaluation procedures - Non-prescriptive appendices, including one dedicated to biodiversity. <p>Territorial Coherence Schemes (SCoT), Local Urban Plans (PLU(i)), communal maps, Urban Travel Plans (PDU), Territorial Climate-Air-Energy Plans (PCAET) and Regional Nature Park (PNR) charters must :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take into account the objectives of the SRADDET (10 strategic objectives broken down into 62 operational objectives), which implies not deviating from the fundamental orientations of the document. - Be compatible with the general rules of the fascicle, which implies respecting the spirit of the rule laid down in the higher-ranking document. <p>Of the 62 operational objectives, 4 are directly related to biodiversity and landscapes (and many others are also indirectly related):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.6 Preserve the green and blue grid and integrate its issues into urban planning, development projects, agricultural and forestry practices. - 1.7 Enhance the richness and diversity of the region's remarkable and ordinary landscapes, heritage and natural spaces - 3.9 Preserving the space and proper functioning of the region's waterways 	
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		- 4.5 Preserve water resources to limit conflicts of use and guarantee the proper functioning of ecosystems, particularly in the mountains and in the south of the region.	
FR04	The « Zone-Atelier Alpes » or Alpine scientific workshop station is a transdisciplinary observatory and research device	<p>The « Zone-Atelier Alpes » is part of the « Long term socio-Ecological Research » LTSER, an international network of observatories. Most of its members are scientists working in alpine french universities or research centers and developing national and international collaborations.</p> <p>The instrument focuses on the way socio-ecosystems operate in the Alps. Please note that “socio-ecosystem” is a guiding concept for the LTSER and that it must guide the national parks reflexion process.</p> <p>The « Zone-Atelier Alpes » works within the framework of 4 conceptual tools :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The socio-ecosystem services • The ecology and metabolism of territories • The socio-ecosystems trajectories • The governance and decision-making procedures <p>It deals with the short as well as the long time scale, using historical reconstitution and put a specific attention to the climate</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The ability to collect and give access to data and develop transdisciplinary approach. An opportunity to develop international cooperation between protected areas provided required funds.</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of time for the stakeholders to meet and develop transdisciplinary programs and then transfer the results on the ground. It is a major problem especially for the parks which can hardly develop national or international cooperation programs.</p>

		<p>change impacts and the socio-economic changes induced in the mountainous areas.</p> <p>The main objectives are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate and support scientific programs on long term observation of environment and society, including residency programs in lab or territories • To promote research programs dealing with the interface between ecology, geology and social sciences and humanities • To co-construct the research questions together with the local stake-holders <p>The « Zone-Atelier Alpes » develops important actions that could usefully be implemented at the alpine arc scale : long term observations, transdisciplinary research programs, participatory approaches and community involvement</p>	
FR05		<p>Communal biodiversity atlases (ABCs) aim to complete the knowledge of biodiversity in a territory, at the communal level, by involving stakeholders in different ways in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate appropriation by the inhabitants - Create the desire to co-construct solutions to better preserve it. - Improve the integration of this preservation in local policies <p>ABCs bring together all the local actors (elected officials, socio-economic actors, the general public, schools, associations, etc.) in order to share the knowledge already available on the biodiversity of the municipality, to raise their awareness of biodiversity and to enable everyone to get involved;</p> <p>They complete the knowledge of biodiversity. This includes inventorying and mapping biodiversity, thanks to the intervention</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Mobilization of citizens and children, but also of tourists</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Long-term uncertainty if the process runs out of steam in the absence of active animation</p>

		<p>of professionals or naturalist associations, but also encouraging the participation of the general public in participatory science programmes ;</p> <p>They generally lead to a collective mobilization through actions to be implemented to protect and enhance biodiversity and improve the consideration of biodiversity issues in communal or intermunicipal policies.</p>	
FR06	<p>The PITEM Biodiv'ALP (Integrated thematic programme) is an INTERREG ALCOTRA project (cross border cooperation between the Alpine Regions of France and Italy).</p>	<p>The framework ambition of the ALCOTRA - PITEM Biodiv'ALP programme is based on two strategic objectives aimed at stemming the erosion of ecosystems and protected species and strengthening the attractiveness of the cross-border territory. The latter contribute in particular to the expectations of the ALCOTRA programme in terms of biodiversity, but also to the European strategy on the Alpine Macro-Region and the Alpine Convention. The operational implementation of these objectives is achieved through five concrete projects dealing respectively with the improvement of knowledge, the management of biodiversity reservoirs, the prefiguration of a strategy for transalpine ecological connectivity and the socio-economic enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystems. A final thematic project deals with the coordination, communication and evaluation of the PITEM Biodiv'ALP.</p> <p>The PITEM Biodiv'ALP implementation area involves all the areas eligible for the ALCOTRA programme : In France Région SUD Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur and Région Auvergne Rhône Alpes and in Italy Regione Piemonte, Regione Liguria and Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The ability to collect and give access to data and develop transborder approach, vital for the preservation of biodiversity. An opportunity to develop international cooperation between protected areas provided required funds.</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of time and budget for the stakeholders to meet in person regularly. Long travel times means it can be necessary to be away for 3 days to participate to a one day meeting. Long-term uncertainty after the end of the project (one of the actions is to work on the continuity of the project once the PITEM Biodiv'alp ends)</p>

		<p>In addition, biodiversity and alpine ecosystems are factors in the attractiveness of the Massif and provide many direct and indirect ecosystem services, of great social and economic value for its 3.6 million inhabitants. Their preservation and enhancement is therefore a major challenge for the whole territory, its inhabitants but also the visitors who come to discover this exceptional heritage.</p> <p>Led by SUD – Provence Alpes Côte d’Azur Region, this 4 years project started in june 2019 to end in december 2022. It connects 5 Regions and 20 partners in both France and Italy.</p>	
FR07	Prefectural Decree for the Conservation of Natural Habitats	<p>The Decree protects ecosystems as described in a pre-identified habitat list. It has been created to regulate particularly impacting activities justified by a scientific diagnosis.</p> <p>Since it only requires the notice of 2 scientific local commissions (departmental commission for Nature, Landscape and Conservation Areas; natural heritage regional high Council) and a small local consultation (NGOs and local representatives), it can be implemented relatively rapidly (one year target). The national administrative level is not involved in the process, except in highly important areas of national or international value.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Speed of implementation Efficiency to regulate specific dangerous activities</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of the local people involvement and ownership</p>

FL01	Project Collaborations	<p>Besides individual projects, the Liechtensteinische Gesellschaft für Umweltschutz (LGU) initiates or participates in project collaborations with different stakeholders in neighbouring countries. The two most recent collaborations are an Interreg project (Blühendes Bodenseeland) and a project with the Swiss foundation 'Nature & Economy' (Fondazione Natura & Economia) . Both projects aim to support biodiversity in urban areas. The Interreg projects objective was to educate municipalities on how to plan, plant and maintain wildflower meadows in urban areas. The objective of the second project was to motivate companies to provide habitats for flora and fauna on their premises. Premises that fulfil certain criteria are then certified by the foundation.</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Community driven •Direct implementation •Great potential if participation is high •Great potential to provide ecological connectivity in urban areas <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Habitats/ecological connectivity not systematically planned
FL02	Legal framework	<p>Liechtenstein has a legal framework in regards to biodiversity and landscape conservations. There are a number of relevant legal regulations that are further regulated by decrees.</p> <p>(see the questionnaire...)</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non-compliance can be sanctioned <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Environmental objectives often not very ambitious -Implementation can sometimes be difficult -Compliance of rules and regulations may not be monitored

FL03	Scientific Work	Biological surveys and publications on selected species groups. The surveys are conducted by working groups of the Botanisch-Zoologischen Gesellschaft Liechtenstein-Sarganserland-Werdenberg e.V. (BZG). BZG is a transnational society with the objective, among others, to conduct botanical and zoological research of the region.	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good data on birds, bats, fish, vascular plants <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not include all species groups • Only a few groups are surveyed periodically and systematically
FL04	National Strategies and Programms	<p>National strategies and programms published by authorities (government, departments etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationale Biodiversitätsstrategie (National Biodiversity Strategy) • Anpassungsstrategie an den Klimawandel (Climate Change Adaptation Strategy) • Konzept zur Bekämpfung invasiver Neophyten (Invasive Alien Species Management) 	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ideally, it should be an overview of all the actions required to reach a goal <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions may not be sufficient to reach the goal - Some actions are just not implemented - No periodic review of the documents - No accountability
CH01	National Strategies and Programms	The Swiss Biodiversity Strategy was adopted in 2012 and sets 12 ten strategic goals that should be reached until 2020. This Strategy is an answer to the loss of biodiversity.	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countrywide comprehensive strategy - Involvement of stakeholders - Awareness raising - Basis for the further action plan <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No quick achievement of objectives

CH02	National Strategies and Programms	The Action Plan aims at substantiating the objectives of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy. The Strategy has been described in the first form of this document.	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concrete actions raise awareness - Involvement of actors in biodiversity issues - Implementation is tested in pilot projects - a wide range of projects in different biodiversity issues can be implemented - Funding availability through federal programmes <p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The effectiveness of the measures is only visible at a late stage
MC01	Policy	Environmental code : provisions for the protection and improvement of the environment and the fight against pollution and nuisances.	<p>Strenghts:</p> <p>A complete instrument dealing with all areas relating to the environment</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Implementing texts need to be adopted</p>

MC02	Policy	Implementation of the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES	<p>Strenghts:</p> <p>Concrete instrument to apprehend trade of the concerned species</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Difficulty of implementation with the Member States of the European Union</p>
SI01	Forest unit management plans; policy	<p>All forests are managed according to the forest management plans, which are based on expert knowledge on forest ecosystem and agreed in participatory process. In these plans, silviculture actions and maximum allowable cut are defined, as well as measures for maintaining or improving favourable status of forest species. These plans (more than 200 of them in Slovenia) are also directly required to preserve Natura 2000 sites in forests, as they have been proved to be necessity for the protection of Natura sites".</p> <p>Objective is to manage forests in a sustainable, close-to-nature and multifunctional way.</p> <p>Areas of action; all forests and forest land, irrespectively of the size, ownership or status (managed, protective).</p>	<p>Strenghts:</p> <p>Expert knowledge, combining numerous research results on forest ecosystems, long history of experiences, knowledge sharing among foresters and forest owners.</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Not enough effective tools to engage private forest owners in actions to support biodiversity and protective function of forests.</p>

SI02	Programme of measures of River basin management plan	The basic measures in the field of biological burdens derive in particular from the law governing nature conservation and the law governing freshwater fisheries. The law governing nature conservation prohibits the introduction of non-native species of plants and animals, unless the Ministry exceptionally allows the introduction of plants or animals of non-native species, if the nature risk assessment procedure determines that the intervention in nature will not endanger the natural balance or components. biodiversity. Numerous international conventions oblige the Republic of Slovenia to prevent the introduction and control or eradication of alien species that endanger ecosystems, habitats or species.	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Programme of measures is a government document, the implementation of which is the responsibility of departments and holders of measures.</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Scarcity of funding. With more funding provided, more measures could be implemented or to a greater extent.</p>
SI03	Decree on the management plan for the Triglav National Park 2016–2025 (OJ RS, No 34/16) Type: PROGRAMME	<p><i>A: DESCRIPTION: An implementing act, it determines ways of protection, use, management and development policies for the period of ten years (2016-2025).</i></p> <p><i>B: DOCUMENT TYPE: Management plan</i></p> <p><i>C: ADOPTION BY: Government of the Republic of Slovenia</i></p> <p><i>D: DATE OF PUBLICATION: 2016</i></p> <p><i>E: VALIDITY PERIOD: 2016-2025</i></p> <p><i>F: IMPACT ON NATURE CONSERVATION / JOBS CREATION: Positive</i></p> <p><i>G: HOW AN IMPACT IS ADDRESSED: The conservation of ecosystems and natural processes, natural assets, diversity of habitats, plant and animal species, landscape quality and landscape diversity are priority management objectives</i></p> <p><i>H: STAKEHOLDERS: a) TNP Public Institution, b) Ministries, c) local authorities, d) other stakeholders such as private sector, civil society, professional institutions, representatives of regional and</i></p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Comprehensive management tool, interdisciplinary approach</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Some activities are not evaluated enough and therefore need additional financial support. In some cases, significant efforts are needed to engage relevant sectors in the TNP MP implementation.</p>

		<p>local communities.</p> <p>I: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: It is recognized as an umbrella planning document since other sectoral legislation, including development plans, must be in conformity with the TNP MP. Its implementation is to be ensured with cooperation of all sectoral policies therefore it ensures not only the preservation of the values of the national park but also it improves living and working conditions for local communities by encouraging sustainable development.</p> <p>J: REFERENCE: SL: https://www.tnp.si/assets/Javni-zavod/Nacrt-upravljanja/JZ-TNP-Nacrt-upravljanja-TNP-2016-2025.pdf"</p> <p>K: OVERALL GOAL: Conservation of natural and cultural heritage, sustainable development and communication with the general public</p> <p>L: SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: TNP MP defines five management areas with long-term management goals and specific operational goals, that is: 1. Nature Conservation, 2. Cultural Heritage Protection, 3. Sustainable Development, 4. Sustainable tourism, 5. Effective management of the National Park, quality performance of public service tasks and tasks performed under the public authorization.</p>	
SI04	<p>Program razvoja podeželja RS za obdobje 2014-2020 (The rural development programme of Slovenia for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) for the 2014-2020 programming period)</p>	<p>The Rural Development Programme for Slovenia outlines Slovenia's priorities for using the € 1.1 billion of public contribution that is available for the 7-year period 2014-2020 (of which € 838 million is from the EU budget).</p> <p>The RDP for Slovenia focuses mainly on three priorities. Under the first – restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry – roughly one third of Slovenian farmland will be placed under funded contracts to improve biodiversity and</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Money available for biodiversity. Established system of payments and farm advisory.</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p>

	CCI: 2014SI06RDNP001	<i>water and soil management. Under the second – competitiveness of agri-sector and sustainable forestry – 2.9% of farms will receive support for economic and environmental investments (including in greater resource efficiency). Under the third – social inclusion and local development in rural areas - 66% of the population are anticipated to be covered by local development strategies. In addition, nearly 420 jobs are expected to be created.</i>	Low inclusion of farmers in the voluntary agri-environment-climate payments. High administrative barriers. Lack of up-to-date scientific and environmental data.
SI05	Natura 2000 Management Programme for the period 2015-2020: The basic purpose of this governmental management programme (further referred as Programme) is to define the fulfilment of obligations to protect special protection areas – Natura 2000 sites in the 2015–2020 period imposed on the Republic of Slovenia by the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive. The operational programmes for environmental protection, which includes also biodiversity	<i>The management programme defines in more detail conservation objectives and measures at Natura sites, and also the sectors and operators responsible for the implementation of conservation measures (in Appendix 6.1 “Objectives and measures” due to extensiveness). In addition, the management programme determines priority projects which facilitate exploiting the opportunities at Natura 2000 sites for local and regional development, jobs and economic growth, and cultural heritage preservation taking into account the economic, social, cultural and demographic characteristics, and sustainable development principles. The management programme sets the basis for integrated LIFE projects and for the drawing of funds. It also determines activities for the elimination of gaps regarding research, expertise, data and monitoring.</i>	Strengths: Objectives, measures and responsible sectors are determined. Weaknesses: Some sectors are not very motivated to implement the measures or don't have financial and staff capacities. The challenge is both to implement the measures and to report on implementation since some measures are of general and some of concrete character, some of the measures are quantified and some are only described.

	preservation, are defined in Article 36 of the Environmental Protection Act. They are adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.		
SI06	Spatial development Strategy of Slovenia, strategy	<i>According to the legislation (Spatial planning and Management Act) the Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia is fundamental spatial strategic act on directing spatial development of the country. Together with SI development strategy and other state's development documents and EU development objectives it shall define long-term strategic objectives of the country and guidelines for development of activities in a space (territory).</i>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The document provides integrated framework for sustainable spatial development</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Due to implementation by various stakeholders (sectors and stakeholders at lower administrative levels) it is difficult to monitor their activities are contributing to strategy's objectives.</p>

SI07	<p>Resolution on the National Environmental Protection Program 2020-2030 (hereinafter: ReNEPP20-30): contextually, this is the basic national program document in the field of environmental protection (see: http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ODLO1985, currently available in Slovene language only). The current (third) edition of the ReNEPP was adopted pursuant to Article 35 of the Environmental Protection Act in connection with Article 94 of the Nature Conservation Act and on the basis of Article 54 of the Water Act by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: the National Assembly) on March 5th 2020. It includes the National Nature Protection Program (hereinafter:</p>	<p><i>ReNEPP20-30 defines the following vision: “Preserved nature and a healthy environment in Slovenia and outside of it enable quality of life for current and future generations”</i></p> <p><i>In order to achieve the environmental vision, the ReNEPP20-30 defines the directions, goals, tasks and measures of environmental protection stakeholders, namely:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>long-term directions, goals, tasks and measures for environmental protection;</i> - <i>long-term directions, goals, tasks and measures for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of valuable natural features (NNPP);</i> - <i>national water management policy (National Water Management Program);</i> - <i>measures to achieve the goals of Slovenia's Development Strategy 2030, which also recognizes the preserved and healthy natural environment among the strategic directions for achieving a quality life;</i> - <i>guidelines for planning and implementing policies of other sectors that affect the environment;</i> - <i>guidelines and measures for fulfilling international development commitments (especially the Agenda 2030);</i> - <i>guidelines and measures for fulfilling international commitments in the field of environmental protection, nature conservation and water management.</i> 	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Since the instrument has recently been adopted it is not possible to provide opinion on its effectiveness at this stage.</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>like above</p>
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	<p>NNPP) and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity by 2030 as its integral parts.</p>		
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The scheme identifies the operational structure to be adopted by the board in order to meet the objectives of the ABB mandate. This hierarchical structure includes:

- **Roof** - a review of the main instruments in the field of biodiversity and landscape, as well as ecological connectivity, grouped in clusters functional at International and EU level, and Alpine Convention level, including its Protocols, its Decisions and its specific objectives. Furthermore, it includes a thorough analysis of the linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the UN.

- **General principles** – guide and "frame" the actions of the Alpine Convention in the field of biodiversity and landscape.

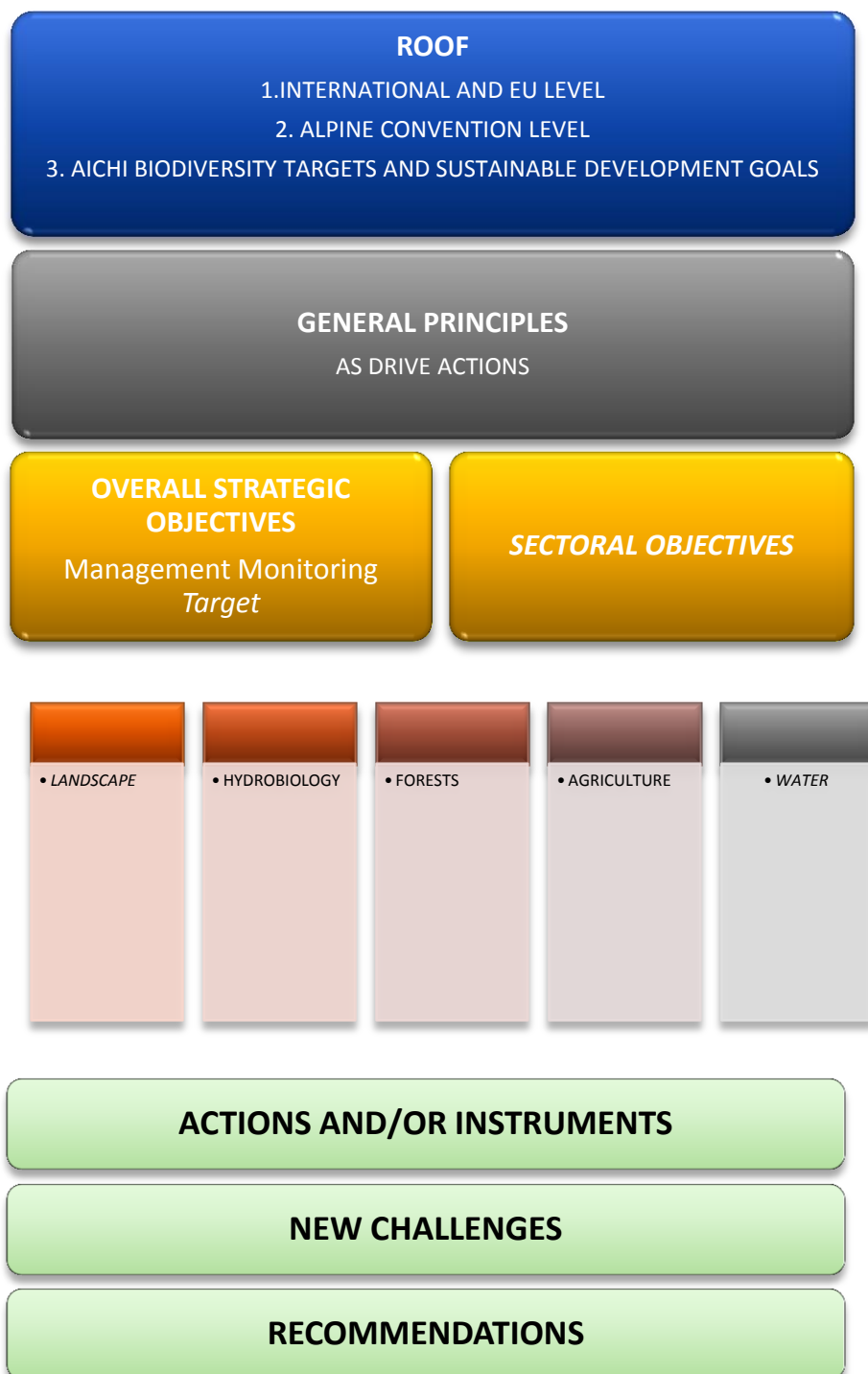
- **Overall strategic objectives** - define intents and visions of the relevant policies and overall objectives by identifying interventions to be implemented in the next phases.

- **Sectoral objectives** - aim to articulate the overall objectives in the individual sectors, making them operational.

- **Communication** - transversal to all the operational phases, it includes proposals of specific activities, as well as debates and workshops during the meetings with stakeholders during the mandate period.

The scheme is inspired by the one successfully applied by the Alpine Climate Board during its previous mandate.

ANNEX 3 - Operational structure for the definition of priority objectives for the biodiversity in the alps





ANNEX 4 - Synthesis VI Report NBS

AUSTRIA			
Objective	Specific target (to be met in 2020/2020+/...)	AICHI	MEASURES
Area of action Knowledge and acknowledge biodiversity			
People are aware of the values of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appreciation of biodiversity in society has increased (2020) Additional partners of different sectors support biodiversity Increased participation of affected public society in biodiversity relevant projects 	1,2,4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Target group-oriented development of public relation activities, Continuation and development of nationwide and specific campaigns in Austria, Establishment of cross-sector platforms, Improvement of the knowledge transfer between academia and society, in particular decision-makers in business, multipliers and professional groups that specifically benefit from nature, owners of gardens and persons seeking recreation, Adaption of syllabuses across all educational levels with a view to understanding biodiversity, its dynamics and universal value, the concept of ecosystem services as well as action options for the conservation of biodiversity, Expansion of the available services in adult education, Further development of the available services of public media (ORF, Austrian Broadcasting) in the context of their educational mandate, Increased use of social media, Raising the awareness of conserving biodiversity in sites that serve as exemplary models in public spaces.
Biodiversity research and monitoring are extended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of biology and ecology of species and habitats as well as taxonomic issues is extended (2020+) Knowledge of interrelations between human activities and 	19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to organismic and ecosystemic biodiversity research, as well as solution oriented, transdisciplinary research in national research programmes, particularly on the factors affecting biodiversity, Assessment of dangers and risks as well as opportunities to control the factors influencing biodiversity and, derived from these, the development of options for action in view of protective measures (including preservation of evidence/success

	<p>biodiversity has increased (2020+)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data of status and trends of species and habitats as well as pressures and conservation measures are available (2019, 2020+) Findings and data are considered in political decisions 		<p>monitoring),</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of open-access publications in accordance with the Berlin Declaration, Assessment and regular monitoring, primarily of target features as defined under European Union legislation and harmonisation of the existing data management structures for the assessment, management and evaluation of relevant information, Creating updates of selected Red Lists for Austria and at the level of the Federal Provinces, development of new Red Lists for selected groups of species with high indicator value or high relevance to ecosystem services, Expansion of extensive biotope mapping activities, Continuation of the work on the development of a nationwide land use survey launched in the context of the Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning Expansion of education and training options in the field of biodiversity research, basic research in taxonomy, as well as taxonomic-systematic knowledge transfer in teacher training programmes and science education at universities, universities of applied sciences and extramural institutions, Promotion of scientific collections, taking into account innovative developments and advanced technologies and networking activities of data providers; Development of methods to integrate biodiversity effects into life cycle analysis (life cycle assessment methods) streamlined with the relevant international developments, Review of existing biodiversity-related monitoring programmes in view of their significance to climate change adaptation, Horizon scanning of developments and risk factors for biodiversity, Establishment of new concepts to assess biodiversity with participation of the public and farmers in cooperation with experts who assist with the assessment, Assessment of soil biodiversity and its ecosystem services.
Area of action Sustainable use of biodiversity			

<p>Agriculture and forestry support conservation and improvement of biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of areas with biodiversity-related agri-environmental measures (2020) • The conservation status of habitats and species that depend on, or are influenced by, agricultural and forestry management are measurably improved compared to the reference scenario 2010 (2020) • Improved development of the Farmland Bird Index (2020) • Total stock of rare livestock breeds is stable to slightly rising • Number of beehives has increased to 400,000 (2020) • Amount of deadwood, especially in the previously low-rated natural areas of the Alpenvorland, Mühl- und Waldviertel and in the Eastern parts is increased (2020+) • Traditional knowledge is obtained (2020). 	<p>7, 13</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and implementation of measures to ensure a “favourable observation status” for target features as defined in the Habitat Directive relating to agricultural landscapes and woodlands, 2. Effective use of available funding for the single area payment scheme as well as project subsidisation to protect biodiversity in the Rural Development Programme; 3. Establishment of 5% ecological priority sites (e.g. flowering strips), so that biodiversity related ecosystem services, networking and steppingstone functions are optimised by agri-environmental measures, 4. Conservation of permanent grasslands, particularly of extensively farmed land, as well as further sites of high conservation value. Maintenance of the current proportion of high-nature value (HNV) areas as well as preservation of cultural landscapes to promote biodiversity by ÖPUL measures, 5. Maintenance of the specific support of agricultural holdings to maintain biodiversity, particularly in disadvantaged areas; 6. Conservation and expansion of regionally adapted livestock breeds in-situ, on-farm 7. Conservation of crop varieties in-situ, on-farm, 8. Conservation of arable plant species on fields 9. Maintenance of the free exchange of seeds of rare varieties 10. Raising public awareness about the significance of traditional methods of using biological diversity and the associated cultural diversity in Austria, 11. Continuation of national dialogues in agriculture and forestry, particularly on the implementation of the EU standards; 12. Implementation of effective measures to safeguard honeybees and wild bees, 13. Implementation of measures in the context of the Austrian Forest Ecology Programme (ÖWÖP), in particular via the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 14. Creation of incentives in rural development 2014-2020 to raise the share of old
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			<p>growth and dead wood,</p> <p>15. Transformation and transfer of forest stands that are far from their natural state and increase of the share of tree species of potentially natural forest communities adapted to climate change</p> <p>16. Increase of unmanaged wilderness areas in national parks (in particular forests) as defined in the Austrian National Park Strategy and in accordance with the recommendations given by the National Park Austria Advisory Board,</p> <p>17. Assessment, conservation and sustainable development of semi-natural forest stands in the framework of appropriate support programmes after reconciliation of interests and by adding to the network of natural forest reserves any sufficiently sized forest communities not yet included and taking into account old growth stands with a long-standing habitat tradition, irrespective of the forest community,</p> <p>18. Review of the options to implement the Woodland Bird Index</p> <p>19. Expansion of organic farming.</p>
Game and fish stocks are adapted to carrying capacity/habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry hunting dialogue continues (2014) • Population numbers and structures for hoofed game are adapted as best as possible to natural environment conditions (2020+) • Wild claims situation is improved (2020+) • Acceptance of carnivores in society is increased (2020+) • Conservation status of Habitats Directive species of 	6,7	<p>1. Cross-sector coordination of hunting activities with agriculture and forestry sectors, traffic, settlement and recreation use, tourism, as well as nature conservation and spatial planning</p> <p>2. Continuation of the Forestry and Hunting Dialogue and intensified communication of the Mariazell Declaration to all those who make use of the natural environment</p> <p>3. Increased consideration of the sustainable hunting criteria</p> <p>4. Review of the introduction of game-ecological spatial planning tools across all federal provinces and coordination of nationwide population control requirements,</p> <p>5. Consideration of nationwide and regional game corridors, migration axes and obstacles in local and regional spatial planning</p> <p>6. Coordination of required wildlife control methods across hunting grounds as well as habitat improvement measures</p>

	<p>fish and aquatic habitat types is improved by 50% and 100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of threat in a minimum of 15% of fish species is improved (2020+); • Good condition or good ecological potential according to the Water Framework Directive are 2015 or 2021/2027 reached; • Fishing sector is sustainable (2020+). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of the Austrian Game Impact Monitoring (WEM) and the surveys on forest regeneration and grazing conducted by the Austrian Forest Inventory (ÖWI) Targeted management of hoofed game populations to maintain and improve forest biodiversity Coordination of the contents of training programmes for hunting and forestry, particularly with a view to game impact and evaluation and the development of resulting holistic measures, Creation and implementation of concerted management plans for predatory animals, to be implemented across Austria in cooperation with stakeholders, Improvement of morphology, hydrology and the ecological status of water bodies in the context of the implementation of the Water Framework Directive requirements, Establishment of functioning fish ladders in accordance with the requirements specified in the National Water Management Plan, inspection of existing fish ladders and, where necessary, their improvement, fish protection facilities at hydroelectric power plants as well as the use of fish-friendly turbine types in the context of the implementation of the WRRL requirements, Definition and control of maximum stocking rates and/or limitation to certain fish species typical of the site Ban on the release of invasive alien fish, freshwater crayfish and mussel species, Reintroduction of extinct populations of indigenous fish, freshwater crayfish and mussels on the basis of site inspections and according to nature conservation considerations and taking into account the IUCN criteria Development of criteria and indicators for sustainable fishing and aquaculture Continuation of the dialogue platform “Information Meeting for EU Fisheries Affairs and Aquaculture” (IFA) Periodic creation of management plans for lakes with regard to sustainable use of stocks
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			<p>19. Keeping of annual statistics on fish caught and fish stocked</p> <p>20. Implementation and requirements of the Aquaculture Council Directive as amended (2006/88/EC) and the Austrian Strategy on the Promotion of National Fish Production (Aquaculture 2020) taking into account the ecological requirements</p>
<p>Tourism and leisure activities are in line with biodiversity objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity objectives are integrated into tourism policies and guidelines (2020+) • Cooperation between tourism and nature conservation is enhanced (2020) 		<p>1. Participative establishment of boundaries for tourism infrastructure in accordance with the natural landscape and climate based on regionally differentiated biodiversity guidelines and the adaptation of expansion projects to suit these plans and, if necessary, review of restoration options</p> <p>2. Reduction of further land consumption by tourism infrastructure measures</p> <p>3. Enhancement of visitor control measures inside and outside of conservation areas coordinated with landowners</p> <p>4. Intensification of collaborative efforts between nature conservation and tourism, specifically by nature reserve administrations, nature reserve supervisors and other regional stakeholders</p> <p>5. Implementation of the Alpine Convention tourism protocol</p> <p>6. Cooperation between tourism and transport and tour operators to develop environmentally friendly mobility options (arrival, mobility at the destination) with the objective to reduce the motorised private transport associated with tourism</p> <p>7. Development of ecological attractions and areas where people can experience nature, also in settlement areas and local recreation areas</p> <p>8. Assessment of ways to collect a biodiversity contribution for using semi-natural habitats for tourism and leisure activities on a voluntary basis</p> <p>9. Development and implementation of a nationwide concept for tourism and nature conservation, with designation of “quiet zones” modelled on those in Tyrol</p> <p>10. Further development and evaluation of measures to preserve the cultural landscape as the basis for multi-functional tourism areas</p>

			11. Evaluation of the tourism industry's impact on biodiversity
Area of action Reduce biodiversity pressures			
Energy supply is biodiversity-friendly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitability or exclusion areas for wind power are defined Austrian-wide (2020) Renewable energy out of biomass is provided increasingly out of waste and by-products as far as appropriate (cascading use) (2020+) Use of hydropower only ecologically at suitable locations and adapted to ecological requirements (2020+) Illumination systems are altered to biodiversity-friendly systems (2020) 	8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Transparent consideration of public interests – in the case of new operations – regarding energy production and biodiversity conservation at a regional and local level Planning and establishment of suitable expansion locations by taking into account direct and indirect as well as cumulative effects Revitalisation, modernisation and efficiency enhancement of existing hydroelectric power plants while simultaneously carrying out ecological improvements to achieve a good ecological condition / potential Establishment of photovoltaic facilities, primarily on buildings and suitable open spaces but not in grassland Promotion of measures to reduce energy consumption and to enhance energy efficiency in all stages of energy provision and utilisation Promotion of the cascading use of all cycles of materials and strengthening of renewable resources from sustainable production Minimisation of light pollution.
Pollution is reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exceedance of critical loads is reduced (2020) Surface water and groundwater have a good chemical status by 2015 or 2021/2027 according to the Water Framework Directive 	8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of pesticide-induced pollution in groundwater, surface water and soils by optimised and state of-the-art use in farming and forestry, business, gardens and settlements and in traffic-related areas and application of the most advanced scientific and technical insights in use, Promotion of research on the ecological effects of pesticides, networking among bodies responsible for approval regulations as well as intensified public awareness-raising activities about the effects of using pesticides in various application areas, Reduction of fertiliser-induced pollution, specifically of nitrogen, Continuation of existing measurement series such as the "Bioindicator Network",

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. More training programmes for hobby gardeners and sales assistants on the subject of spray pesticides in view of biodiversity aspects, 6. Implementation of the National Action Plan on Plant Protection Products, 7. Promotion of research on alternatives to chemical plant protection products, 8. Air pollution emission reduction of motorised private transport for example by transition to vehicles with low-emission/emission-free drive systems and continuation of the existing measures in the traffic sector, which have a positive effect on biodiversity 9. Strengthening of regional production sites with regional value creation to reduce traffic-related emissions 10. Reduction of pollution with priority substances as defined in the Water Framework Directive 11. Reduction of input from biocides, pharmaceutical products, hormonally active substances, plastic particles and other chemical compounds foreign to the biological cycles of matter and natural ecosystems (xenobiotics), primarily by taking measures at the source of the pollution and complemented by prioritised wastewater related technical innovations 12. Intensification of the discussion processes with Austria's neighbouring states to achieve a reduction of anthropogenic nitrogen compounds
Negative impacts of invasive alien species are reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Regulation for IAS is implemented (2019) and regulations for Neobiota in relevant EU-frameworks according to the EU biodiversity strategy are implemented • Information on alien species are up-dated (2019) • Awareness for alien species is 	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enforcement of the EU Regulation on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species 2. Review of national legislation in view of contradictions between the EU regulation and national law 3. Information and experience exchange on successes and failures in control measures, in the context of periodical stakeholder dialogues and expert conferences as well as provision of information to the broad public 4. Adaptation of existing monitoring systems for plant health and plant protection, health, forest inventory, water management and nature conservation 5. Review of possibilities and, where required, introduction of "citizen science" to

	increased (2020+)		<p>record selected invasive alien species in cooperation with experts conducting the assessment</p> <p>6. Updating of the national inventory lists of alien species and creation of a list of invasive alien species expected in Austria in the future, including the definition of preventive measures</p> <p>7. Continuation of the “Focal Point Neobiota” that acts as an information hub and interface between politics and science</p> <p>8. Intensification of invasion-ecological research, particularly on alien species relevant to the economy and to health, as well as the interaction of these species with other factors, such as land utilisation, eutrophication or climate change</p> <p>9. Encouragement of prevention efforts, specifically by raising the awareness of the problem among the sectors involved in the spreading of invasive alien species,</p> <p>10. Inclusion of the issue in school syllabuses and teaching materials and in the education and further training programmes for multipliers, vocational schools for agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishery exams, national park rangers, official nature conservation experts</p>
Incentives endangering biodiversity including subsidies are eliminated or altered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant financial incentives are adapted to meet biodiversity-friendliness requirements (2020+) 	3	<p>1. Analysis and intensified public information about how subsidies harmful to biodiversity affect the national economy and businesses</p> <p>2. Development and inclusion of biodiversity criteria in incentive measures, including subsidies, as well as in projects co-financed by public funding as a basis for eligibility, taking into account economic and socio-economic aspects</p> <p>3. Development of incentives for the increased use of environmental management systems with reference to biodiversity</p>
Area of action Conserve and develop biodiversity			
Conservation status of species and habitats is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation status of 36% of habitats and 17% of species of the Habitat Directive improved by 2020 compared to 2007 (2020) 	5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15	<p>1. Prioritisation of species and habitats in view of their protection needs and implementation of the necessary measures taking into account regional conditions including types of utilisation</p> <p>2. Securing and expansion of active and effective nature reserve managements</p> <p>3. Maintenance of nature reserves in accordance with their conservation purpose;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status is "secure" or improved for 78% of bird species under Birds Directive (2020) • Acceptance for Natura 2000 has increased in selected stakeholder groups including land users (2020) • Status of threat is improved according to a priority setting (2020+) • A quantitatively adequate, functional habitat connectivity is established (2020+) • 15% of degraded ecosystems are improved or restored (2020+) • Natural processes take place in 2% of Austria's total area (2020+) • Climate mitigation measures are set, measures of the Austrian Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in relation to biodiversity are implemented (2020) 		<p>creation and periodical updating and implementation of management plans for the areas with management needs, in particular Natura 2000 areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Consideration of the effects of climate change in nature conservation-related planning processes, protection concepts and biodiversity guidelines 5. (climate protection adaptation) 6. Development of a feasibility study on the identification and improvement of deteriorating ecosystems as well as their restoration 7. Development of options on how to designate natural areas (non-intervention areas having the character of wilderness) in the framework of existing protected-area concepts by means of contractual nature conservation 8. Revision of the existing technical basis and adaption to the current state of scientific knowledge 9. Development of an Austrian floodplain forest strategy and a wetlands strategy based on the Austrian floodplain inventory and taking into account the already existing principles and priorities of the federal provinces 10. Development of an action plan to conserve the genetic diversity of wild species 11. Implementation of the Roadmap to the Global Strategy of Plant Conservation in Austria 12. Review of representativeness, coherence and connectivity of existing conservation areas and implementation of the results, particularly in the context of existing obligations 13. Implementation of the Austrian National Park Strategy and the Austrian Climate Change Adaptation Strategy with a view to biodiversity and ecosystems 14. Promotion and support of voluntary measures to create a system of interlinked biotopes 15. Conservation of old growth outside forests with associated improvement of the legal framework conditions 16. Implementation of the Alpine Convention (in particular the protocols on nature conservation, soil protection and mountain forests)
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			<p>17. Strengthening of biotope connectivity by raising the quality of features constituting the biotope, quality-based improvement of the relevant areas</p> <p>18. and structural features</p> <p>19. Identification and development of options for the conservation of biodiversity hotspots outside protected areas, while maintaining an adequate balance of interests.</p>
Biodiversity and ecosystem services are taken into account in spatial planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily land consumption is significantly reduced (2020+) Regional thresholds for land consumption are defined (2020) Priority areas for ecological functions (green infrastructure) are taken into account and are implemented in local and regional spatial planning (2020+) Ecological permeability is significantly increased for main roads (2020) 	2, 5	<p>1. Improved coordination of spatially effective sector planning between and at all levels of planning in view of biodiversity aspects</p> <p>2. Incorporation of biodiversity aspects and consideration of ecological functions in the implementation of spatial planning and planning instruments at all levels of planning</p> <p>3. Assessment of nationwide data on soil consumption and land take by the Federal Government and Federal Provinces in the context of an ÖROK (Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning) implementation partnership and development of an Action Plan to reduce soil consumption and land take with regionalised, binding</p> <p>4. target values (in accordance with the Soil Charter 2014)</p> <p>5. Consideration of biodiversity-related results of strategic environmental assessments in the implementation of plans and programmes</p> <p>6. Consideration of biodiversity concerns in the context of the Federal Government's specialised planning responsibilities and in the context of</p> <p>7. implementation partnerships of the Austrian Spatial Planning Conference</p> <p>8. Safeguarding of wildlife corridors in terms of spatial development / habitat connectivity axes /Green Infrastructure</p> <p>9. Identification of areas with increased need for Green Infrastructure and its consideration in the planning carried out at various levels by various sectors, such as zoning, regional planning, overall traffic plan, resulting in the coordinated construction of wildlife crossings ("green bridges") and underpasses</p> <p>10. Mapping of ecosystem services harmonised across Europe</p>

			<p>11. Participation in the development of the European Union's "no net loss"²⁸ initiative and implementation of useful proposals</p> <p>12. Treatment of peripheral areas and embankments of roads, railway lines and power line sections as possible migratory corridors and special sites to promote biodiversity, while taking into account traffic safety</p> <p>13. Review of possible ways to establish a landscape account</p> <p>14. Consideration of functional connectivity and the habitat network when establishing compensating areas</p> <p>15. Increase of grasslands in urban areas, taking into account abandoned industrial, trade and residential buildings and the provision of features that promote biodiversity in newly established green areas</p> <p>16. Inclusion of the already available soil function evaluation tool to be used as a basis for soil protection and spatial planning</p> <p>17. Development of nationwide strategies for habitat connectivity</p>
Area of action Secure global biodiversity			
Contribution to conserve global biodiversity is done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagoya Protocol is ratified (2014) • Proportion of biodiversity related funding in percent of the public development cooperation (ODA) is increased (2020+) • Awareness of the impact of consumption on biodiversity and resources is strengthened (2020+) • Capacity building for avoiding GMOs and for constituting an agriculture that is sustainable 	16, 18, 20	<p>1. Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilisation, on the basis of the relevant EU regulation.</p> <p>2. Exploration of further optimum ways for Austria to make a relevant contribution towards financing global biodiversity conservation, particularly</p> <p>3. in partner countries.</p> <p>4. Intensified consideration of conservation of biological diversity in Austrian development cooperation efforts, increased promotion of projects that have a favourable impact on biological diversity</p> <p>5. Public awareness raising activities across Austria to inform people how our consumer behaviour in certain areas affects global biodiversity and poverty</p> <p>6. Knowledge transfer at university level</p> <p>7. Reduction of biodiversity-related raw material extraction in specific projects with Austrian participation and export credit financing abroad as well as</p>

	and adapted to local constraints in developing countries has been carried out (2020)		<p>environmental assessments and consideration of the results during implementation</p> <p>8. Review of projects with Austrian participation and export credit financing in view of their impact on biodiversity</p> <p>9. Increased implementation of capacity-building projects in developing countries focused on the application and handling of genetically modified organisms,</p> <p>10. awareness raising activities with regard to alternatives and access to such alternatives</p> <p>11. Increased collaboration of Austrian stakeholders in international institutions and global biodiversity conservation instruments</p> <p>12. Support of efforts towards the consideration of biodiversity-related aspects in production processes at an international level</p> <p>13. Based on the relevant EU regulation, creation of framework conditions, structures and mechanisms that enable Austrian research institutions to conduct studies on international species protection and nature conservation topics within</p> <p>14. the scope of the Nagoya Protocol</p>
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GERMANY		
Specific target (to be met in 2020/2020+/...)	MEASURES	PRIORITISED OBJECTIVES OF THE NBS
FIELDS AND MEADOWS - CULTIVATED LANDSCAPES FOR MAN AND NATURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abolish agricultural subsidies after 2020 - Pay farmers for specific nature conservation services, 2. Review the 2017 CAP - Strengthen greening, 3. Joint Task of "Rural Development" with a focus on nature conservation, 4. Grassland initiative to extensify fens, 5. Ban the cultivation of genetically modified agricultural products, 6. Adopt a comprehensive strategy on nitrogen, 7. Give appropriate consideration to biodiversity impacts when approving pesticides, 8. No further arable land to be used for biomass cultivation once Germany has reached the 2.5 million hectare limit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems will have been increased significantly. • By 2015, the proportion of/and used for agro-biotopes (high-grade grassland, orchard meadows) with a high nature conservation value will have increased by at least 10 % compared with 2005. • Conservation and recreation of endangered semi-natural habitats (grasslands, heaths, hedges, orchard meadows, winegrowing on slopes with drystone walls etc.) by means of adequate management, partly using government incentives • In future, there will continue to be no threat to biological diversity, particularly in nature conservation areas, from genetically modified organisms. • By the year 2020, the critical loads and levels for acidification, heavy metal and nutrient discharges (eutrophication) and far ozone will be complied with, so that even sensitive ecosystems will enjoy sustained protection. • Reduction in excess nitrogen in the overall balance sheet to 80kg/ha by 2010, with the aim of a further reduction by 2015 • By 2020, significant portions of intensively farmed lowland moors will have been intensified and only used as grassland. Typical biotic communities are able to develop once more. • The generation and use of renewable energies does not occur at the expense of biological diversity. • Continuation of the programme to reduce the use of chemical pesticides with the aim of further reducing the risks that may arise

		in conjunction with the use of chemical pesticides
COASTS AND MARINE WATERS - MORE THAN AN ECONOMIC ZONE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt eco-friendly fishing policies 2. Manage Germany's marine protected areas in the North and Baltic Seas in line with best conservation practice, and enforce environmentally friendly fishing methods 3. No-take zones (NTZ) in marine and coastal protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010, the decline in species and the degradation of habitats [of the coastlines and oceans] will have been halted. • By 2020, a significant improvement in the conservation status for al/species and habitats [of the coastlines and oceans] will have been achieved. • Real/station of a joint OSPAR/HELCOM network of well-managed coastal and marine protected areas, including core zones of natural development, by 2010, and their integration into international networks
FLOODPLAINS — MORE SPACE TO SUPPORT LIFE BETWEEN WATER AND LAND	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "National Blue Ribbon Programme" for eco-friendly river development 2. National flood protection programme: Giving back space to our rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, watercourses and their water meadows will be protected in their function as habitats to such an extent that a diversity typical of the natural area in Germany is guaranteed. • By 2020, the majority of watercourses once again have more natural flood plains.
FORESTS - WOODLAND MANAGEMENT IN HARMONY WITH NATURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract-based nature conservation programmes for forests 2. Best conservation practice in public forests 3. 10 percent of public woodland allowed to develop naturally 4. Practise fuel wood production on an eco-friendly scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, the conditions for the typical biotic communities in forests (diversity in structure and momentum) have further improved. The trees and bushes of the natural forest community are rejuvenated completely, primarily via natural means. Semi-natural management forms use natural processes to strengthen the ecological functions. Old and dead wood is available in adequate quantities and quality. • By 2020, natural forest development accounts for 5% of woodland. • Natural development on .10% of publicly owned forest land by 2020, • Promotion of contract-based nature conservation in 10% of private forests
WILDERNESS — FREEDOM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiative for more wilderness in Germany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the year 2020, Mother Nature is once again able to develop

FOR NATURAL ADVENTURES	2. Public relations work for more wilderness	according to her own laws on at least 2 % of Germany's national territory, for example in post-mining landscapes, in former military exercise zones, on watercourses, along coastlines, in peatlands and in the high-altitude mountains.
PROTECTED AREAS, NATURA 2000 AND INTERLINKED BIOTOPES — HABITATS AND LIFELINES FOR FAUNA AND FLORA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "National Action Plan for Protected Areas" 2. Improve the conservation status of species and habitats 3. Cross-Lander network of interlinked biotopes 4. "Green Infrastructure Concept" 5. "Land Protection Action Plan" 6. Careful, eco-friendly siting of renewable energy installations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010, the decline in endangered habitat types has been halted. Thereafter, those biotope types which the Red Lists identify as currently under threat of complete destruction or severely endangered will increase again in terms of their area and number degradations will have been halted, and regeneration will have begun. • By 2020 a functioning management system for all large nature reserves and Natura 2000 areas will have been established. • By 2020, Germany will possess a representative system of interlinked biotopes on 10% of its territory. This network is suitable for permanently protecting the habitats of wild species and is an integral component of a European system of interlinked biotopes. • By the year 2020, the additional land use for human settlement and transport will be no more than 30 ha per day. • New transport routes (primarily road, waterways and rail) indicate an adequate level of ecological passability (e.g. fish ladders in watercourses, green bridges on transport routes). • By 2020, generally speaking, the existing transport routes will no longer cause any significant impairments to the s of interlinked biotopes. Ecological passability of dissected areas will have been achieved. • Development of cooperative concepts and strategies for the avoidance and minimisation of conflict between the various space demands in the extraction of renewable energies and renewable

		raw materials (competing uses) by 2010 and their implementation by 2015
GREENING OUR CITIES - ENGAGING WITH NATURE AT HOME	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use urban development funding to make cities greener 2. Help municipalities to conserve local biological diversity 3. More funding for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 4. "Cultural and religious diversity and nature conservation" alliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the year 2020, the greening of human habitations, including the green spaces close to residential environments (such as courtyard plantings, small areas of lawn, roof and façade planting), will have been significantly increased. Publicly accessible green spaces with a diverse range of qualities and functions are generally available within walking distance. • The significance of biological diversity is firmly anchored in the social consciousness. Human activity is increasingly geared towards this, leading to a significant decline in the pressures on biological diversity. • Promote the appropriate participation and involvement of migrants in innovations, knowledge and dialogue on the conservation of biological diversity
INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY— NATURE KNOWS NO BORDERS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More funding for biological diversity worldwide 2. Consumer behaviour and biological diversity initiative 3. Make the international trade in wild species sustainable 4. Economic dialogue on biodiversity 5. Strengthen global forest protection and reforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 50 % increase in the share of funding for development projects aimed at the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity and the equitable distribution of benefits among Germany's total development aid by 2015. • The protection and sustainable use of biodiversity will be more closely integrated into bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Campaign for greater use of synergies between the UN environment conventions. Mobilise private capital for the protection and sustainable use of nature in developing countries. • Improve target group-specific consumer education and raising awareness of eco-friendly, sustainable consumption. • Give greater weighting to biological diversity in eco-management and certification systems and improve the communication thereof
KNOWLEDGE AND	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce comprehensive, nationwide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the database on the status and development of biological

UNDERSTANDING - PRESERVING AND SHARING OUR KNOWLEDGE OF NATURE	<p>biodiversity monitoring</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Central, publicly accessible information system on flora and fauna Taxonomy training initiative by the Federal Government and Lander Establishment of a “Red List Centre” 	<p>diversity in Germany</p>
FINANCING — NATURE ISA PROFITABLE INVESTMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> New EU funding programme for nature conservation Develop and strengthen the National Biological Diversity and “chance.natur” nature conservation programmes 	

PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN		
Overall Target	Sub-targets	Strategy
The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is ensured.	U1) We recognize biodiversity as core element for the conservation of nature, including food and livelihood, and take regard of its value and effects on nature.	Strategies to U1 - We recognize biodiversity as core element for the conservation of nature, including food and livelihood, and take regard of its value and effects on nature: S1) We take responsibility with regard to biodiversity throughout all policy areas; S2) we implement targets of biodiversity into planning- and steering processes of public and private actors; S3) we conduct research and status assessments with regard to biodiversity and its effects on nature; S4) we support capacity building with regard to biodiversity.
	U2) We ensure and support biodiversity by the legally binding designation of nature protection areas.	Strategies to U2 - We ensure and support biodiversity by the legally binding designation of nature protected areas: S5) We conserve the most important habitats and species by designating nature protection areas; S6) we conserve biodiversity and its effects on nature outside of nature protection areas by specific means of support; S7) we support measures for the compensation of impacts on biodiversity caused by climate change.
	U3) We make use of our resources in a sustainable manner and under consideration of biodiversity targets.	Strategies to U3 - We make use of our resources in a sustainable manner and under consideration of biodiversity targets: S8) We seek a high standard of life quality throughout the whole country's

		territory; S9) we avoid losses of biodiversity through sustainable use activities in all economic areas; S10) we deal with invasive species in an adequate way.
	U4) We take responsibility for our fair share of global biodiversity.	Strategies to U4 - We take responsibility for our fair share of global biodiversity: S11) We support programmes and projects related to the conservation of biodiversity and its effects on nature within multilateral corporation; S12) we support projects abroad that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO			
Changes / threats	Impact on habitats	Impact on species	Socio-economic consequences
Global warming	Changing parameters physicochemical properties of the water column (Tp °, turbidity, salinity, ph = acidification)	Proliferation of jellyfish	Decrease in frequency at the beach, decrease in tourist attraction
		Loss of local biodiversity	Loss of natural heritage, economic impact (fishing, aquaculture, etc.) on the research work of the Monaco Science Centre
		Adaptation of non-native species = change in biodiversity profile, competition between species	
		Development of toxic microalgae (O. ovate)	Health impact for bathers => decrease presence on the beach, decrease in tourist attraction
	Elusive stand lines (latitude, depth / altitude)	Loss or modification of biodiversity change of migratory routes	Loss of natural assets (loss of Monegasque identity)
Introduction of invasive species	Modification and alteration of habitat (caulerpa, homogenisation of funds)	Competition or introduction of species new predations (Asian hornet, Asian Ladybird) => loss of endemic biodiversity	Loss of natural heritage, economic impact
		Introduction of new carriers disease (tiger mosquito)	Impact on health, reduced tourist attraction, deterioration of the living environment
Development of urbanisation	Loss of dry habitat	Loss / disappearance of species	Loss of Monegasque identity (natural heritage) economic impact:

- urban planning			development of restoration program / compensation for destroyed habitats
	Change of topicality, change of coastal profile	Change in nutrient intake, increased sedimentation, weak renewal of the water body = risk of biodiversity loss, algae blooms	Degradation of bathing water, health impact => decrease in tourist attraction
	Change / impoverishment ground	Loss or change of cash, disturbances natural cycles	Loss of natural heritage, loss of Monegasque identity, economic impact / attractiveness
	Changing connections ecological	Decrease of natural colonization of species, species extinction	
Activity / intervention direct anthropogenic	Modification / destruction of habitat (purges, management of green spaces)	Loss / disappearance of species	

SLOVENIA	
ACTIVITIES/PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE
<i>The Operational Programme for Biodiversity Conservation with the Natura 2000 Site Management Programme</i>	<p>To maintain a high level of biodiversity and halt biodiversity loss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to maintain and/or achieve the favourable conservation status of endangered species and habitat types; – to maintain and/or achieve the favourable status (scope and quality) of species habitats and habitat types, for which areas important for biodiversity conservation are determined (ecologically important areas, Natura 2000 sites, Ramsar sites); – to ensure coordinated nature conservation in protected areas with management plans and other measures; – to improve the standard of any handling of wild animal species; – to ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity components and sustainable activities affecting nature.
<i>Operational Programme – The Strategy for Managing Populations of Large Carnivores</i>	To maintain the favourable status of endangered large carnivore species and reduce conflicts.
<i>Operational Programme – The Strategy for the Management of Non-native Invasive Species</i>	To preserve the natural composition of ecological community, as far as possible.
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (BCSS)</i>	<p>To conserve ecosystems by maintaining the favourable status of habitat types.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal and marine habitat types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To reduce the industrial, agricultural and urban pollution of water on the coast and in the hinterland to a level that does not threaten biologically diverse or well-preserved habitat types and the habitats of endangered or endemic plant and animal species. · To restore degraded habitat types to a favourable status, where possible. · To prevent the introduction of non-native species into the natural environment and the spread of already introduced non-native species to ecologically important areas.

2. ***Inland waters, bogs and marshes***

- To conserve the existing ecologically important wetlands and maintain the favourable status of their habitat types and restore the ecological characteristics of degraded inland waters, bogs and marshes, where feasible.
- To consider waters as a system in which underground and surface waters and their habitat types form an integral whole.
- To attain water quality status that does not threaten biologically exceptionally diverse or well-preserved habitat types and the habitats of endangered or endemic plant and animal species, in particular by reducing the industrial, agricultural and urban pollution of water.
- To prevent the introduction of non-native species into inland waters and the spread of already introduced non-native species to ecologically important areas.
- To encourage land use on river banks and in alluvial river areas with the aim of conserving habitat types that maintain the water cycle and are important for biodiversity conservation, and of reducing and preventing damage caused by waters.
- To adjust land use to natural water regimes and keep it out of the areas of intensive hydrodynamic processes and areas of strategically important water resources.

3. ***Farmland habitat types***

- To conserve the current range of wet and dry grasslands and meadow orchards, giving priority to areas inhabited by threatened or endemic animal and plant species.
- To conserve or increase the current extent of hedges, giving priority to ecologically important areas.

4. ***Forest habitat types***

- To maintain the favourable conservation status of all forest habitat types and expand the areas with such status.

5. ***Subterranean habitat types***

- To maintain the favourable conservation status of subterranean habitat types in ecologically important areas, and the entire subterranean fauna.

	<p>6. Conservation of landscape diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To preserve the traditional extensive and sustainable land use, which maintains the high level of biodiversity, landscape diversity and cultural identity of the landscape in parts of protected areas and in outstanding landscape areas. To preserve the existing landscape diversity and its natural and cultural assets. <p>7. Species conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the favourable status all native animal and plant species. <p>8. The conservation of genetic diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent population fragmentation and re-connect previously connected populations with a view to maintaining gene flow and to ensure the <i>in situ</i> conservation of naturally isolated populations and their increase, where necessary. To ensure the <i>ex situ</i> protection of native flora and fauna whose populations are too small for successful <i>in situ</i> protection. <p>9. Ex situ conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve wild species <i>ex situ</i> when <i>in situ</i> conservation is not possible or is seriously threatened. To conserve native domestic breeds and varieties for the production of food, materials and medicines, and the genetic resources of wild relatives of domesticated breeds and varieties.
Activities for sustainable use of biodiversity components and sustainable development	<p>1. Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish the ecological and social functions of agriculture which contribute to the preservation of rural areas and high biodiversity in these areas, and which are based on sustainable forms of agriculture and the sustainable development of these areas. To expand sustainable agricultural practices based on native genetic resources of plant varieties and domestic animal breeds. To promote market-oriented agricultural policies and activities that comply with the requirements of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components. To preserve the genetic potential of native varieties and breeds.

2. *Forestry*

- To ensure forest conservation and sustainable development in terms of biodiversity and all the ecological, social and production functions of forests.
- To preserve the natural environment and ecological balance in the landscape.
- To maintain the level of population density and land cultivation and improve the quality of life in rural areas.

3. *Hunting*

- To maintain the favourable status of species and habitat types and, where necessary, to improve their status by guiding the development of wild fauna.

4. *Fisheries*

- To manage freshwater-fish populations on the basis of an expert and transparent definition of fish population sizes, while taking into account ecological processes in water ecosystems, the natural load-bearing capacity of the environment and nature-protection guidelines to conserve biodiversity.
- To ensure the sustainable use of biotic resources that are subject to marine fishing and the harvesting of marine organisms, and to conserve biodiversity in marine and coastal habitat types.

5. *Water management*

- To manage and protect waters in a manner so as to preserve biodiversity and to ensure that their use is sustainable.
- To manage waters in an integrated manner, taking into account their dynamics and natural processes and the interconnectedness and mutual dependency of habitat types.

6. *Industry and energy*

- To ensure the competitiveness of industry through sustainable development that conserves biodiversity.
- To ensure reliable and sufficient long-term energy supply that is environmentally acceptable and conserves biodiversity as well as to ensure efficient energy use.

	<p>7. Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the mobility of people and cargo in such a manner that conserves biodiversity. <p>8. Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop more balanced and sustainable tourist products and services by incorporating natural sites of special interest and by taking into account the potential of the entire country and the risk to particular natural sites.
Activities supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	<p>1. Legislative and economic mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enforce the biodiversity conservation measures provided for in the Nature Conservation Act. To enforce the measures for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of the components thereof provided for in the National Environmental Action Programme. <p>2. Spatial planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adequately integrate biodiversity conservation in spatial planning documents and into the procedures for drawing up spatial planning and implementing acts (e.g. vulnerability studies, comprehensive environmental impact assessments and environmental impact assessments), in particular in protected and internationally important areas. To ensure the inclusion of the public in procedures for drawing up and adopting spatial planning documents. <p>3. Regional development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that regional development is based on principles of sustainable development. To promote the development of activities exploiting the developmental potential of areas with preserved biodiversity in a manner that does not threaten biodiversity but conserves it. <p>4. Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To update the list of species and populations in Slovenia. To monitor the state of biodiversity on the basis of a set of indicators. To monitor the impacts of the most important pressures on biodiversity on the basis of a set of indicators. To monitor reactions to the reduction of pressures and also society's willingness to change established behavioural

patterns.

- To provide access to interpretations of collected data and the data themselves, if needed.

5. Research and development of technology

- To expand studies of endangerment and relevant pressures on biodiversity components and their causes.
- To develop tools and alternatives for partners in biodiversity conservation and the use of its components by researching clean technologies and *ex situ* protection technologies.
- To expand relevant key research programmes in systematics, evolution biology, physiology, ecology and genetics.
- To ensure access to research results and studies to facilitate decision-making.

6. Rights to use knowledge

- To enable access to genetic resources by means of environmentally friendly technologies.

7. Education and communication

- To increase the number of environmentally aware interest groups that understand the importance of biodiversity and are familiar with activities that conserve or may threaten biodiversity.
- To ensure that all actors who affect biodiversity in their profession have the specific technical knowledge required for biodiversity conservation.
- To guarantee a satisfactory level of general education providing knowledge on the environment, biology and biodiversity at all stages of the educational process.

8. The exchange of information and co-operation

- To promote decision-making based on available information, the comparison of information and knowledge, and the upgrading and integration of knowledge, and to prevent the duplication of work.

9. International cooperation

- To strengthen international cooperation and improve the results at particular levels and between them.

FRANCE
Strategic goal A: Generate the willingness to act in favour of biodiversity
<p>Target 1 Foster, enrich and share a common nature-oriented culture</p> <p>Target 2 Reinforce mobilisation and citizen initiatives</p> <p>Target 3 Turn biodiversity into a positive issue for decision-makers</p>
Strategic goal B: Preserve life and its ability to evolve
<p>Target 4 Preserve species and their diversity</p> <p>Target 5 Build a green infrastructure including a coherent network of protected areas</p> <p>Target 6 Preserve and restore ecosystems and their functioning</p>
Strategic goal C: Invest in a common good: our ecological capital
<p>Target 7 Include preservation of biodiversity in economic decisions</p> <p>Target 8 Develop innovations for and through biodiversity</p> <p>Target 9 Develop and perpetuate financial and human resources for biodiversity</p> <p>Target 10 Turn biodiversity into a driver for development and for regional cooperation in the overseas entities</p>
Strategic goal D: Ensure sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity
<p>Target 11 Control pressures on biodiversity</p> <p>Target 12 Safeguard sustainability of biological resource use</p> <p>Target 13 Share equitably the benefits arising out of the use of biodiversity on all scales</p>

Strategic goal E: Ensure consistency across policies and the effectiveness of actions

- Target 14 Ensure consistency across public policies on all scales
- Target 15 Ensure ecological efficiency of public and private policies and projects
- Target 16 Develop national and international solidarity amongst territories
- Target 17 Reinforce green diplomacy and international governance for biodiversity

Strategic goal F: Develop, share and promote knowledge

- Target 18 Develop research, organise and perpetuate the production, analysis, sharing and dissemination of knowledge
- Target 19 Improve expertise in order to build capacity to anticipate and to act, mobilising all sources of knowledge
- Target 20 Develop and organise mainstreaming of biodiversity issues in all education and training courses

ITALY	
Vision	<p>Biodiversity and ecosystem services, our natural capital, are preserved, valued and, as far as possible, restored, because of their intrinsic value and so that they can continue to sustain economic prosperity and human well-being on a sustainable basis despite the profound changes taking place at global and local level.</p> <p>To achieve this, the National Strategy has been structured around three key themes, which are outlined in Annex I: § biodiversity and ecosystem services, § biodiversity and climate change, § biodiversity and economic policies.</p>
Strategic goal	<p>In relation to the three pivotal themes, the identification of the three strategic objectives, which are complementary to each other, derives from a careful technical-scientific evaluation that sees the safeguarding and recovery of ecosystem services and their essential relationship with human life as the priority aspect of implementing biodiversity conservation. The strategic objectives aim to guarantee the permanence of the ecosystem services necessary for life, to face the environmental and economic changes in progress, to optimize the processes of synergy between sector policies and environmental protection.</p>
Strategic goal 1	<p>By 2020 to ensure the conservation of biodiversity, understood as the variety of living organisms, their genetic variability and the ecological complexes of which they are part, and to ensure the preservation and restoration of ecosystem services in order to guarantee their key role for life on Earth and human well-being.</p>
Strategic goal 2	<p>By 2020, substantially reduce the impact of climate change on biodiversity in the national territory, defining the appropriate measures to adapt to induced changes and mitigate their effects and increasing the resilience of natural and semi-natural ecosystems.</p>
Strategic goal 3	<p>By 2020, integrate biodiversity conservation into economic and sectoral policies, including as an opportunity for new employment and social development, strengthening understanding of the benefits of ecosystem services and awareness of the costs of their loss.</p>
Areas of work	<p>Due to the cross-cutting nature of the biodiversity issue, which is closely interlinked with most sector policies, the achievement of the strategic objectives is addressed in the following areas of work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Species, habitat, landscape; 2. Protected areas; 3. Genetic resources; 4. Agriculture;

	<p>5. Forests; 6. Internal waters; 7. Marine environment; 8. Infrastructure and transport; 9. Urban areas; 10. Health; 11. Energy; 12. Tourism; 13. Research and innovation; 14. Education, information, communication and participation; 15 Italy and biodiversity in the world.</p>
1. Species, habitat, landscape	<p>The impacts of climate change on biodiversity act through complex interactions, of which it is difficult to fully assess the extent, able to modify both the structure of habitats and their ecological functions, changing the composition of communities and consequently trophic networks, inducing the displacement of species within the biocenosis, thus influencing both the physical elements of the ecosystem and the relationships between species and their ability to survive and this, in particular, for migratory species and the mountain environment. The most direct and immediate effects of climate change in our country are expected to affect mountain environments (Alpine and Apennine); their orographic characteristics, isolation and difficult access have contributed to the preservation of a relative integrity of the natural and cultural heritage with the maintenance of a consequent and extraordinary not only biological but also cultural diversity.</p> <p>Mountain environments are particularly fragile and threatened by climate change, as they are particularly vulnerable: they undergo significant changes caused by even small climatic variations, as demonstrated by fluctuations in the perennial snow limit and historically documented glaciers; high mountain biocenoses are characterised by high ecological stresses, in the sense that abiotic factors (in particular climate) clearly prevail over biotic ones; the high biodiversity and the concentration of endemisms present in most mountain biocenoses, as well as their low migration capacity, make most Alpine and Apennine species highly vulnerable; § the reduction of snow cover, generally able to isolate the soil from the surrounding environment by keeping the temperature close to 0° C and creating a favourable environment for microbial activity, increases the frequency of freezing and thawing cycles of the soil, causing an increase in mortality of the root system and microbial biomass.</p>

2. Protected areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to promote an effective national policy for protected areas, organically included in the strategies for the conservation of nature and in those for the economic and territorial development of the country, based on the identification of common and differentiated, far-sighted and ambitious objectives and the strategies to be adopted to achieve them; 2. to lay the foundations for a real systemic approach to protected areas by favouring, in particular, the creation and strengthening, where existing, of technical structures at state, regional and provincial level able to guarantee, through assistance and the provision of qualified services, the development of the protected areas system in terms of ecological, social and economic performance; 3. to conclude as soon as possible the approval process for the planning, management and socio-economic development of national and regional protected areas, including specific conservation measures for habitats and species of community interest, if any, and to monitor their effectiveness for the conservation of biodiversity; 4. to make protected areas effective focal points of research and monitoring networks on the territory for biodiversity issues and a privileged forum for collaboration with the world of research; 5. make up for delays in the establishment and start-up of marine protected areas; 6. support the protected areas system with adequate funding.
3. Genetic resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to achieve the third objective of the CBD for a fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources; 2. to promote knowledge about the national and international heritage of genetic resources (nature, distribution, conservation status), forms of sustainable use, the analysis of their contribution to the national economy, as well as the heritage of traditional knowledge related to their use; 3. increase awareness of the opportunities arising from the use of genetic resources and the risks associated with genetic erosion and pollution through information, communication and awareness raising programmes; 4. achieve the objectives of the European Plant Conservation Strategy (EPCS), the European reference of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) on plant genetic resources; 5. improve the contribution of in-situ and ex-situ conservation to maximise the conservation and recovery of biodiversity, ecosystem services and economic benefits, and to facilitate adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change; 6. safeguard certain ancestral species of agricultural crops and livestock varieties at risk of disappearance or genetic pollution; 7. to prevent genetic pollution of the wild in the breeding of terrestrial and marine animal species and in repopulation activities;

	8. mitigate the genetic impact of non-native species.
4. Agriculture	<p>1. to promote the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and the protection and dissemination of high nature value farming and forestry systems (HNV);</p> <p>2. maintain and, where necessary, recover ecosystem services of the agricultural environment during the damage phase due in particular to the impact of chemicals, loss of soil and soil biodiversity, maintenance of connectivity, air, soil and water pollution;</p> <p>3. to promote the protection of the territory (in particular in marginal areas or areas subject to marginalisation and abandonment) through integrated policies that favour sustainable agriculture with benefits for biodiversity, for the maintenance of hydrogeological and nutrient balances, avoiding the abandonment and/or marginalisation of agricultural areas (application of cross-compliance, which makes the farmer also assume the role of guardian of his land);</p> <p>4. to promote the protection and enhancement of local and indigenous species;</p> <p>5. to implement the registries of breeding species, in order to census and monitor the population of pure indigenous species;</p> <p>6. promote the use of land according to its aptitude/vocation and promote the protection and enhancement of local and autochthonous species, also assessing the need and opportunity to modify crops and varieties on the basis of climatic trends;</p> <p>7. to favour the maintenance of ecosystems and the rural landscape through a targeted management of agricultural land in order to create and/or maintain a sort of "green infrastructure".</p>
5. Forests	<p>1. to take advantage of the support opportunities offered by forestry measures in the Rural Development Plans, with particular reference to forest environmental measures and Natura 2000 payments;</p> <p>2. to safeguard the territorial integrity, surface area, structure and phytosanitary status of the national forest heritage by implementing the principles of sustainable forest management and ensuring continuous monitoring of the conservation status of forests that can detect any problems at an early stage;</p> <p>3. to protect the diversity and complexity of the landscape and biological complexity of forest ecosystems by enhancing their ecological connectivity, also through reforestation interventions carried out according to modern criteria and respectful of genetic diversity with regard to the choice of forest reproductive material; to implement measures aimed at the adoption of forest production systems capable of preventing the physical, chemical and biological degradation of forest soils;</p> <p>4. contribute to the mitigation of climate change by improving the contribution of forest environments to the carbon cycle by implementing synergies between existing intervention instruments;</p> <p>5. to promote the restoration and maintenance of the eco-systemic services of forest formations with particular regard to the function of hydrogeological defence, water regulation and the maintenance of their quantity and quality;</p>

	<p>6. to restore the forest potential damaged by climatic events, plant diseases and fires with native species, even if not rapidly growing;</p> <p>7. to promote the efficiency and harmonisation of monitoring activities and data collection systems, at regional, national and European level, in order to aggregate results and make them comparable;</p> <p>8. to develop adequate levels of integrated planning between the agro-forestry, environmental, basin and urban-infrastructure sectors;</p> <p>9. to promote forms of integrated forest fauna management, in the awareness that wildlife is an essential component of forest ecosystems;</p> <p>10. to encourage and support rational forms of grazing, which take into account the sustainable load, in order to guarantee the harmony between biological and socioeconomic processes interacting with the aim of safeguarding the forest;</p> <p>11. to promote interdisciplinary research projects, which assess the multifunctional aspects of sustainable forest system management, in order to maintain a high level of biodiversity, to better understand the impact of climate change, to combat the degradation of forest ecosystems and to promote the well-being of local communities;</p> <p>12. raise awareness among public opinion and administrations at various territorial levels on the opportunity to enhance the non-monetary services offered by forest resources through the most appropriate communication tools;</p> <p>13. to foster a policy of cooperation with countries that have important commercial relations with Italy in the forest products market promoting the sustainable management of their forest areas;</p> <p>14. to increase the forest certification process, with particular regard to the two brands present in Italy, FSC and PEFC.</p>
6. Internal waters	<p>1. protect and preserve inland water ecosystems at river basin scale, counteracting their degradation and loss of biodiversity and, where possible, promoting their restoration, in order to ensure their vitality and functionality and the production of the ecosystem services derived from them, mainly for food and water supply but also for their capacity to mitigate the effects of climate change;</p> <p>2. ensure the integration of the conservation needs of biodiversity of inland water ecosystems and related ecosystem services into economic and sectoral policies, strengthening the understanding of the benefits arising and the costs of their loss;</p> <p>3. to ensure the sustainable use of water systems (water, sediment, biota), through integrated planning involving the harmonisation of competing uses associated with the many human activities related to inland water;</p> <p>4. to improve knowledge of the overall state of aquatic systems, in order to understand the effects of impacts of human activities and climate change on physical systems and associated biological processes;</p>

	5. to contain the anthropic pressure on inland waters exerted by the tourist demand also through the diversification of seasonality and the ways of fruition.
7. Marine environment	<p>1. protect and preserve the marine-coastal environment, combating its degradation and loss of biodiversity and, where possible, maintaining and/or restoring optimal conditions of marine ecosystems, in order to ensure high levels of marine vitality and functionality and the production of ecosystem services derived from it, including the capacity to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change;</p> <p>2. ensure the integration of the conservation needs of marine and coastal biodiversity and related ecosystem services into economic and sectoral policies, strengthening the understanding of the benefits arising from them and the costs caused by their loss;</p> <p>3. ensure the sustainable use of resources in the marine and coastal environment through the application of an ecosystem approach to the long-term management of the many human activities related to the sea;</p> <p>4. to promote the development of tools for the assessment of ecosystem services derived from marine and coastal environments that can be used for the development of sector policies and integrated into planning and programming processes;</p> <p>5. to deepen knowledge and fill knowledge gaps on the consistency, characteristics, conservation status of marine habitats and species as well as direct and indirect threat factors;</p> <p>6. improve through scientific research the knowledge of the biological and ecological status of the marine and coastal environment, in order to understand, prevent and mitigate the loss of biodiversity caused by impacts from human activities and climate change;</p> <p>7. to promote the establishment of a network of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean Sea, ecologically representative and effectively managed, which can be monitored with standardised methods to assess the effects in terms of efficiency in biodiversity protection and strengthening of ecosystem services;</p> <p>8. contain the anthropic pressure on coastal marine environments exerted by the tourist demand also through the diversification of seasonality and fruition methods;</p> <p>9. develop and implement integrated policies for the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment on a sub-regional, regional and global scale, in cooperation with other coastal States in the framework of relevant international agreements and conventions;</p> <p>10. promote the dissemination of the knowledge and expertise necessary to recognise, appreciate and assess marine biodiversity by promoting its sustainable use;</p>

	11. to support actions to integrate marine and maritime research (on means and infrastructure for transport and use of marine resources), in order to integrate the culture of biodiversity protection with the innovation of products and processes and services of the sea economy.
8. Infrastructure and transport	<p>1. favour the optimisation of existing networks over the construction of new major works;</p> <p>2. to carry out a weighted assessment of the efficiency standards of the infrastructures with respect to their functionality and the ecosystem values/services of the territory concerned by the interventions, containing and limiting environmental fragmentation;</p> <p>3. to avoid further urban sprawl and city-corridor sprawl by adopting rules, qualitative criteria and quantitative limits for urbanised parts and road networks that take into account the rank, distribution and functionality of natural resource systems;</p> <p>4. to limit the consumption of non-anthropised land by favouring the recovery and/or extension, where possible, of existing infrastructure;</p> <p>5. integrate mobility, infrastructure and transport policies into spatial planning, in order to synchronise the effects on environmental and biodiversity components;</p> <p>6. safeguarding natural areas and habitats;</p> <p>7. verify the effectiveness of the application: i. of the SEA for the integration of environmental issues in the formation of sustainable plans and programmes, with particular reference also to mobility and transport management, thus allowing to define on the basis of indicators and explicit qualitative-quantitative objectives (containment of land consumption, natural resources, emissions), an orientation towards the sustainability of the sector plans; ii. EIA in order to assess the potential effects that the implementation of a project, whether linear or punctual, may have on habitats and animal and plant species present in a large area; iii. the VincA in order to identify and assess the possible effects that a project may have on habitats and species of Community interest and on Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>8. identify mitigation solutions to the impacts of infrastructure construction and operation;</p> <p>9. identify environmental compensation measures where residual impacts are generated that cannot be mitigated.</p> <p>10. apply the procedures of the landscape report ex D.P.C.M. 12/12/2005 for the identification of the best solutions for the integration of infrastructures with the landscape and natural context;</p> <p>11. to mitigate noise, light and air pollution through appropriate mitigation solutions that include green areas and the maintenance/creation of ecological corridors and natural habitats.</p>
9. Urban areas	1. limiting the consumption of unmanaged soil;

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. protecting and preserving urban ecosystems, even if residual; 3. ensuring the integration of biodiversity conservation needs into urban systems, with particular reference to the maintenance of corridors and ecological connectivity; 4. to ensure the sustainable use of resources in urban areas; 5. to improve knowledge of the ecological status of urban environments for a better understanding of their potential role in maintaining ecosystem services and quality of life in this area; 6. to promote the recovery of brownfield sites in urban areas by integrating permeable soil and natural areas; 7. integration in local urban planning of green plans; 8. application of the SEA for the integration of environmental issues in the formation of sustainable plans and programmes; 9. inclusion in municipal building regulations of the possibility to make innovative choices for building restoration and new buildings, such as garden roofs and vegetal walls; 10. recover natural areas within cities, with particular reference to green areas, wetlands and riparian strips, guaranteeing the maintenance of natural habitats also in urban areas; 11. improve the knowledge of the ecological state of the urban environment, in order to involve citizens in understanding the impacts of human activities and climate change on biodiversity;
10. Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the integration of aspects of importance for public health in plans and programmes for the protection and conservation of biodiversity through the development of cognitive tools (such as databases of interest, indicators, ad hoc monitoring projects of species of interest for health risk and human well-being) and operational tools (such as guidelines for integrated environmental management of toxic and/or allergenic species and vector insects); 2. increasing awareness in the population of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for health protection through the integration of issues in environmental education policies; 3. the promotion of biodiversity conservation for the protection of health and wellbeing in actions and projects in local, negotiated, intergovernmental and intersectoral contexts; 4. deepening the knowledge of health risks and impacts on biodiversity related to climate change and variability; 5. the protection and sustainable management of plant and animal species important for the conservation of food production and nutritional security; 6. the strengthening of health and environmental early warning and response systems to emerging risks from alien species; 7. the prevention of diseases carried by specific vectors and their control through integrated environmental management; 8. the protection and sustainable management of plant and animal species necessary for therapeutic purposes and

	<p>biomedical research;</p> <p>9. The strengthening at national level of the integration between biodiversity conservation and human health and well-being.</p>
11. Energy	<p>1. promote the sustainability of energy crops by reiterating the need to focus on short supply chains, which have truly advantageous energy (and carbon) balances and which do not cause loss of biodiversity and soil;</p> <p>2. identify solutions to mitigate the impacts of infrastructure construction and operation;</p> <p>3. limit the consumption of non-anthropogenic land by favouring extensions of existing infrastructure wherever possible;</p> <p>4. safeguard natural areas and habitats;</p> <p>5. to integrate energy policies into spatial planning, for a synchronic weighting of the effects on environmental and biodiversity components;</p> <p>6. applying the SEA for the integration of environmental issues in the formation of sustainable energy plans and programmes;</p> <p>7. apply the procedures of the landscape report ex D.P.C.M. 12/12/2005 for the identification of the best solutions for the integration of infrastructures with the landscape and natural context;</p> <p>8. encourage the mitigation of noise, light, air, soil and magnetic pollution through the identification of forms of mitigation involving green areas and the maintenance/creation of ecological corridors and natural habitats.</p>
12. Tourism	<p>1. prevent and minimize impacts on the components of biodiversity and landscape resulting from tourism activity and encourage restoration actions;</p> <p>2. promote the integration between conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and tourism development;</p> <p>3. to ensure basic information, including through specific indicators, that allows for assessments and informed decisions to be made at all levels on tourism and biodiversity;</p> <p>4. to promote education, training, information and awareness raising on the issues of sustainable tourism and critical resource consumption;</p> <p>5. promote, with a view to sustainable tourism, the national image on world markets, enhancing biodiversity, resources and the characteristics of the different territorial areas.</p>
13. Research and innovation	<p>1. Continue the process of analysis of mechanisms to improve the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the long-term well-being of humanity and sustainable development, paying particular attention to the specific need to develop and maintain the technical-scientific capacity of developing countries with the main biodiversity issues (omissis).</p> <p>2. Support cooperation between countries, relevant international organisations, research institutes and NGOs for further monitoring of biodiversity, optimising the effective network of monitoring schemes already in place.</p>

	<p>3. Collect data on biodiversity, including those related to indicators suitable for human well-being: reliable, comparable and interoperable indicators, and develop global systems for the exchange of scientific knowledge, best practices, technologies and innovation, referring to existing organizations, processes and mechanisms.</p> <p>4. Promote comprehensive and targeted research and capacity building at all levels related to biodiversity and ecosystem services, leaving room for the different skills of each country and improving the development and widespread use of cutting-edge technologies for monitoring the state and evolution of biodiversity, as part of a global environmental assessment.</p>
14. Education, information, communication and participation	<p>1. make information on the value of biodiversity clear, accessible and comprehensible to all;</p> <p>2. to strengthen the role of education, information and communication as factors of awareness and perception of environmental issues in general and of the objectives of this Strategy in particular;</p> <p>3. to improve the specific training of educators;</p> <p>4. to encourage the comparison, sharing and exchange of good practices among those working in the field of education on environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation;</p> <p>5. to redirect educational initiatives towards change and the development of reflective and critical thinking on the issue of biodiversity by encouraging the adoption of responsible behaviour;</p> <p>6. improve the level of information, training and awareness of policy makers and administrators on the importance of biodiversity;</p> <p>7. to include biodiversity as an aspect of sustainability in school curricula, both within existing disciplines and in interdisciplinary and project spaces;</p> <p>8. promote the use of participatory processes as key tools for biodiversity protection.</p>
15 Italy and biodiversity in the world	<p>1. strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, so that effective global implementation of the CBD and the integration of biodiversity into global processes is pursued;</p> <p>2. to increase in real terms the financial resources allocated to projects that directly promote biodiversity, including by increasing the overall contribution to biodiversity of EU member states through a substantial 4th Consolidation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF);</p> <p>3. drastically reduce the impact of international interventions and trade on biodiversity and ecosystem services on a global scale, starting from the identification and assessment of the main effects of these activities on biodiversity in third countries.</p>

SWITZERLAND

By 2020, the use of natural resources and interventions involving them are sustainable so that the conservation of ecosystems and their services and of species and their genetic diversity is ensured.

1. Spatial planning

- Spatial Planning Act
- Planning and design of infrastructure
- Restoration and compensation measures

2. Forestry

- Forest Policy 2020: Conserve biodiversity in the forest
- Develop near-natural silviculture further
- Forest reserves, species promotion, deadwood and varied structures
- Ensure ecological connection

3. Agriculture

- Increase the quality of existing ecological compensation areas and their connection
- Agricultural Policy 2014–2017
- Optimise proof of ecological performance
- Reduce ammonia emissions
- Develop agricultural consultancy services and research

4. Hunting and fishing

- Retain, verify and adapt sustainability
- Promote supra-regional thinking, planning and action
- Issue instructions for the cantons
- Promote quiet zones for wild animals
- Improve fish habitats
- Guarantee species protection and population regulation to minimise damage

5. Tourism, sport and leisure

- Integrate biodiversity into sport and tourism policy
- Control tourism, sport and leisure activities
- Protect remote areas from disturbances

6. Transport

- Avoid new separation effects
- Connect habitats and populations

7. Renewable energies

- Coordination with Energy Strategy 2050

8. Sites, buildings and facilities in federal ownership

- Consideration of biodiversity during use and use conversion

9. Production, services/trade and consumption

- Market-based instruments and incentives
- Public procurement
- Sustainability in trade, and in investment and economic policy
- Impacts of national decisions on global biodiversity
- Risks and opportunities of biodiversity for the economy

By 2020, an ecological infrastructure consisting of protected and connected areas is developed. The state of threatened habitats is improved.

- By 2020, Switzerland shall develop an ecological infrastructure that shall ensure the fulfilment of all of the important functions of ecosystems and the conservation of all important natural and near-natural habitats.
- To conserve important areas for Swiss biodiversity, the Swiss protection system shall be extended and upgraded where necessary
- The protection in existing protected areas with lower requirements in terms of biodiversity protection (e.g. hunting reserves, aquatic and migratory

<p>bird reserves) shall be extended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The updating of the REN (National Ecological Network) shall define the exact spatial requirement for connection areas in relation to the protected areas.
<p><i>By 2020, the conservation status of the populations of national priority species is improved and their extinction prevented insofar as possible. The spread of invasive alien species with the potential to cause damage is contained.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swiss Species Promotion Concept (Konzept Artenförderung Schweiz), the Con-federation defines the objectives to be pursued by Switzerland in the area of species promotion, how it sets priorities, the basis on which it negotiates, and the strategies and measures implemented to safeguard the species. A national strategy shall be created and implemented to prevent the import and spread of invasive alien species with the potential to cause damage.
<p><i>By 2020, genetic impoverishment is decelerated and, if possible, halted. The conserva-tion and sustainable use of genetic resources, including that of livestock and crops, is ensured.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The genetic resources available in Switzerland shall be surveyed so that focal areas can be correctly identified in relation to conservation measures. The genetic variability of species shall be developed as a criterion and taken into account in the definition of protected or connected areas. Current measures (e.g. national action plans, gene banks, microbiological culture collections, zoological and botanical gardens) for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic diversity shall be continued and further developed. The Nagoya Protocol shall be ratified by Switzerland as soon as possible
<p><i>By 2020, the negative impacts of existing financial incentives on biodiversity are identified and avoided, if possible. Where appropriate, new positive incentives are created.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing incentives in the tax and funding system must be optimised in such a way that they do not run counter to planning requirements but support them. In many cases, corresponding studies are already under way (e.g. agricultural policy, forest policy).
<p><i>By 2020, ecosystem services are recorded quantitatively. This enables their considera-tion in the measurement of welfare as complementary indicators to gross domestic product and in regulatory impact assessments.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Confederation commissioned the compilation of a catalogue of 23 ecosystem services that are of particular benefit to the Swiss population. These shall be measured using simple indicators.
<p><i>By 2020, sufficient knowledge about biodiversity is available to society and provides the basis for the universal understanding of biodiversity as a central pillar of life, and for its consideration in relevant decision-making processes.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and awareness-raising: through communication activities, the Confedera-tion, cantons and communes shall increase the awareness of all

actors from society, policy and the economy as to the consequences of their actions and their consumption on biodiversity and the ecosystem services and how they can contribute to the conservation of both.

By 2020, biodiversity in settlement areas is promoted so that settlement areas contribute to the connection of habitats, settlement-specific species are conserved and the population is able to experience nature in the residential environment and in local recreational areas.

- The potential offered by spatial planning for ecological connection and for the creation and maintenance of open and green spaces in settlement areas is not fully exploited by current practice. Biodiversity must also be able to fulfil its wide-ranging functions within settlements and in as many areas as possible.

By 2020, Switzerland's commitment to the conservation of global biodiversity at international level is strengthened.

- The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization¹⁹⁷ shall be ratified in Switzerland as soon as possible. This shall create a legal basis that will guarantee compliance with national regulations on the access to genetic resources. This will enable the guaranteeing of fair and equitable benefit sharing.

By 2020, the monitoring of changes in ecosystems and in species and genetic diversity is ensured.

- Important data sources are already available today in the context of existing monitoring programmes. These include, inter alia, Biodiversity and Landscape Monitoring Switzerland, the National Forest Inventory (NFI), the Swiss Federal Statistical Office's area statistics, the Federal Office of Agriculture's agricultural environmental monitoring and the Federal Office for Topography Swisstopo's topographical model. The gaps that still exist in the data shall be filled in the context of these programmes. New parameters shall be defined and selected as indicators based on the applicable strategy.