ALPENKONVENTION
CONVENTION ALPINE
ALPSKA KONVENCIJA
CONVENZIONE DELLE ALPI

Tagung der Alpenkonferenz
Réunion de la Conférence alpine
Sessione della Conferenza delle Alpi
Zasedanje Alpske konference

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XVII

A3

EN

06-10-2022

ANNEX

1 Activity Report of the Alpine Biodiversity Board for the period 2021-2022 (EN)

ALPENKONVENTION
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ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE
ALPINE BIODIVERSITY BOARD
FOR THE PERIOD 2021-2022
(BETWEEN THE XVI AND XVII MEETINGS OF THE ALPINE CONFERENCE)

1. Overview of the mandate given by the XVI Alpine Conference

Summary of the objectives according to the 2021-2022 mandate or work programme
In the XVI Alpine Conference, the ABB mandate was redefined up to the XVII Alpine Conference: • *Identification of a series of indicators relevant to mountain biodiversity, complementing and updating the indicators of the "Ecological Network" platform; indicators can serve as a starting point for more comprehensive and joint monitoring in Alpine countries;* • *Jointly work on a potential target for the Alpine Convention that includes vulnerable/threatened ecosystems such as mountains, also through the planning of a specific funded project (Alpine Space Programme);* • *Organise actions at several institutional levels to urge the importance of a specificity of mountain biodiversity both in international and national strategies;* • *Contribute to reaching the 2050 Alpine Climate Targets by working closely with the Alpine Climate Board on implementing the Pathways IP_Eco1: "Protection and management of vulnerable and Alpine specific landscapes and ecosystems", and IP_Eco2: "Enhance transboundary cooperation on ecological connectivity".*

2. Meetings

Summary of the meetings held (date, place, main topics and milestones)
• 21 April 2021 – First ABB meeting for the new mandate 2021-2022, held virtually. • 5 August 2021 – Second ABB meeting: Set of indicators to be identified; analysis of any potential development of the activities through design assumptions; involvement of ABB activity in the various important international sessions, in particular the IUCN meeting and that of the CBD. • 15-16 December 2021 - **Alpine and Carpathian Biodiversity Forum.** This event, held virtually, brought together experts and political representatives from mountain regions around the world. During the forum the main conclusions and recommendations were collected. These conclusions and recommendations are aimed at experts and those who want to put them into practice.

- 21 January 2022 - fourth ABB meeting: examination of the first results of the work of the different CGs + discussion and decisions on the next steps of ABB in view of the fifth meeting.
- 1 April 2022 - fifth ABB meeting: discussion of the project proposal, the Memorandum of Cooperation with the CBD-CC and the draft mandate and the useful documents in view of the next PC.

3. Activities carried out

Synthetic description of further activities carried out (including outreach and communication activities)

- ***13 January 2021 - Mountain Biodiversity Day. This was a special event on mountain biodiversity held virtually. The event served as a platform for those working in the field of mountain biodiversity to discuss effective tools and mechanisms to protect this precious biodiversity.***

In order to streamline the most important activities, the different tasks of the ABB were divided amongst three "Core Groups" composed of the ABB members interested and qualified for each of the topics.

- ***Core Group on the identification/selection of relevant indicators of Alpine biodiversity***

The work of so-called Core Group 1 started from the analysis of the relevant indicators for the specificity of mountain biodiversity.

The adoption of indicators that promote the conservation of mountain biodiversity will help realize the CBD vision of "Living in harmony with nature" by 2050 and consider goals and targets of the GBF post-2020.

The indicators suggested in CBD / SBSTTA / 24 / 3Add.1 are divided into three groups:

- Headline: a minimum set of high-level indicators that can be used to monitor national, regional, and global progress on GBF goals and targets;
- Component: a set of indicators to monitor each component of each goal and target of the GBF;
- Complementary: a set of indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis of each objective and target.

As a result of the common discussion and of the desk research, Core group 1 identified a set of indicators that are suitable to monitor the specificity of mountain biodiversity. A specific set of indicators for the Alpine region, organised on the basis of the most widely used ones in the scientific literature, were selected in consultation with partners and experts based on specific criteria:

- (Meta)data publicly available;
- Methodology for data product published or peer reviewed;

- Evidence for regular update of the indicator;
- Mechanism for maintenance of the indicator;
- Can be disaggregated for mountains.

- ***Core Group for jointly working on a potential target for the Alpine Convention that includes vulnerable/threatened ecosystems such as mountains, also through the planning of a specific funded project***

The indicators identified in the context of Core Group 1 have merged into the work of Core Group 2 for the development of a project proposal for monitoring ecosystems and biodiversity in the Alps, based on common cartography on which to develop it more efficiently and effectively in a systemic, homogeneous, and pan-alpine way.

Objectives:

- to develop an IT tool for mapping and evaluating biodiversity;
- to develop a homogenous pan-Alpine methodology;
- to build a technical package, a knowledge replicable tool useful to planners, both on a large scale and on a local scale.

The project proposal develop until now takes into account the various partial experiences matured and in progress for a pan-Alpine system. The proposal involves the construction of a computerized technical tool for Mapping, Assessing and Monitoring Ecosystems and Biodiversity in the Alps.

- ***Core Group to organise actions at several institutional levels to urge the importance of a specificity of mountain biodiversity both in international and national strategies***

The work of Core Group 3 was aimed at strengthening the existing collaborations and at implementing new international partnerships. Amongst other things, the Core Group conducted and inventory of the relevant ongoing international processes as well as of the international events and for a where the instances of mountain biodiversity could be raised and advocated for. Additionally, Core Group 3 identified possible priorities, deliverables, objectives, partnership opportunities for the ABB.

4. Outputs and results

Description of the main outputs and results achieved
• Identification of the set of indicators for monitoring mountain biodiversity. • Joint work for the development of a project proposal that takes into account the set of indicators identified and that develops an IT monitoring tool for mountain biodiversity. The project will be finalized and possibly submitted for application to a suitable financing mechanism during the next AC Presidency (2022-2023).

- The Alpine-Carpathian Biodiversity Forum complemented and reinforced the positions and conclusions of the "Declaration of the XVI Alpine Conference on the Protection of Mountain Biodiversity and its Promotion at International Level" adopted by the XVI Alpine Conference. It also complemented and reinforced the S4C – Science for the Carpathians initiative and the Forum Carpaticum, established in 2008, connecting scientists in Central Europe, with the aim of defining research priorities for the region and enhancing international collaboration with partners from outside the Carpathians. The main purpose of the Alpine-Carpathian Biodiversity Forum was to open a discussion with experts at national and international level about issues and critical aspects related to the protection of mountain biodiversity.
- Strengthening of existing collaborations and implementation of new partnerships at an international level. The state of development of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (UN DER) has been studied; International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development: proposed joint initiative among ABB/AC, Mountain Partnerships, UNEP-SCC to enhance the ABB/AC visibility and simultaneous promotion of the AC.
- Regarding this last point and in the wake of the Alpine and Carpathian Biodiversity Forum of December 2021, the organization of a new Forum is planned at a higher level with the title "***Mountain biodiversity from 2002 to 2022"***, in order to provide an overview of the progress and the significant achievements in the past 20 years from Alpine (ABB-PSAC), Carpathian (UNEP-SCC) and Global (Mountain Partnership Secretariat-FAO) perspective and strategic approach for the future. This event will be in line with the UN resolution (UNDOC/GEN/N21/399/09) and the outcomes of the Alpine and Carpathian Biodiversity Forum, contributing to elevate mountain biodiversity and mountain ecosystems at the international environmental agendas, including the CBD and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, also in view of the effects of climate change on mountain biodiversity.

5. Cooperation

Description of cooperation developed with other Alpine Convention bodies and further relevant partners and processes, and of the resulting benefits
Cooperation with UNEP/Secretariat of Carpathian Convention - Promotion of the recognition of a mountain approach in the relevant global biodiversity related processes; - Like the CBD post-2020 process; - Contribution to the renewal of the trilateral Memorandum of Cooperation Alpine Convention/Carpathian Convention/Convention on Biological Diversity. ***Continuation and strengthening of the existing collaborations:*** - UN Global Biodiversity Framework: the ABB joined the efforts for the recognition on the specificity of alpine and mountain biodiversity; - Analysis and hypotheses for drafting policy briefs;

- Consolidation and strengthening collaborations with ACB members, with particular reference to the definition and implementation of the strategic pathways of the Climate Action Plan of the Alpine Convention;
- Involving PSAC in the CG3;
- Involving the chairs of EUSALP AG 7 and AG 6 to the next ABB meeting to learn more about existing and future work.

Exploring opportunities for new collaboration and establishing new partnerships

- UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (UN DER): it has been suggested that ABB also promote through the PC. In this sense, AC could contribute submitting to UN a draft proposal from the PC
- International Year of Mountains - Proposed joint initiative among ABB/AC, Mountain Partnerships, UNEP-SCC

6. Attachments

List of the documents attached to this report, such as papers proposed for approval by the XVII Alpine Conference (thematic reports, guidelines, statements etc.) and supporting documents (workshop proceedings, survey reports, communication materials etc.). *Please kindly provide a PDF file of each attachment. Do not include the minutes of regular meetings!*

- Alpine and Carpathian Biodiversity Forum 15-16 December 2021 – Conclusions and Recommendations
- Selected indicators for Alpine Biodiversity specificity (CG1)
- Draft project application form on Mapping, Assessing and Monitoring Ecosystems and Biodiversity in the Alps (CG2)
- Calendar of relevant events for the promotion of Alpine Biodiversity (CG3)

Alpine Biodiversity Board

Alpine and Carpathian Biodiversity Forum 15-16 December 2021 – Conclusions and Recommendations

The XV Alpine Conference established the Alpine Biodiversity Board (ABB) in order to comply with the requirements of the Protocol to the Alpine Convention on Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation.

The Alpine-Carpathian Biodiversity Forum complements and reinforces the positions and conclusions of the "Declaration on the Protection of Mountain Biodiversity and its Promotion at International Level" adopted by the XVI Alpine Conference.

It also complements and reinforces the S4C[1] – Science for the Carpathians initiative and the Forum Carpaticum, established in 2008, connecting scientists in Central Europe, defining research priorities for the region and enhancing international collaboration with partners from outside the Carpathians.

The main purpose of the Alpine-Carpathian Biodiversity Forum (hereafter the Forum) is to open a discussion with experts at national and international level about issues and critical aspects related to the protection of mountain biodiversity.

Hereafter are listed the main outcomes of the Forum summarised in a set of conclusions and recommendations, which should define the way forward in the development of the future initiatives related to the protection of mountain biodiversity as well as to raise awareness on the importance of sustainable mountain development, in accordance with the theme and main message of this year's International Mountain Day (IMD)[2] on sustainable mountain tourism, and in line with the recent UN Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 2021, adopted on 28 December 2021, Proclaiming 2022 the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development.[3]

1 http://carpathianscience.org/about/
2 https://www.fao.org/international-mountain-day/en/
3 https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/399/09/PDF/N2139909.pdf?OpenElement

Forum conclusions

- Biodiversity needs global protection. Promoting international cooperation is therefore essential to support the conservation of the biological diversity.
- The role of international conventions is particularly important for the cross-border mountain areas, and the macro-regional strategies are also important, but it is necessary to start with the cooperation tools already available.
- The governance of mountain areas is complex, there are many stakeholders who are part of it at international and national level with specific roles, different expectations and priorities,
- Considering the complexity of mountain governance, connecting the stakeholders and policy makers at the local, central and international level, as well as promoting the bottom-up approach with greater involvement of NGOs is strongly needed.
- Mountain areas have an eco-social and human capital and offer a wide range of ecosystem services, they are important in maintaning the resources necessary for the protection of habitats and they play an essential role in addressing the triple planetary crisis: climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, pollution and waste. Biodiversity is a priority and needs to be integrated into all sectoral development strategies, actions and plans and considered as a strategic management element.
- The sustainable management of the specific Alpine and Carpathian landscapes and their ecosystems is essential to ensure the maintenance, resilience and promotion of biodiversity and therefore the supply and restoration of important ecosystems and services.
- Features referring not only to ecosystem services but also to connectivity are extremely useful for land use planning in the mountain areas.
- Currently, unfortunately the ecological corridors are not always sufficiently considered in the land use planning, and in the environmental assessments.
- There is still an insufficient understanding of the importance of ecological connectivity. The physiognomic-structural definition of mountain areas is important.
- A common knowledge base and ecological-environmental assessment of ecosystems, habitats and biodiversity is also needed.
- To ensure the balance between human beings and nature it would be extremely important to promote the integration of biodiversity and ecological connectivity within the land use planning and for the development of more informed, multidisciplinary, evidence-based spatial planning tools. Therefore, knowledge of the territory, including the distribution of habitats, and the production of technical tools useful for land use planning, are essential for the development of strategies, in line with the need to conserve the natural heritage.

- The specificity of Alpine and Carpathian biodiversity, and mountain biodiversity more in generally, differs from other biogeographical ecosystems due to the altitude gradient, it is therefore necessary to develop a system of indicators capable of representing this specificity. These indicators shall allow a thorough assessment of the conservation of mountain biodiversity in line with the CBD and with its objectives for 2050.
- Biodiversity issues are evolving due to climate change. In order to determine its impacts on ecosystem services, it is essential to develop reliable indicators and consistent monitoring.
- There are numerous research projects and many local monitoring initiatives with different objectives and heterogeneous approaches. The dialogue and coordination among these initiatives shall be ensured to strengthen the impact of the single initiatives.
- The harmonization of the basic knowledge of mountain biodiversity remains a priority, with reference to the cartography, as well as to the biodiversity data, to be associated to the habitats in order to estimate the ecological value and the conservation status
- The lack of accurate cartographic systems is one of the main critical issues that still need to be overcome both at the Alpine and Carpathian levels.
- It is essential to have a common cartography for the mountain regions, particularly for the Alps. Several good practices were presented during the forum. In particular:
    - The "Carta della Natura"[4] is an Italian project coordinated by the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)[5]. It aims at identifying the state of the environment, highlighting the habitat distribution, the natural resources and values and territorial vulnerability. "Carta della Natura" might be extended to other geographical context: the project could be implemented in territorial contexts defined by ecosystems rather than national ones. For this reason it was proposed to extend it to the entire Alpine arc.
    - The "Alpine Convention Atlas" [6], is a repository that can contain significant elements for a large-scale assessment and which enables the management, visualisation and dissemination of Alpine-wide data collected in the scope of the Alpine Convention's activities. The Atlas might be extended to other geographical contexts.
- As climate change leads to changes in species, habitats and ecological processes, the ecological connectivity of protected areas and other conservation areas plays a particularly crucial role in ensuring ecosystem services in the Alps.
- The development of an habitat map is necessary for ecosystems and habitats inside and outside protected areas (for which less data is available). Existing maps, which should support planning authorities, are not sufficiently developed for all areas.

[4] https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/servizi/sistema-carta-della-natura
[5] Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA) - https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/en/istitute
[6] https://www.atlas.alpconv.org

- Natural disturbance regimes will continue to shift with climate change in both the Alps and the Carpathians. Altered disturbance vulnerabilities, for instance to wind and insects, derive also from the legacy of historic forest management. This history has simplified species composition, stand structural conditions, and patch mosaics at landscape scales. Addressing climate and disturbance vulnerabilities requires adaptative responses, such as diversification of landscape composition and management for plant species with future adapted traits. This is needed both to conserve forest-dwelling biodiversity and to sustain critical ecosystem services.
- Adpatation to climate change will require a portfolio of forest maangement strategies, producing tradeoffs between the types of habitats favored (e.g. early vs.late seral) and the mix of ecosystem service co-benefits (e.g. carbon storage, flood control, woods products, etc.). How to best optimize beta diversity in habitats, while also considering ecosystem services, is thus a central challenge for adaptive forest management in the face of climate change.

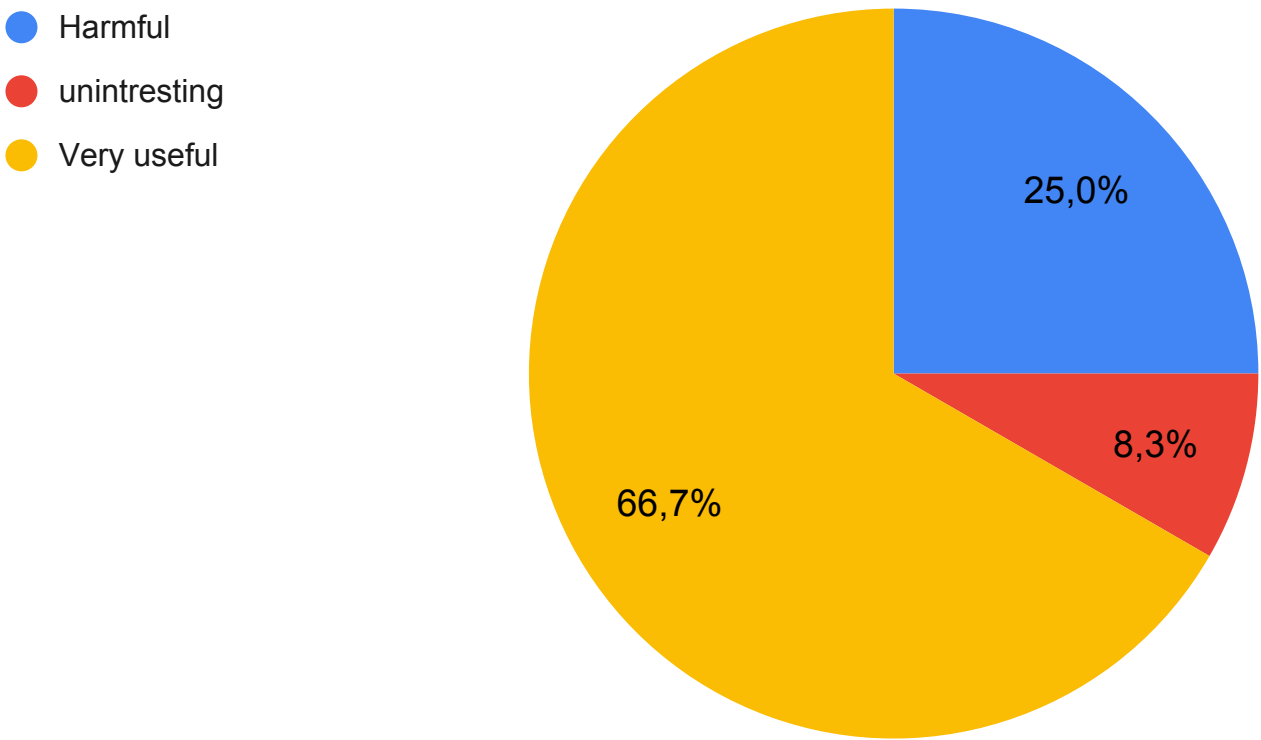
Forum proposed recommendations

Considering the conclusions listed above, the Forum would recommend to:

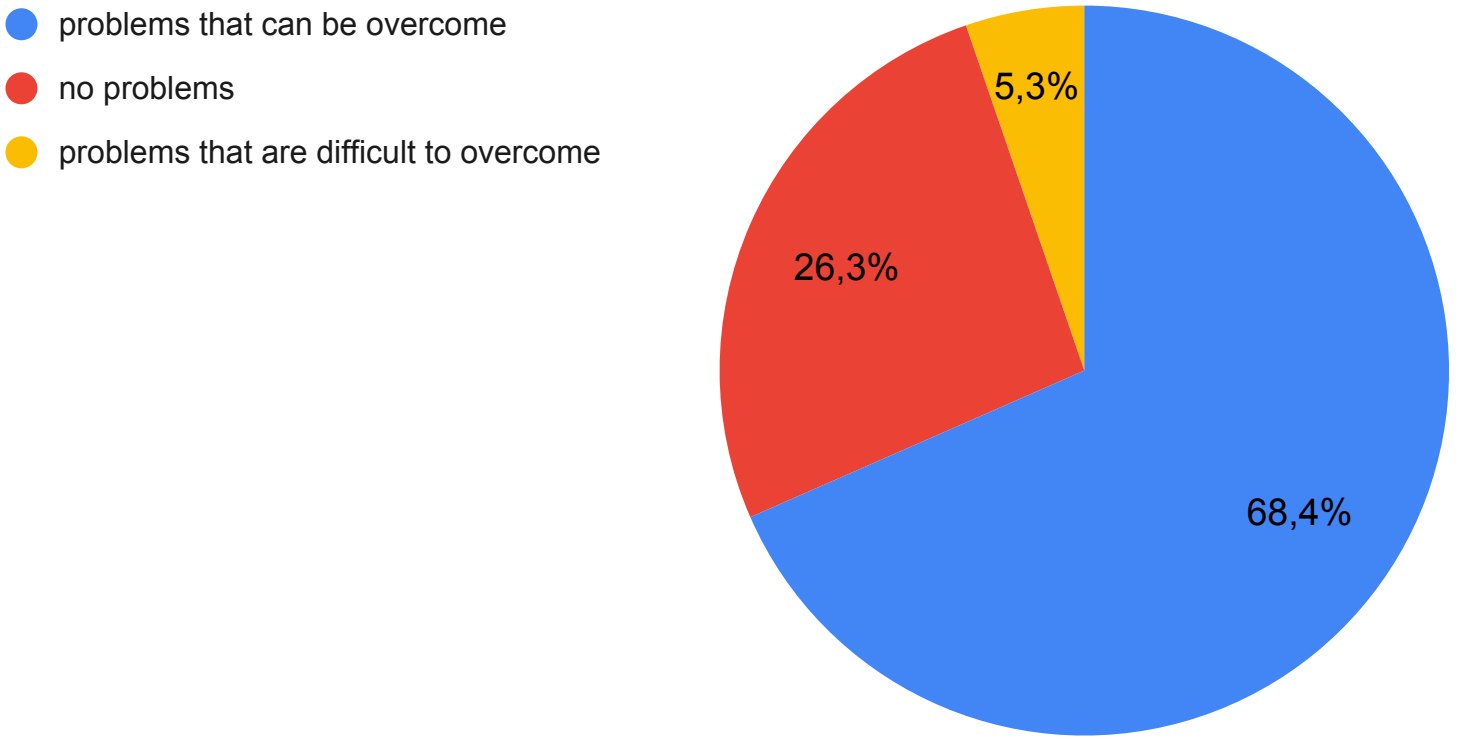
- Make greater efforts to raise awareness on mountain biodiversity and on the importance of ecosystem services and the strict connection between ecosystem services, human existence and well-being, which is very relevant for the entire globe and for the European continent.
- The characterisation of the ecological functions of the ecosystems would be essential to identify the ecosystem services provided and needed.
- Promote environmental education and awareness campaigns for the protection of mountain biodiversity.
- The Alps and the Carpathians constitute the ecological backbone of Europe, international conventions, in particular the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention, should strengthen collaboration for the joint defense of biodiversity and advocating for the recognition of the importance of mountain biodiversity at and EU level, with particular reference to the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030, the Green Deal and other EU policies
- Promote mountains at the global level in order to elevate the consideration of mountain biodiversity and mountain ecosystems at the international environmental agendas, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. In this respect, consider the updating of the Memorandum of Cooperation between the CBD, the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention in the light of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework as an important tool for strengthening synergies and initiating common activities between the Conventions in regard to the mountain biodiversity.
- Promote the specificity of mountain biodiversity at the international level to ensure that it is kept as an absolute priority in all development sectors.
- Further encourage exchange of experience and knowledge between the Alps and the Carpathians, as well as with other mountain regions in pursuit of building strong, resilient and sustainable mountain regions all over the world
- Encourage the involvement of all stakeholders potentially interested in the protection of mountain biodiversity in order to ensure the implementation of existing international, regional and national policies, and to integrate management priorities and protection objectives.
- Improve the cross-border cooperation on ecological connectivity and include connectivity into the spatial planning processes and tools, raising awareness of the public and decision makers.
- Promote coordination between stakeholders for the assessment of ecological functions, a process that requires integration between different sectors, methodologies and institutions.

- Develop the study of specific indicators of mountain biodiversity, starting from the existing literature and with particular reference to the CBD biodiversity indicators and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Integrate the existing set of indicators that promote the value of the conservation of mountain biodiversity, contributing to the realization of the CBD vision of "Living in harmony with nature" by 2050, and to strengthening the coherence between international frameworks and science as well as between science and evidence-based decision making.
- Adopt an effective cross-border harmonised monitoring system with accurate maps in the Alps and the Carpathians, such as what could be done with the *Alpine Convention Atlas* developed by the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention and the *Carta della Natura* developed by ISPRA in Italy, in response to the needs of the Parties to the Conventions for the implementation of national, Community and international strategies.
- Promote the coordination and the development of common methodologies in data collection as well as management among data providers, research centres and administrative bodies.
- Promote standardisation in the collection, management and exchange of data between the Parties to the Conventions, with the possibility to create IT tool(s) for the entire Alpine and Carpathian arcs useful for planning and conservation purposes, as well as for the implementation of sustainable development policies.
- Take due account of climate change and its impacts on the mountain biodiversity for the protection and management of vulnerable and specific alpine landscapes and ecosystems.
- Develop connectivity studies and policies for ecological connectivity as the prerequisite for the protection of biodiversity, which is functional to the maintenance of ecosystem services.
- Consider the importance of the classification of the ecosystem services, with specific reference to the ecological functions of regulation and support, which is strictly related to the services produced and are fundamental for the maintenance and functioning of ecosystems.
- Promote adaptative forest management practices that account for altered natural disturbance regimes, for example by diversifying forest structure and composition at landscape scales.
- Consider forest management practices that increase resilience to climate change, such as management for systems with high functional trait diversity and expanded representation of geophysical diversity within protected areas systems.

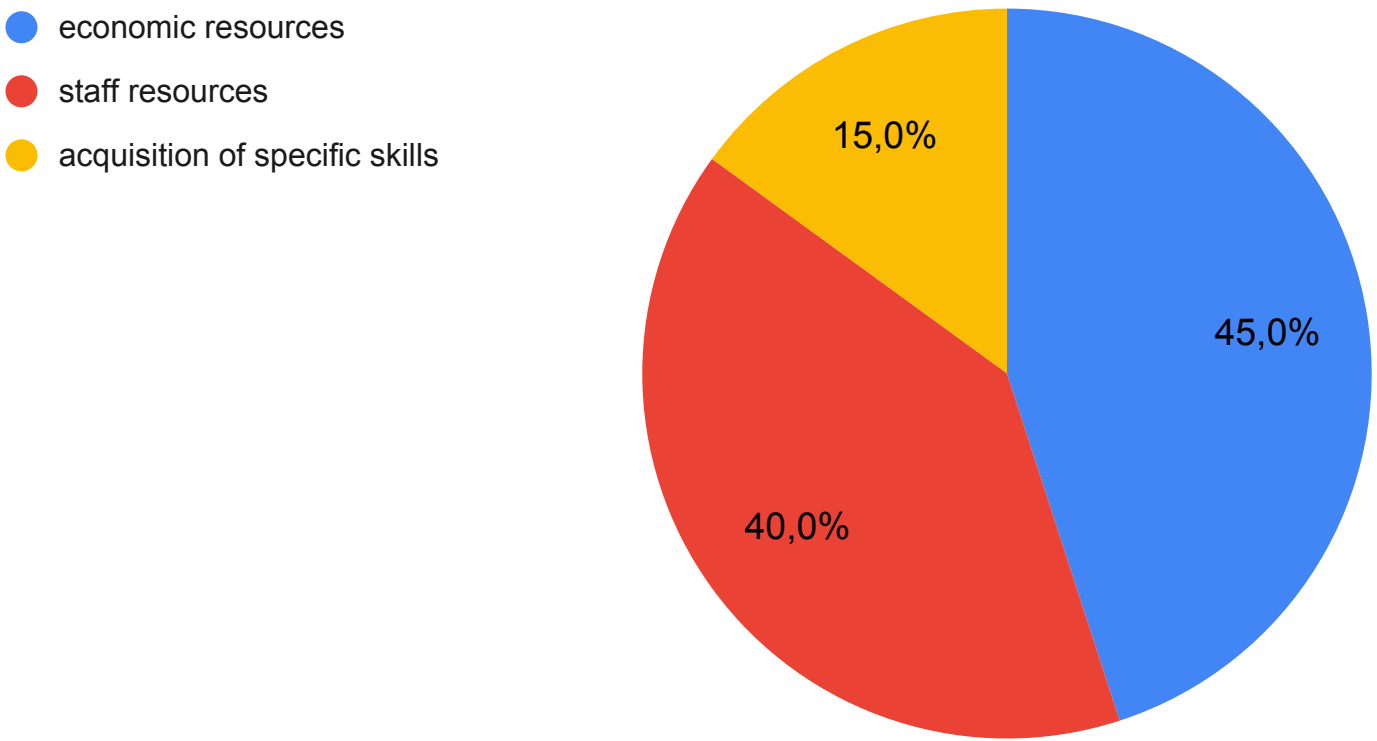
How useful do you think it is to identify new specific indicators to monitor biodiversity for mountain areas?



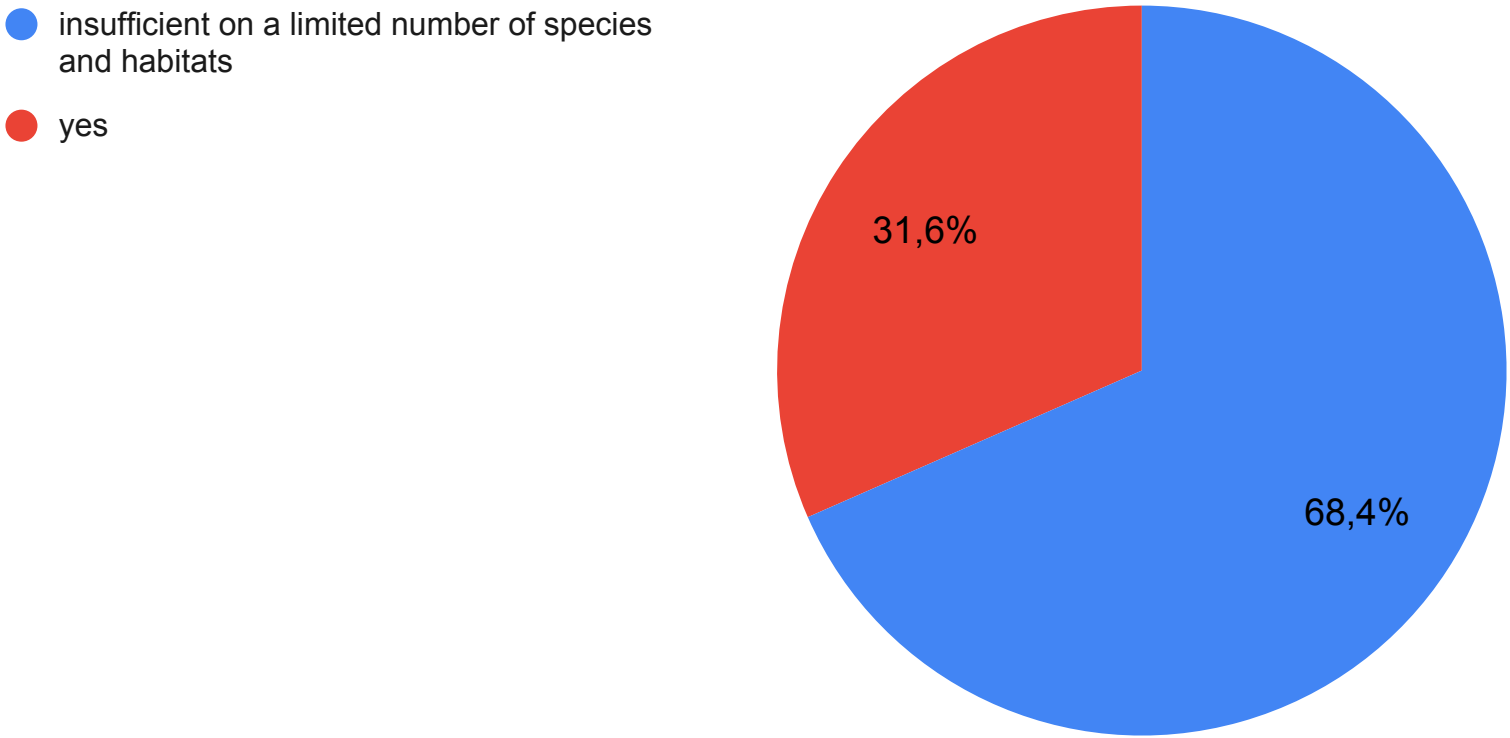
In your opinion, will the identification of new indicators for biodiversity for mountain areas lead to problems in the



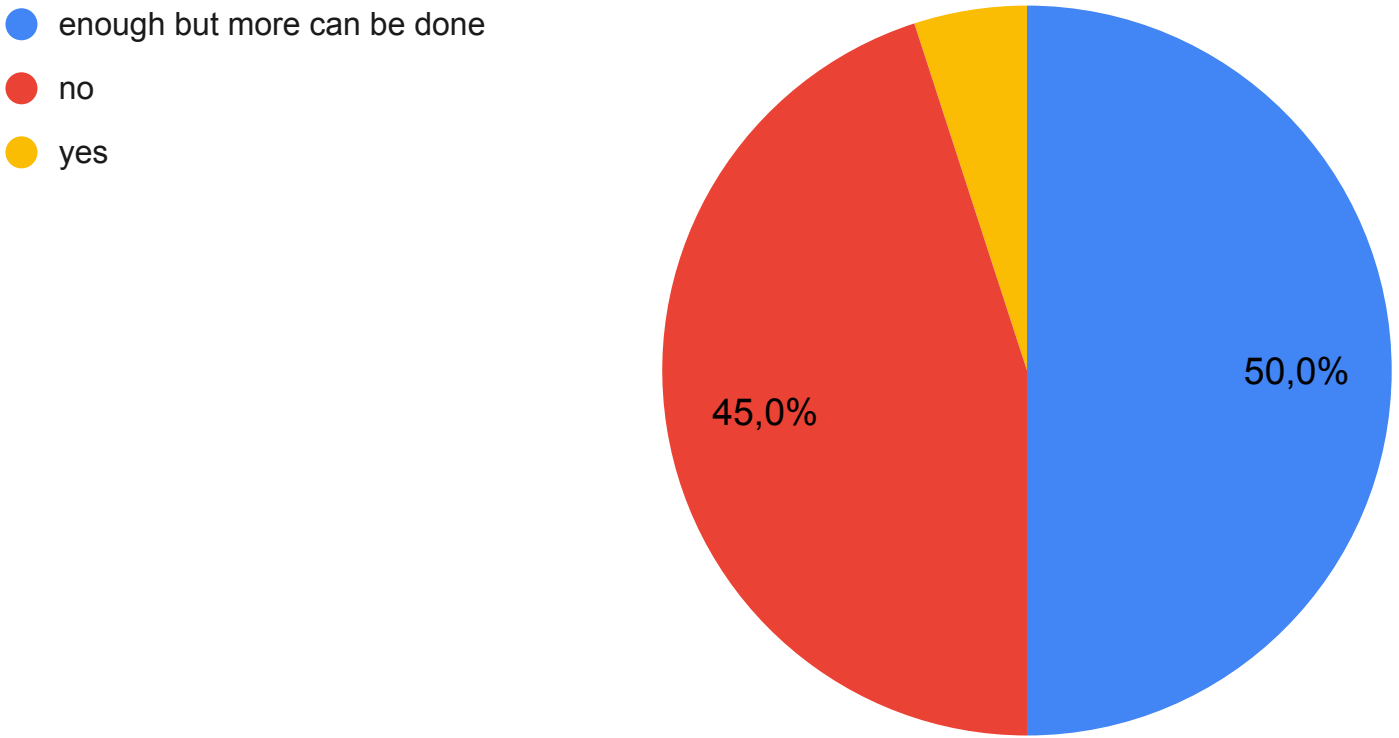
3. If you think it will create problems, please indicate the most significant in order of importance:



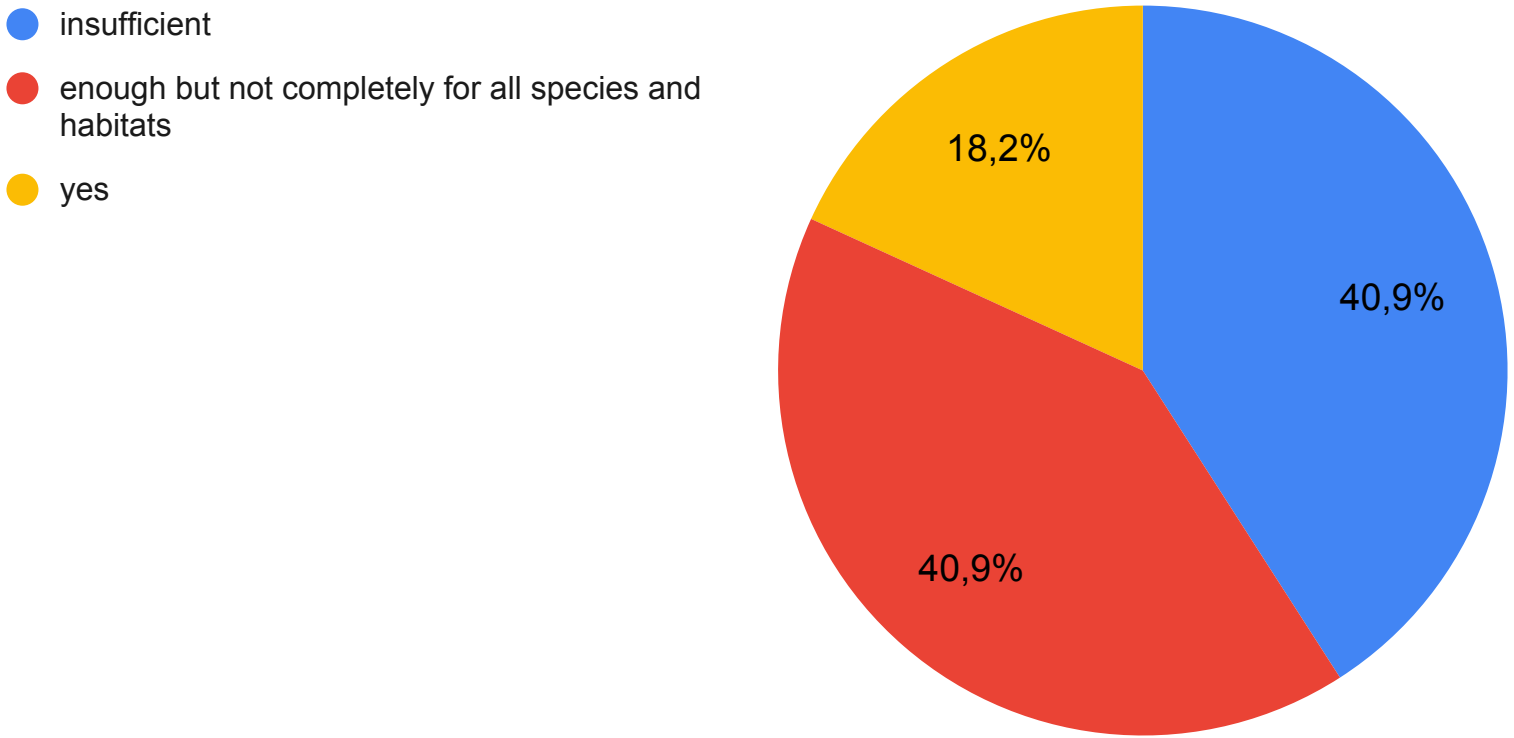
6. Do you think that the panel of experts available is sufficient to cover all mountain species and habitats?



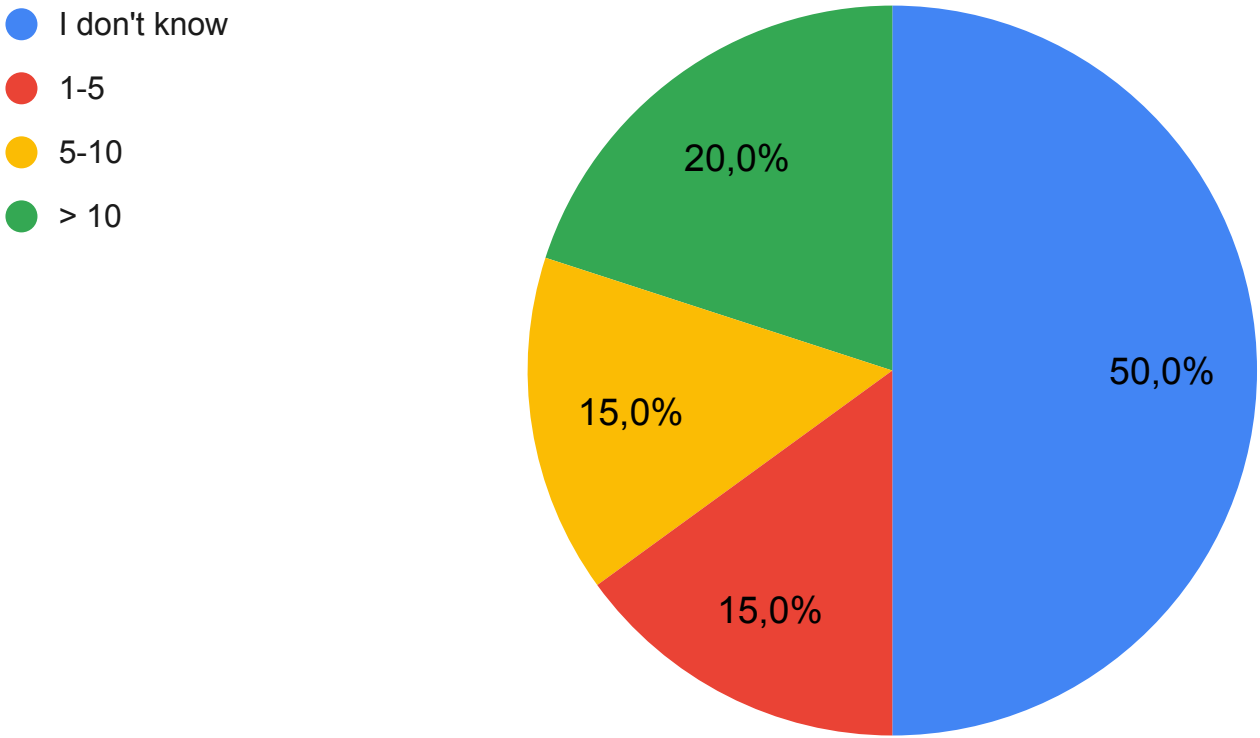
Do you think that the monitoring protocols are sufficiently applied in a comparable way on the scale of mountain ranges?



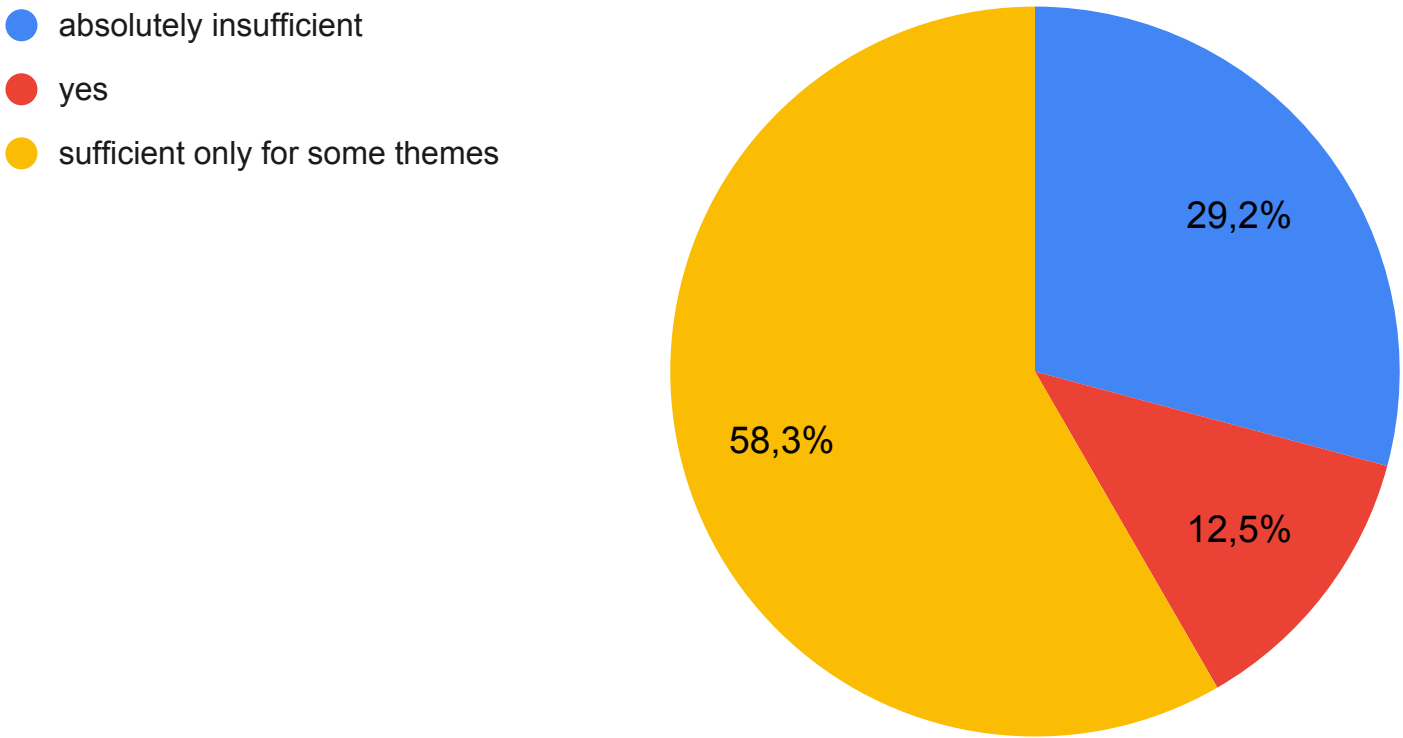
1.Do you believe that the attention and support for monitoring activities by the relevant scientific community is sufficient?



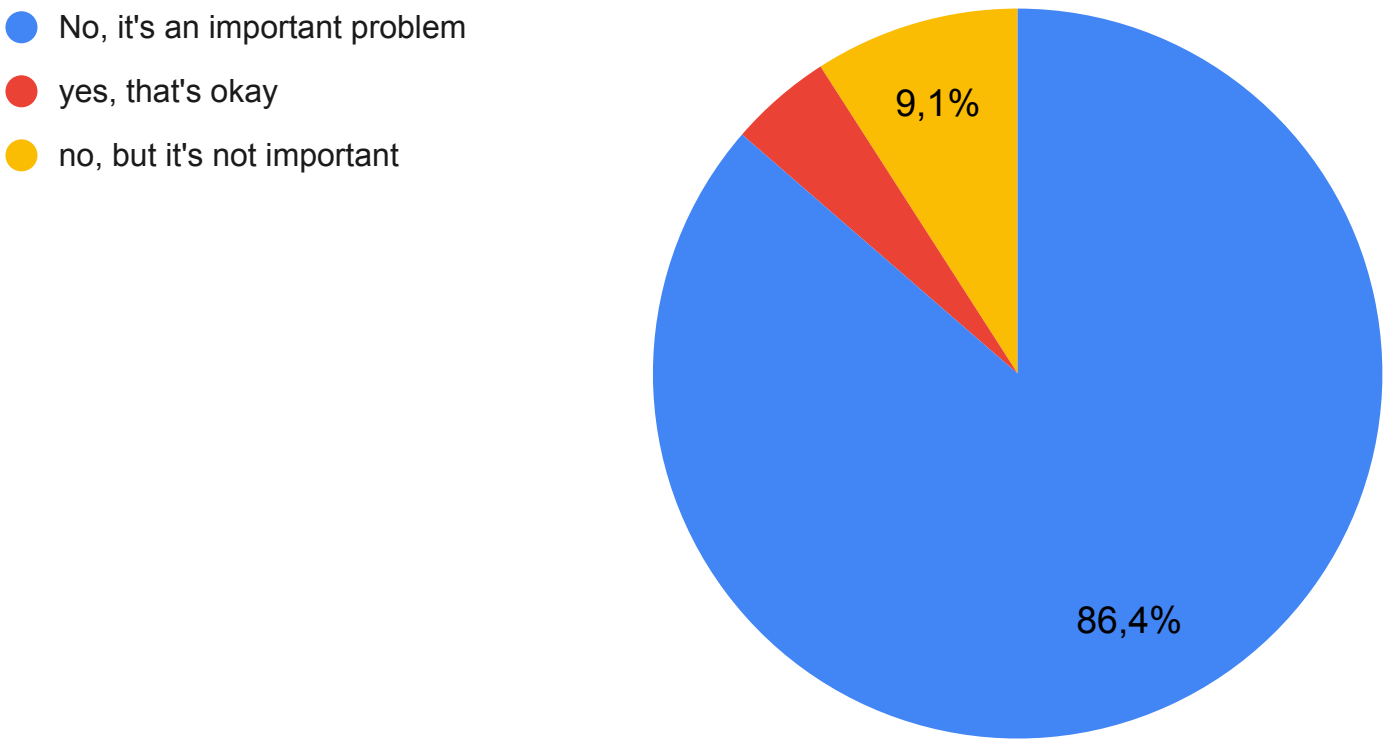
Do you know how many biodiversity databases (species, habitat) there are in your country? And if yes, could you indicate



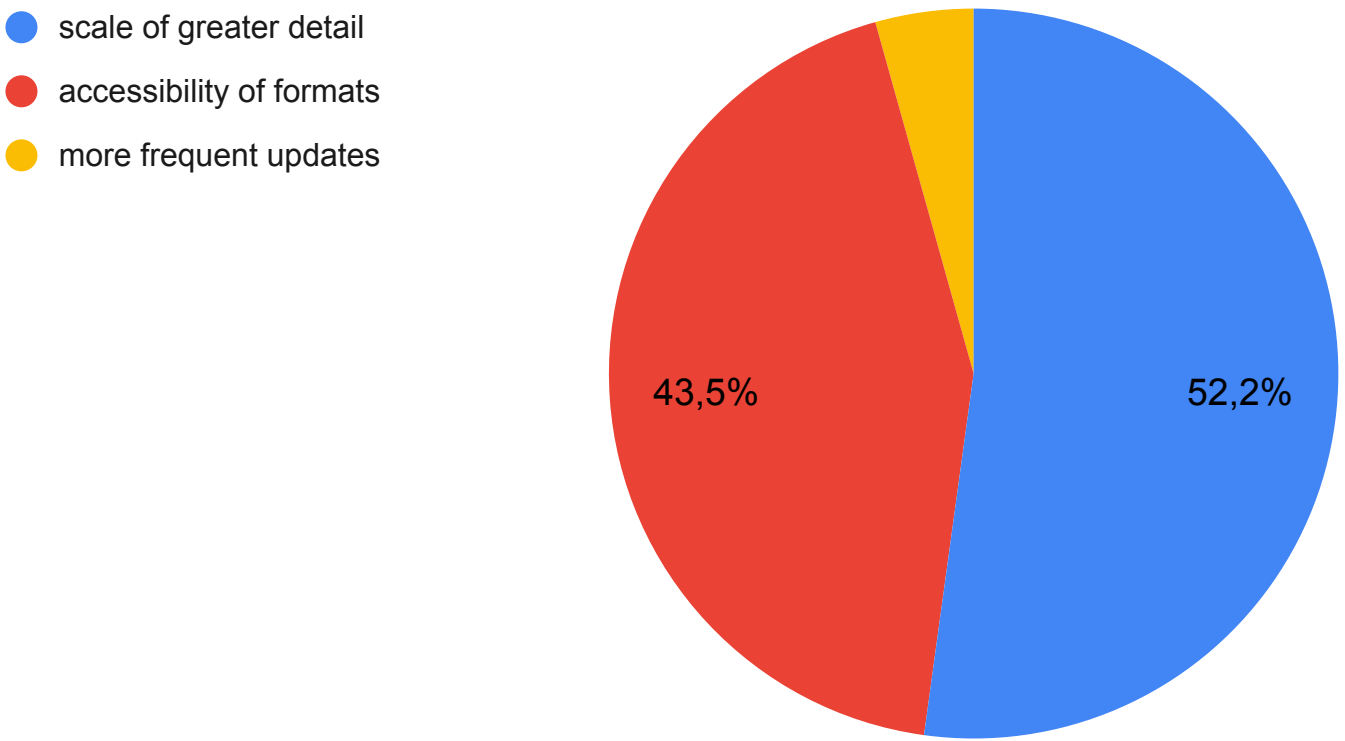
Do you believe that the current cartography produced by public bodies is sufficient for monitoring biodiversity?



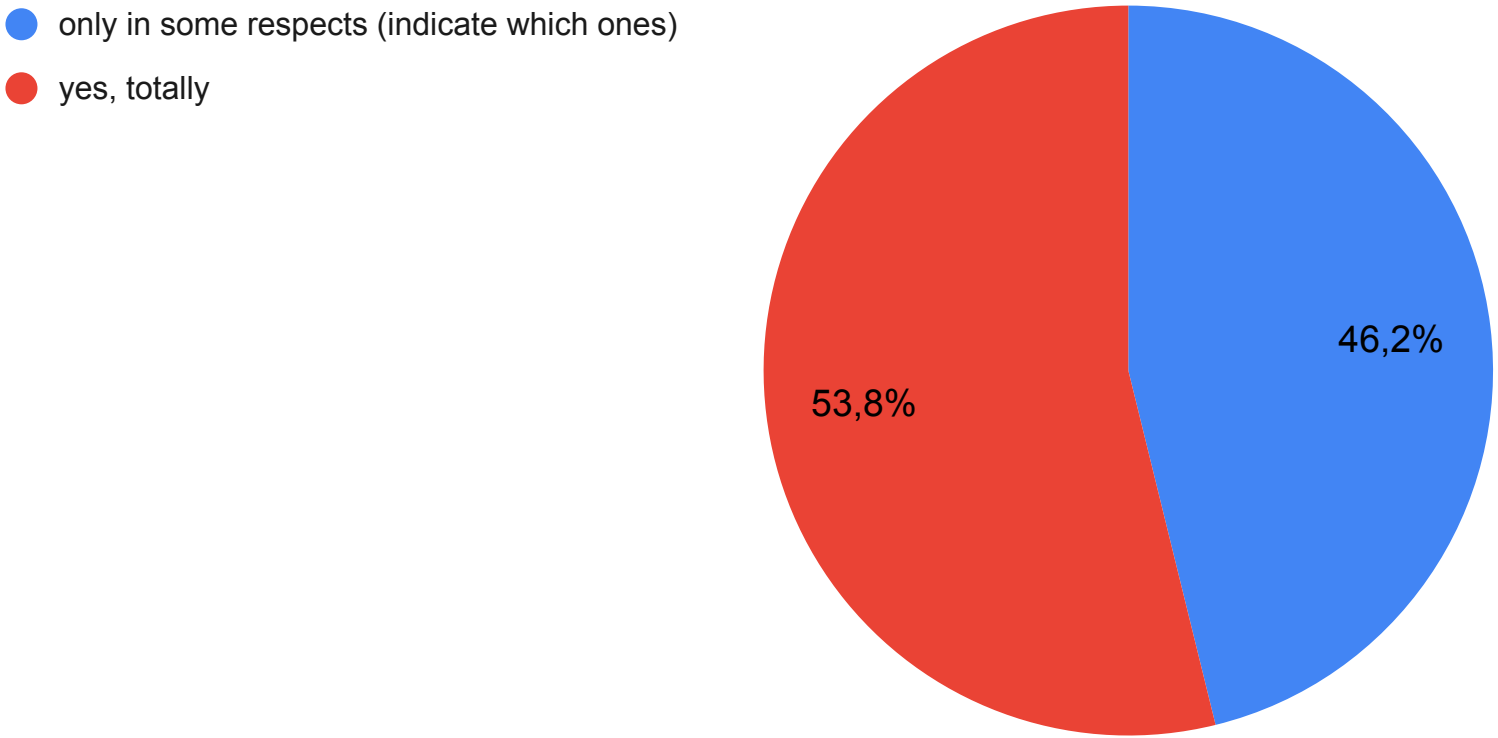
4.Do you think that the maps of the various states of the mountain areas are sufficiently coordinated on the themes,



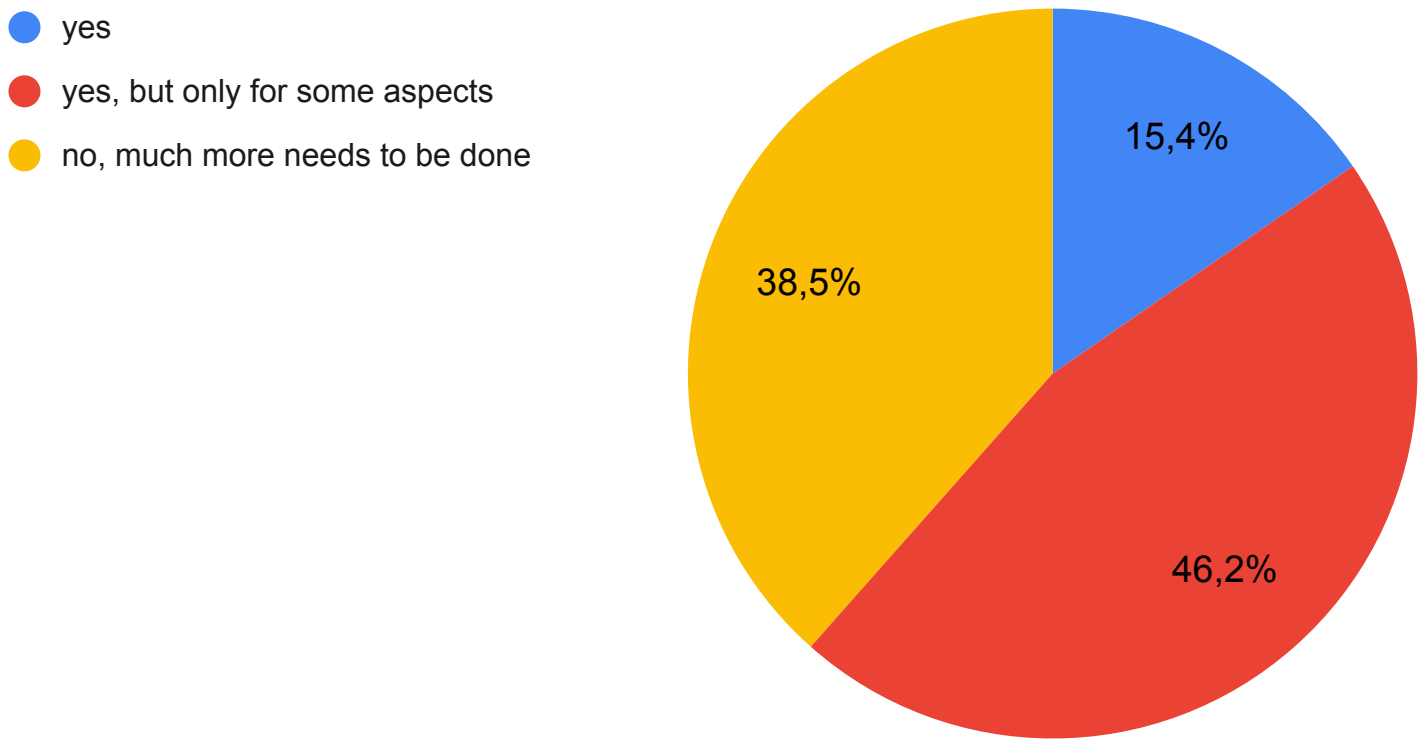
Please indicate in order of importance the improvements that you consider useful for official cartography



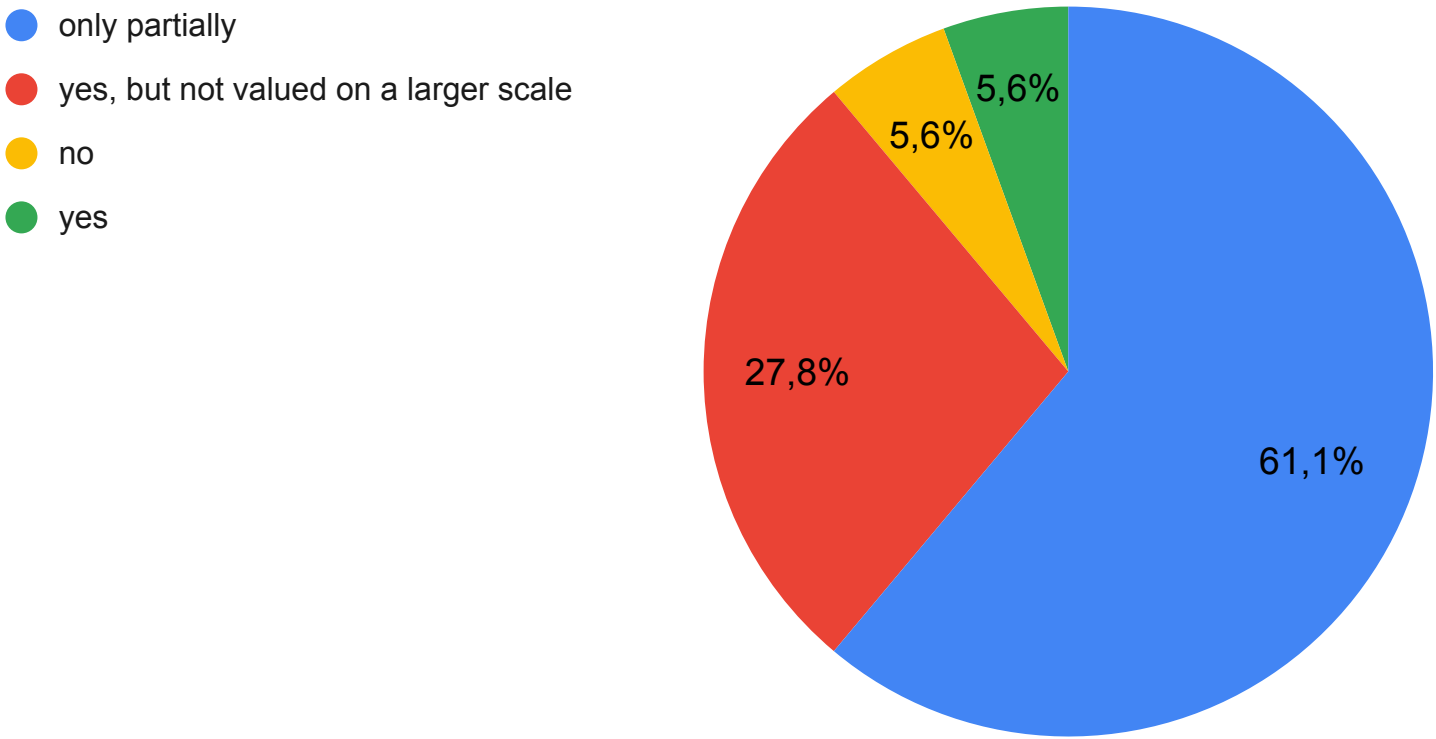
Do you think it is necessary to reformulate the protocols and monitoring activities in the current mountain areas according to



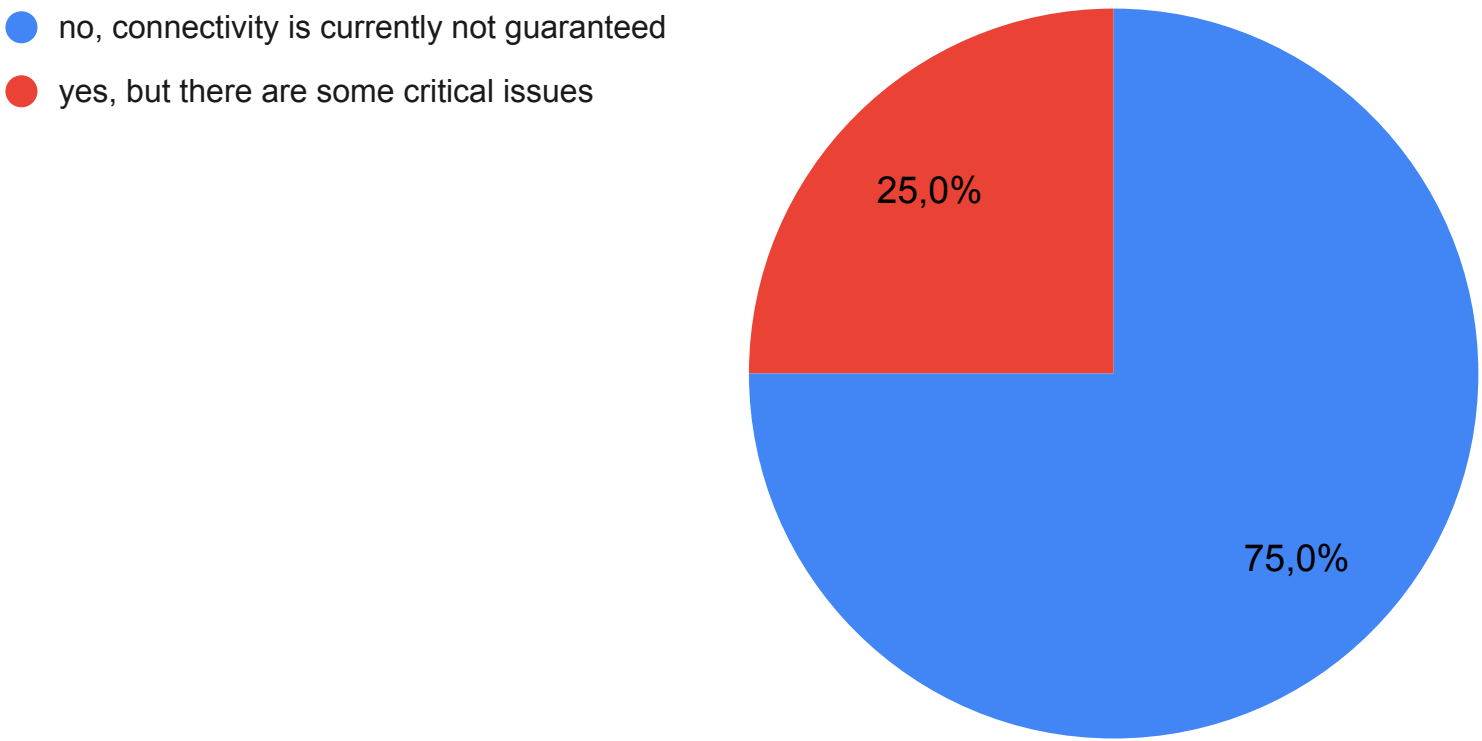
Do you think the scientific community has developed enough insights to monitor the effects of climate change on mountain



Do you think that the characteristics of mountain biodiversity are carefully monitored according to climate change?

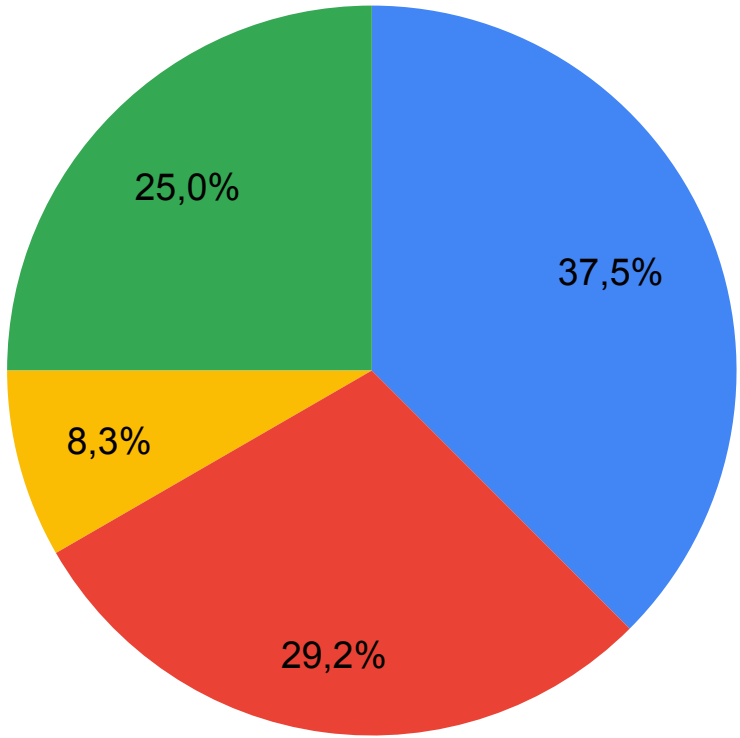


Do you think the measures in place to ensure connectivity are sufficient to maintain biodiversity in the mountains?



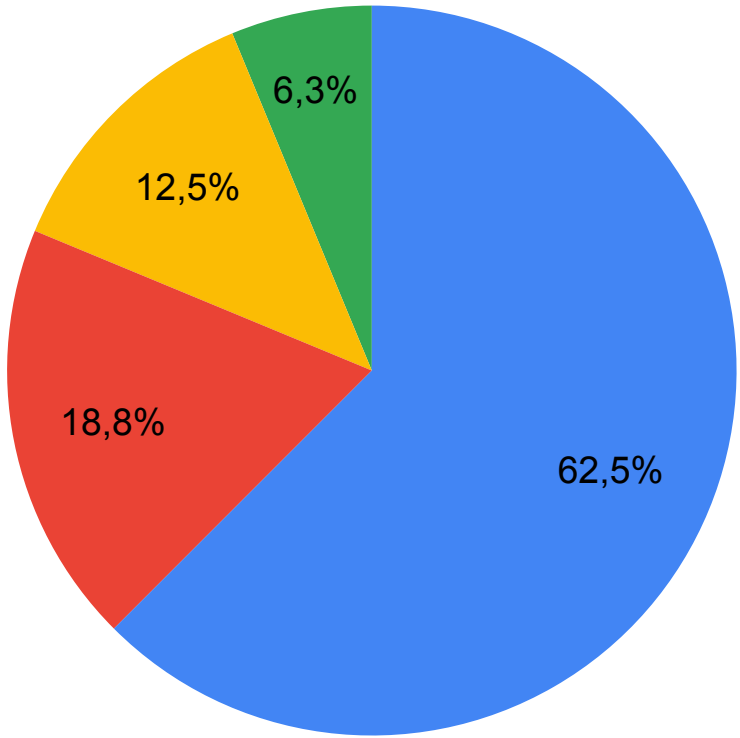
Indicate which solutions you consider most useful for effective governance of mountain areas

- organize a technical structure that provides permanent training for mountain area managers at various levels
- organize a mountain lobby at the European level and the respective states
- Other
- launch an information campaign on the role of mountain areas for citizens and businesses

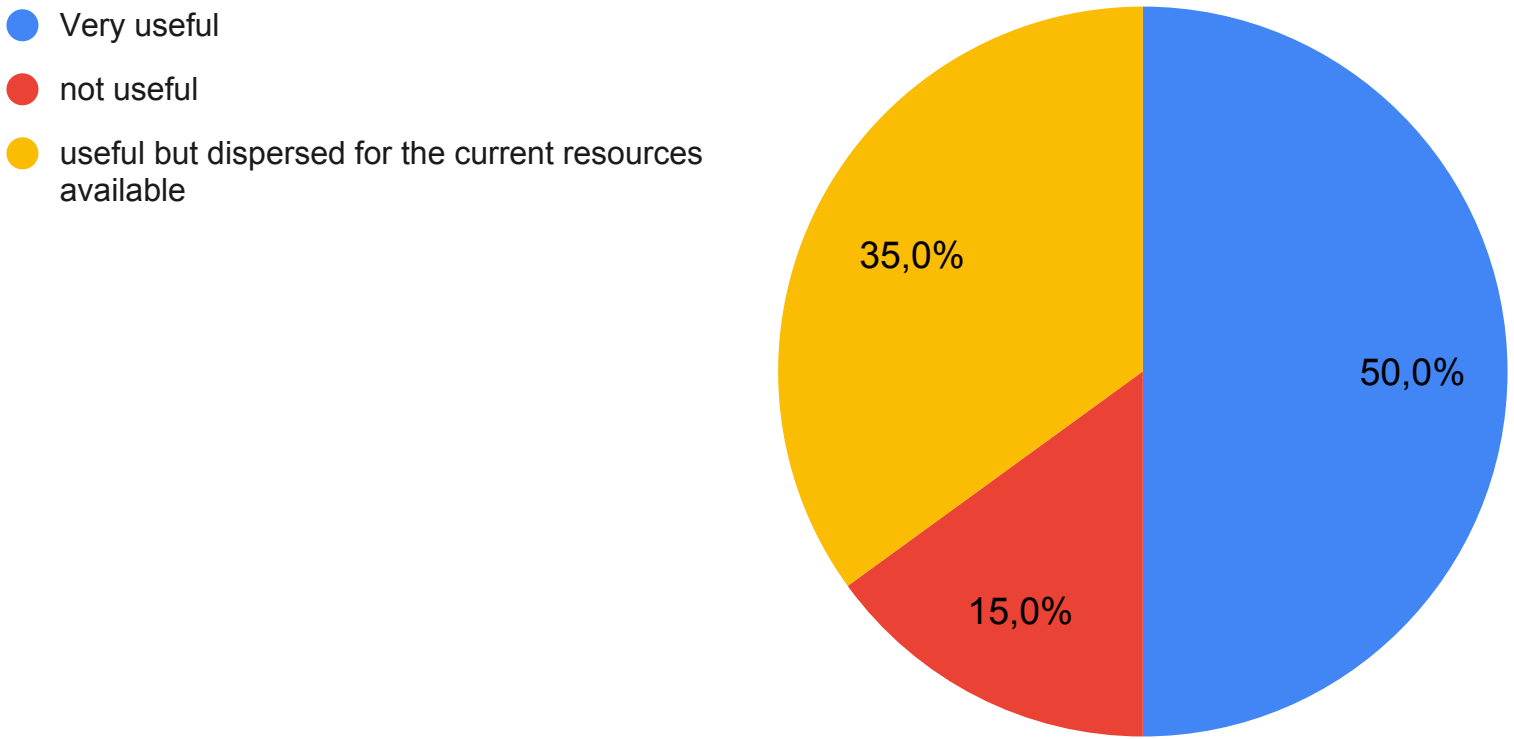


Indicate in order of importance the main obstacles for a real evaluation of all ecosystem services of mountain areas?

- the lack of data and resources
- the lack of the necessary collaboration between cross-border states
- the opposition of the lobbies that currently use these services
- other

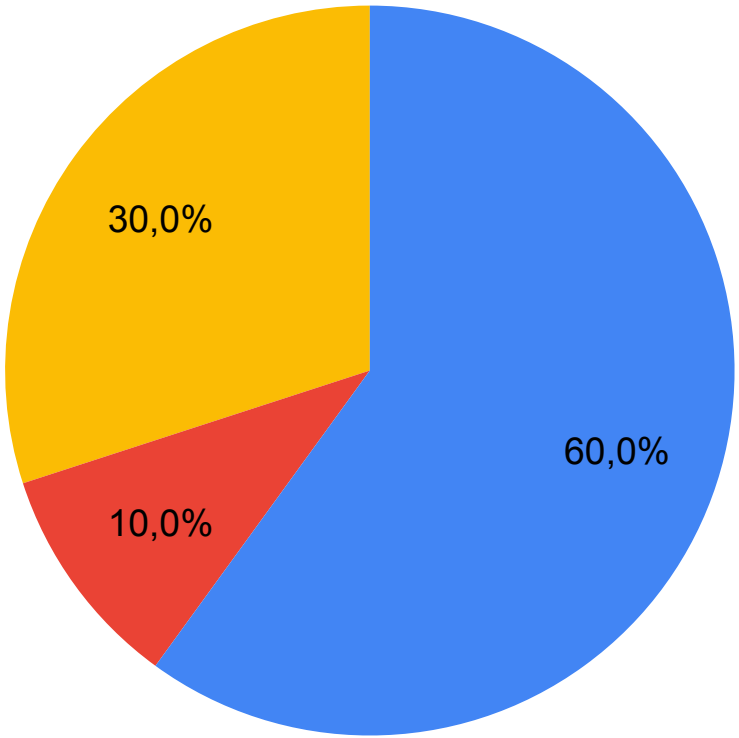


How useful do you think it is to identify ecosystem services for biodiversity monitoring purposes?



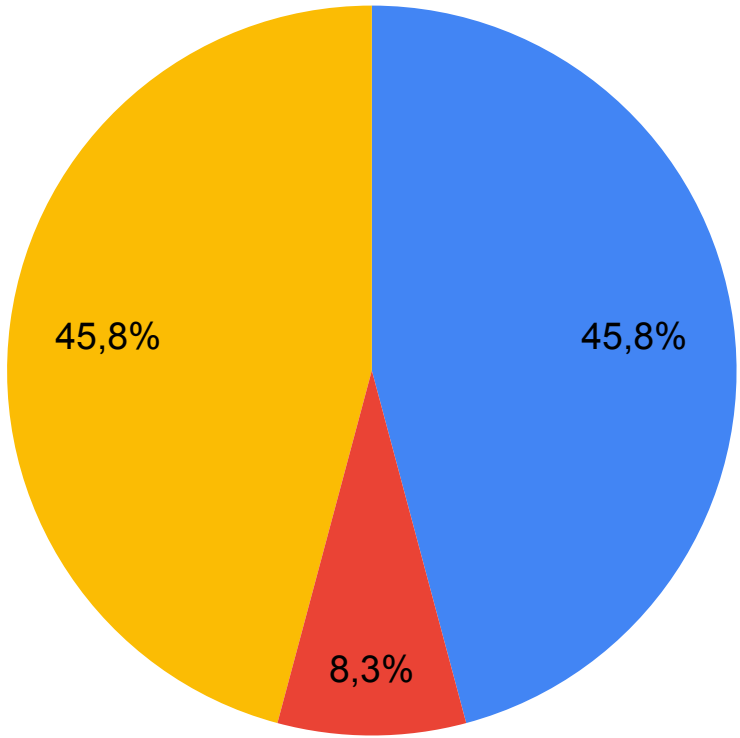
Could the assessment of ecosystem services bring threats to the management of mountain biodiversity?

- no threats but only advantages
- serious threats especially for species and habitats that only contribute to ecosystem services
- possible threats but manageable



Please the main obstacles to effective governance of mountain areas

- Lack of co-operation between government levels
- Lack of awareness of mountain representatives on their potential
- Limited representation of mountain interests in decision-making bodies



BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY INDICATORS FOR THE MOUNTAINS CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PECULIARITIES IN ALPINE CONVENTION

R. Santolini, Urbino University, Italy, riccardo.santolini@uniurb.it

TERMS OF THE MANDATE

In the WORK PROGRAM of the Alpine Biodiversity Board (ABB) for the period 2021-2022 until the XVII Alpine Conference it is clearly stated that in the international context, mountain areas are still not sufficiently considered in biodiversity strategies and the ABB aims at addressing these problems by emphasizing the need of a specificity for the biodiversity of mountain. Therefore it is necessary to highlight the specificity of the biodiversity of mountain and alpine areas, in all its components to protect nature in the face of climate change and its impacts on ecosystems and habitats.

For these reasons, the first objective of the work agenda is to identify a series of indicators relevant to mountain biodiversity, integrating and updating the indicators of the "Ecological Network" platform. Indicators can serve as a starting point for more comprehensive and joint monitoring in Alpine countries.

The integration of indicators that promote the value of mountain biodiversity conservation will help realize the CBD vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature" by 2050 and strengthen coherence between international frameworks and science and science-based decision making. evidence.

ALPINE-SPECIFIC CHALLENGES UNTIL 2030

In a first brainstorming session, the WG MAP came up with the following challenges to biodiversity and ecosystems relevant in the Alps. Short, non-exhaustive descriptions of the identified challenges were added as a basis for discussion.

a) **Land use and soil**: Pressures on land use (due to agriculture, energy production, urbanization/settlement systems and urban sprawl, transport of people and goods, etc.) are ongoing and degrading biodiversity and ecosystems in the Alps. The Alpine territory with its **natural and cultural landscapes** and ecosystems needs to remain permeable and liveable for all species. Sustainable **spatial planning** practices are a tool to mitigate this. Land use is closely linked to soil quality and quantity, which in turn has an impact on biological diversity and functioning ecosystems. On the other hand, the **depopulation of rural areas** and **land abandonment** can lead to bush encroachment/ecological homogenization resulting in a decrease in the local biodiversity.

b) **Tourism**: Biodiversity is part of what makes tourist destinations in the Alps so attractive. However, the impacts from the development of tourism infrastructure and from tourist and leisure activities on biodiversity and ecosystems are also especially relevant in the Alps.

c) **Climate change**: As discussed below, climate change is an important driver of biodiversity loss. There is a climate-induced increase in natural hazards in the Alps, which poses a threat not only to the population but also to the habitats of vulnerable species, which may cause irreversible loss. Animal and plant species extinction is essentially irreversible. This makes it even more urgent to fight against biodiversity loss. The two crises of climate change and biodiversity loss cannot be regarded separately.

DOCUMENTS

With the expiration of the *Aichi Biodiversity Targets* in 2020, preparations are being made to follow a new set of ambitious biodiversity goals and milestones. In the brief *Elevating Mountains in the Convention on Biological Diversity's Post-2020*, second meeting of the open working group on the Post-2020 *Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)* in February 2020 in Rome (https://www.grida.no/publications/473), highlights how mountains are important areas for world biodiversity and why these regions deserve specific attention and outlines concrete policy recommendations for the inclusion of mountains in the global framework for post-2020 biodiversity.

In the light of the relevant requests by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third meeting, and by the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its first and second meetings (see CBD/SBSTTA/24/3), the document (CBD/SBSTTA/24/3Add.1, 25 November 2020), in section II, proposes an approach for the use of indicators to help monitor progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework…. Da questo documento sono stati identificati indicatori in CBD/SBSTTA/24/3Add.13 ritenuti efficaci per la salvaguardia della biodiversità montana e dell'integrità dell'ecosistema. https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/ddf4/06ce/f004afa32d48740b6c21ab98/sbstta-24-03-add1-en.pdf

Given the uniqueness of mountain biodiversity and the relevance of the ecosystem services they provide to the well-being of people around the world, the need to elevate mountains in the GBF has been addressed and effective indicators of biodiversity status and trends identified. and mountain ecosystems, crucial to support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Post-2020 - Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) through the document Indicators for *Elevating Mountains in the Convention on Biological Diversity's Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework* which collects indicators of the *CBD/SBSTTA / 24 / 3Add.13* ratio and selects those most appropriate to the biodiversity of the mountain.

https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/7faf/b992/b56af5209ee53b159efffc22/sbstta-24-item3-unep-indicators-mountains-en.pdf

THE INDICATORS CHARACTERISTICS

Indeed, adopting indicators that promote mountain biodiversity conservation will contribute to realizing the CBD's vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature" by 2050 and strengthen the coherence among international frameworks and science- and evidence-based policy-making.

Indicators suggested in CBD/SBSTTA/24/3Add.1 fall into three groups:

a. Headline: a minimum set of high-level indicators which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework which can be used for tracking national progress, as well as for tracking regional and global progress. These indicators could also be used for communication purposes. Additionally, some countries may wish to use a subset of these indicators or only the goal level headline indicators for high-level communication and outreach.

b. Component: a set of indicators for monitoring each component of each goal and target of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the national level as well as for tracking regional and global progress.
c. Complementary: a set of indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target These indicators will be used at the global level, and, as appropriate at regional and national levels.

However, these indicators may be less relevant or applicable, for a majority of countries. Some of these indicators have significant data collection gaps or are highly specific.

A minimum set of high-level headline indicators tracks national, regional, and global progress on GBF goals and targets. Component indicators measure progress toward the goals' and targets' components more specifically. The indicators were selected in consultation with partners and experts based on specific criteria:

- (Meta)data publicly available;
- Methodology for data product published or peer reviewed;
- Evidence for regular update of the indicator;
- Mechanism for maintenance of the indicator;
- Can be disaggregated for mountains.

The spatial scale

The indicator can be produced with surveys on land use or integrated maps that may have a common level of complexity for all Alpine countries. Only in this way can the return of the indicator processing have a real meaning even over time with diachronic analysis. They help us and integrate the surveys, the analyzes through satellite images in which the national repertoires are subsequently integrated into the European DB (EEAEIONET). *"What we are able to see from satellite data is that the increase in soil that is sealed off by human infrastructure activities is even greater than we anticipated", says Chris Steenmans, Project Manager for Land and Remote Sensing at the EEA. "Fragmentation of land is a time bomb. Each year only a small fraction of the landscape will change its function. This is not enough for you to really feel the change as dramatic. But if you use satellite data over a span of ten years you can really see a difference".*http://www.esa.int/esaEO/SEM1VVVJD1E_index_2.html

The time scale

A second scalar dimension of the indicators is that of time. The parameters and measures identified for each indicator vary with frequencies other than those of others. Some vary very quickly over time, for others the variations are detectable only in much longer times. Some indicators of the first case may be therefore used, for example, as early warning signals to highlight the need for immediate and urgent action to deal with a certain phenomenon. Some others, in the second case, can, for example, measure the effects of response policies that have consolidated results (performance indicators).

An appreciable characteristic of an articulated set of indicators is also that of power count on the fact that their different temporal variability can allow an evaluation however significant, counting on the fact that at any time the evaluation will be possible based on a consistent number of indicators with a variable configuration. That is it also constitutes a response to different needs, from decision support to information and communication tool, which political decision makers attribute to indicators.

An example of an indicator whose variability is measurable in the medium to long term is consider for example the Red List Index (see I.2 SEBI 2010). The passage of especially from one category of threat to another implies the acknowledgment of notable ones transformations both in the habitats and in the structure of its population are not measurable if not over long periods. Otherwise, to remain as an example on a similar theme, on shorter times the variations of the Common Bird Index can be measured (see I1SEBI 2010). The temporal scalar dimension of an indicator has an implication on the periodization with which the data used to populate it are collected. Monitoring butterflies are, for example, carried out

every year (see I.1SEBI2010); the assessment of conservation status of a habitat (see I.5 SEBI 2010), required by the obligations of Reporting of the Habitat Directive, must take place every six years.

THE INDICATORS

The Alpine Convention must try to accommodate and integrate the different sets of indicators on the basis of past experiences. Consequently, based on the document Indicators for *Elevating Mountains in the Convention on Biological Diversity's Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework* which collects the indicators of the CBD / SBSTTA / 24 / 3Add.13 ratio, we will try to integrate with other indicators. For example, those already developed for the *Platform Ecological Connectivity at the Alpine Convention* derived from the SOIA/ABIS system of the Alpine Convention. In the final report of the Working Group "Environmental objectives and Indicators" of the Alpine Convention (3rd mandate) October 2004 entitled Documenting the transformations of the Alpine Habitat, a synoptic framework of 95 indicators is provided with the relative possibilities of representation for the system of Alpine level indicators according to the criteria also identified by the OECD (2003) from which those relating to biodiversity will be extracted; or by integrating the SEBI (*Streamlined European Biodiversity Indicators*) initiative: is a partnership between the European Environment Agency (EEA), its Topic Center on Biological Diversity (ETC/BD) and DG Environment of the European Commission.

The indicators are intended to be user-friendly, policy-relevant and to send a clear message. They provide information to policy-makers and the general public. The indicators in the current SEBI set are complementary; whilst each one provides a clear individual message about a given aspect of biodiversity, together they provide a 'big picture' that can improve the effectiveness of policy measures and help identify solutions to halt biodiversity loss.

The indicators. and considered significant at the reference scale to safeguard mountain biodiversity and ensure that the GBF recognizes the uniqueness of mountain environments. This is given by the possibility or not of being able to extrapolate the data necessary for their processing at the various reference scales. In fact, the study of an environmental system must be confronted with the multiplicity of relationships and dynamics that constitute it.

Aspects related to the different dimensions of Biodiversity should also be considered in an integrated way: ecosystemic;. specific; genetic.

THE REFERENCE INDICATORS IN THIS PHASE

A.0.1 Extent of selected natural ecosystems

A.1.1 Extent of natural ecosystem (A.0.1) by type (Component)
A.1.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (SDG indicator 15.1.1) (Complementary)
2.0.1 Protected area coverage of important biodiversity areas
2.1.1 Protected area coverage by type (freshwater, mountain and terrestrial) (Component)
2.1.2 Protected area coverage of important biodiversity areas by type (marine, freshwater, mountain and terrestrial) (Component)
2.1.1.1 Protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD) (Complementary)
2.1.1.2 Status of key biodiversity areas (Complementary)
2.1.1.3 Protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas (Complementary)
2.1.1.6 Proportion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures (Complementary)

2.1.1.11 Protected Area Connectedness Index (PARC-Connectedness) (Complementary)
2.1.1.12 Number of hectares of UNESCO designated sites (natural and mixed World Heritage sites and Biosphere Reserves) (Complementary)
1.1.1.16 Free flowing rivers (Complementary)
A.1.1.11 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time (Complementary)
A.1.1.23 Change in the extent of inland water ecosystems over time (Complementary)
4.1.1.36 Wetland Extent Trends Index (Complementary)

A.0.3 Red List Index*
A.1.4 Red list index by species group (including for terrestrial, freshwater and marine species) (Component)
A.1.1.41 Number of threatened species by species group (Complementary)
A.1.1.42 Wild bird index (Complementary) *
1.1.39 Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status according to the Red List (Complementary)
3.1.1.4 Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status (Complementary)
8.1.1.4 Red List Index (species used for food and medicine) (Complementary) *
19.1.1.3 Proportion of known species assessed through the IUCN Red List (Complementary)

5.0.1 Rate of invasive alien species spread
5.1.1 Numbers of invasive alien species introduction events (Component)
5.1.5 Proportion of key biodiversity areas threatened by invasive alien species (Component)

A.0.4 Species habitat index
2.0.2 Species Protection Index
A.1.6. Species habitat index by species group (Component)
A.1.7. The proportion of populations maintained within species (A.0.5) by species group (Component)

It is an obvious consequence that the changes shown by the European species with an unfavorable conservation status are particularly informative about the state of the territory. For these reasons, the European Bird Census Council in concert with BirdLife International has focused the attention of the European Union on the information provided by these indicators by developing the so-called Farmland Bird index.

This principle has been incorporated into the regulations relating to the Rural Development Plans. In the just approved "Commission regulation on layng down datailed rules for the application of Council Regulation No 1698/2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Developmnet (EAFRD)" a section (Section 3 - MONITORING AND EVALUATION) is dedicated precisely to the tools for evaluating the agricultural management of the territory. From this (Art. 51) derives an entire annex (Annex VII) dedicated to the structure and content of the annual reports on Rural Development Plans. The annex to its Point 2 mentions a list of progress indicators (listed in Annex VIII below) considered mandatory. Literally "The list of indicators (output and result, in relation to the targets of the program) as set out in Annex VIII to this Regulation is to be used". The first indicator of Axis II (Improving the environment and the countryside through land management), relating to Biodiversity, consists of "Population of farmland birds".

The year 2020 is a special year for the PanEuropean Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS) because the general data set revision has been running. Therefore, we will spend time dedicated to the calculation of European indices and indicators on the tool and database update. The deep revision will enable us to implement new tools, clean up the database, and run various analyses. This way, we aim to improve data

quality controls and speed up all the processes needed to produce indices and indicators updates in the next years. Therefore, the 2020 Indicators update is not computed classically, but an estimate of the indicator value for the year 2018 is used instead. Indicators for all the regions are estimated using a **moving average (also called running mean).**

For the 2020 update, we used the file "indicators-europeeu-till2017.xls" from the former year. We added the extrapolated value for the year 2018 to the data. It is possible to download both files, "indicators-europeeu-till2017.xls" and "indicators-europeeu-till2017&estimate2018.xls".

B.0.1 Population benefiting from ecosystem services
B.0.2 Value of all final ecosystem services (Gross Ecosystem Product)
6.0.1 Proportion of water with good ambient water quality (freshwater)

B.1.1. Population benefiting from ecosystem services (B.0.1) by type of ecosystem service
B.1.3. Value of all final ecosystem services (Gross Ecosystem Product) (B.0.2) for material service-related ecosystem services
B.1.4. Natural capital component of inclusive wealth
B.1.5. Value of all final ecosystem services (Gross Ecosystem Product) (B.0.2) for non-material service-related ecosystem services

Interreg Alpine Space

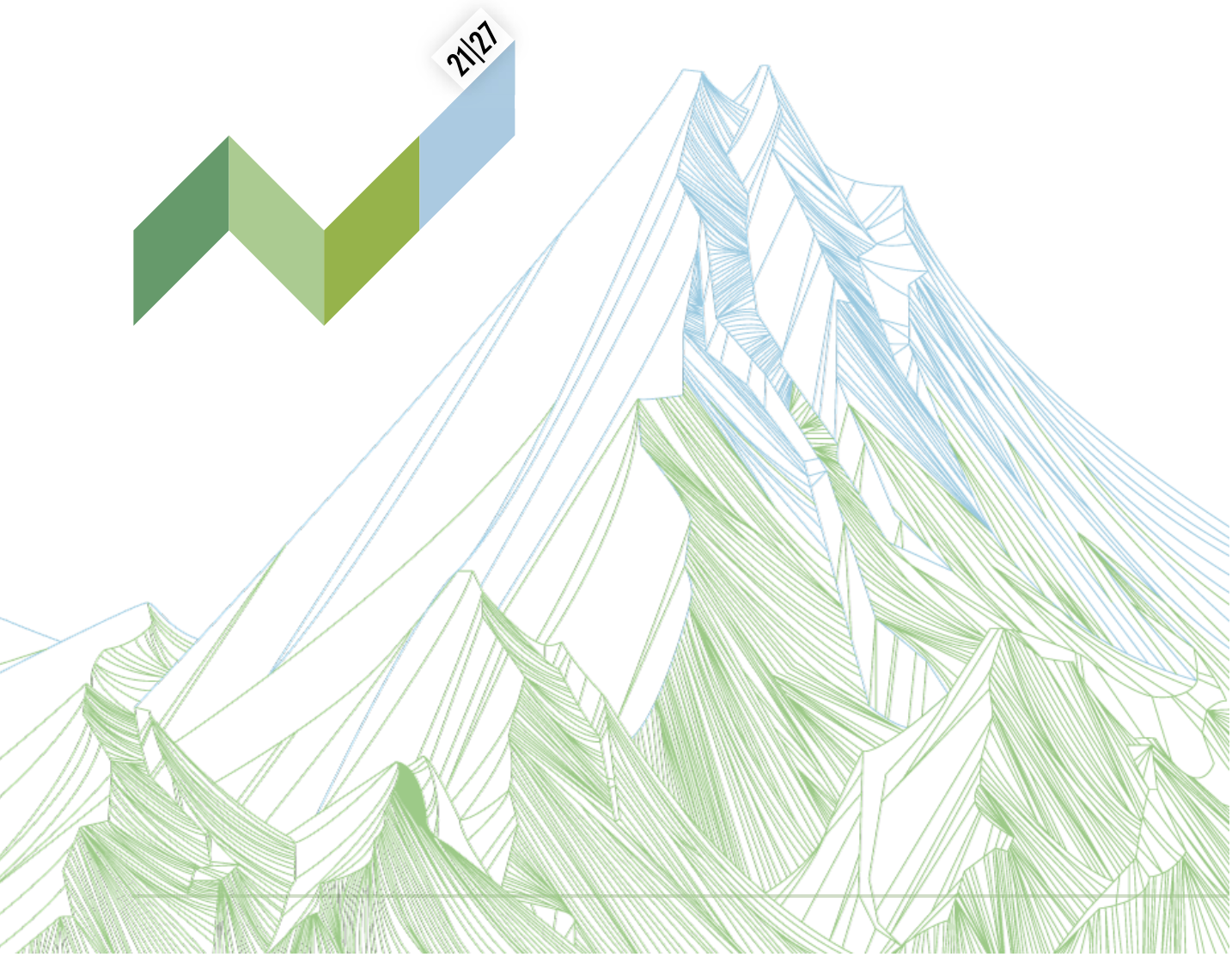
Co-funded by the European Union

AF - step 1 (Classic projects) Offline template

Call for proposals 1

Version 1.0

December 2021



Disclaimer

The following document is an offline template, which is not the official application form and shall not be submitted to the programme.

Applications to the first call for proposals can exclusively be submitted via the Joint electronic monitoring system ("Jems") of the Interreg Alpine Space programme. The latter will be opened end January/early February 2022 – please have a regular look at our website (https://www.alpine-space.eu) for being informed on the official launch of this platform.

This offline template is meant to provide support to applicants in preparing their application form. It nevertheless remains the applicants' responsibility to read carefully information included in our AF guidance and verify that all necessary fields are properly filled in. Please follow the number of characters indicated in this offline template - characters in excess will not be taken into account on Jems (the punctuation and spaces between words or paragraphs are considered as characters). Specific objectives, programme output and result indicators foreseen in drop-down menus are detailed at priority level in our cooperation programme (document available here: https://www.alpine-space.eu/about-us/what-is-the-interreg-alpine-space-programme) – based on the initial choice of programme priority in Part A, these elements will be automatically made available in the subsequent sections of Jems.

We will do our utmost to ensure a high level of consistency between this offline template and the final application form in Jems but please be aware that there might be slight differences with regard to wording, overview tables and character limitation.

PART A - Project identification

A.1 Project identification

Name of the lead partner organisation	Project ID
Automatically filled in from part B	*Automatically generated*
Project title	**Project acronym**
[maximum 250 characters] ***Mapping, Assessing and Monitoring Ecosystems and Biodiversity in the Alps***	*[maximum 15 characters]* ***BioMAlps***
Programme priority	**Programme priority specific objective**
→ Priority 3: "Innovation and digitalisation supporting a green Alpine region"	*→ Reaping the benefits of digitalisation for citizens, companies, research organisation and public authorities*
Project duration	
36 (months)	

A.2 Project summary

Knowledge about environment, including the distribution of habitats and specificity of biodiversity, is essential for effective implementation of environmental policy.
The specificity of mountain biodiversity differs from other biogeographical ecosystems, therefore it is necessary to develop a system of indicators capable of representing this specificity.
The harmonization of the basic knowledge of mountain biodiversity remains a priority, with reference to the cartography, as well as to the biodiversity data, to be associated to the habitats to estimate the ecological value and the conservation status.
This project aims to build a technical tool for a common knowledge base and ecological-environmental assessment of habitats and biodiversity for such a specific region as the Alpine region. This is a tool functional to planning of a large area, dedicated to the conservation of the natural heritage and with an integrated approach between natural factors (physical and biotic) and anthropogenic of the territory.
Tasks and results of the project are linked to two main stages of analytical work: a cartographic and an assessment stage:

- The cartographic production is aimed to obtain an homogeneous knowledge and to represent the typology and distribution of habitats, inside and outside the already protected natural areas;
- The ecological-environmental assessment consists of a set of operations aimed at estimating the state of biodiversity and ecosystems, highlighting those of greatest natural value and those most at risk of

degradation. The habitat map represents the basis of the process of evaluation that is applied to each mapped polygon

The deliverables will be managed through a Territorial Information System which guarantees the updating, integration and use of basic data and products.

The project will try to build bridges between the existing mapping experience in the alpine countries, such as the Italian and French approaches, to implement a common methodology in the Alpine arc

[2000 characters]

A.3 Project partner overview

This overview will be automatically generated based on your entries in section B – currently not available in Jems.

Partner number	Project partner – name of organisation	Partner role in the project	NUTS (country, if NUTS not applicable)	Partner total eligible budget (step 2)
Automatically filled in	*Automatically filled in*	*Automatically filled in*	*Automatically filled in*	
Automatically filled in	*Automatically filled in*	*Automatically filled in*	*Automatically filled in*	
Automatically filled in	*Automatically filled in*	*Automatically filled in*	*Automatically filled in*	
Automatically filled in	*Automatically filled in*	*Automatically filled in*	*Automatically filled in*	
Automatically filled in	*Automatically filled in*	*Automatically filled in*	*Automatically filled in*	

A.4 Project budget overview (AF – step 2)

A.5 Project outputs and result overview

This overview will be automatically generated based on your entries in section C.4/5 – currently not available in Jems.

Programme output indicator	Measurement unit	Aggregated value per programme output indicator	Project output number	Project output (Output title)	Output target value	Programme result indicator	Measurement unit	Result indicator target value
From WPs	*From WPs*	*Automatically calculated*	*From WPs*	*From WPs*	*From WPs*	*From WPs*	*From WPs*	*From C.5*

			From WPs	*From WPs*	*From WPs*			
From WPs	*From WPs*	*Automatically calculated*	*From WPs*	*From WPs*	*From WPs*	*From WPs*	*From WPs*	*From C.5*
			From WPs	*From WPs*	*From WPs*			

PART B – Project partners

N.B.: Please insert the partners in accordance with the following order:
1) Lead partner (LP)
2) ERDF-LP (only relevant if the LP is coming from a non-Member State (CH or LI))
3) EU partners
4) Non EU partners

B.1 Project partner 1

B.1.1 Partner identity

Partner role in the project	*Lead partner*
Partner ID	*Automatically generated by the system*
Name of organisation in original language	***Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano***
Name of organisation in English	*Autonomous Province of Bolzano*
Department /unit / division in English	
Abbreviated name of organisation	*PAtBz - abbreviation preferably in English.*

B.1.2 Partner main address

Country	Region (Nuts 2)
Drop-down list	*Drop-down list*
Street	House number
Landhaus 1, Silvius-Magnago-Platz 1	1
Postal code	City
39100	Bozen
Homepage	
http://www.provinz.bz.it/landeshauptmann	

B.1.3 Legal and financial information

Type of partner	*Regional public authority* *→ see Annex 1 - Type of partners and target groups classification*
Legal status	Public Administration
VAT number (or other identifier)	*Cod. Fisc.: 00390090215*
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	*No*

B.1.4 Legal representative

First name	Last name
Arno	Kompatscher

B.1.5 Contact person

First name	Last name
Arno	Kompatscher

E-mail address	Telephone
Landeshauptmann@provinz.bz.it	*(format: 0049 (0) 123456789)0039 (0) 0471 41 22 22*

B.1.6 Partner motivation and contribution

Which are the partner's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project? What are the institutional role and policy addressing capacity of the partner?

The Autonomous Province of Bolzano has been participating for years in the work of the Alpine Convention and EUSALP. Biodiversity is a crucial element of the sustainable development policies practiced by the Province. It is currently the subject of initiatives by 3 of its Departments and related institutions, such as EURAC Research and the University of Bolzano.
The Province considers this project initiative fundamental for an action that must necessarily go beyond geopolitical boundaries.

Enter text here [max 500 characters]

B.2 Project partner 2

B.2.1 Partner identity

Partner role in the project	*Project Partner*
Partner ID	*Automatically generated by the system*
Name of organisation in original language	*Istituto Superiore per la Protezione dell'Ambiente*
Name of organisation in English	*Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research*
Department /unit / division in English	*Unit for the sustainability of spatial planning, protected areas and the protection of landscape, nature and terrestrial ecosystem services*
Abbreviated name of organisation	*ISPRA*

B.2.2 Partner main address

Country	Region (Nuts 2)
Italy	*Drop-down list*
Street	**House number**
Via Vitalino Brancati	48
Postal code	**City**
00144	Rome
Homepage	
https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/en	

B.2.3 Legal and financial information

Type of partner	*EU Partner* *→ see Annex 1 - Type of partners and target groups classification*
Legal status	Public Administration
VAT number (or other identifier)	*Cod. Fisc.: 10125211002*
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	*No*

B.2.4 Legal representative

First name	Last name
Stefano	Laporta

B.2.5 Contact person

First name	Last name
Lucilla	Laureti
E-mail address	**Telephone**
Lucilla.laureti@isprambiente.it	*(format: 0049 (0) 123456789)*

B.2.6 Partner motivation and contribution

Which are the partner's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project? What are the institutional role and policy addressing capacity of the partner?

Enter text here [max 500 characters]

The Carta della Natura realisation and updating is one of ISPRA's institutional tasks. ISPRA carries out the activities and coordinates them at the national level in collaboration with public local authorities, Universities or local experts. The project represents a fundamental opportunity for ISPRA to test the development of Carta della Natura project in the alpine area and the implementation of the project in the Alpine portions of the regions of Piedmont, Lombardy and the Province of Bolzano

B.3 Project partner 3

B.3.1 Partner identity

Partner role in the project	*Project Partner*
Partner ID	*Automatically generated by the system*
Name of organisation in original language	*CIPRA International Lab GmbH*
Name of organisation in English	*CIPRA International Lab GmbH*
Department /unit / division in English	*If applicable*
Abbreviated name of organisation	*CIPRA Lab*

B.3.2 Partner main address

Country	Region (Nuts 2)
Austria	*AT34*
Street	House number
Jahngasse	9
Postal code	City
6850	Dornbirn
Homepage	
https://www.cipra.org/en/about/people/cipra-international-lab?set_language=en	

B.3.3 Legal and financial information

Type of partner	*Interest groups including NGOs* *→ see Annex 1 - Type of partners and target groups classification*
Legal status	Private
VAT number (or other identifier)	*ATU71118907*

Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	*No*

B.3.4 Legal representative

First name	Last name
Jakob	Dietachmair

B.1.5 Contact person

First name	Last name
Jakob	Dietachmair
E-mail address	**Telephone**
Jakob.dietachmair@cipra.org	*(format: 0049 (0) 123456789)*

B.3.6 Partner motivation and contribution

Which are the partner's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project? What are the institutional role and policy addressing capacity of the partner?

Enter text here [max 500 characters]

CIPRA as an international NGO is since 70 years committed to the protection and sustainable development of the Alps. We are experts in multilingual networking of people, communication, dissemination, participation, transfer to stakeholders and politics on all levels. With its project implementation branch CIPRA Lab's role in the project is to assess the needs and usability of the tools developed, implement communication activities and disseminate results to the target groups

B.4 Project Partner 4

B.4.1 Partner identity

Partner role in the project	*Project Partner*
Partner ID	*Automatically generated by the system*
Name of organisation in original language	*Triglavski narodni park*
Name of organisation in English	***Triglav National Park***
Department /unit / division in English	
Abbreviated name of organisation	*TNP*

B.4.2 Partner main address

Country	Region (Nuts 2)
Slovenia	*Zahodna Slovenija (West Slovenia) - NUTS 2: SI02*
Street	House number
Ljubljanska cesta	*27*
Postal code	City
4260	*Bled*
Homepage	
http://www.tnp.si	

B.4.3 Legal and financial information

Type of partner	*Regional Public Authoriy*
Legal status	Public administration
VAT number (or other identifier)	*SI79422837*
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	*No*

B.4.4 Legal representative

First name	Last name
Tit	Potočnik

B.4.5 Contact person

First name	Last name
Andrej	Arih
E-mail address	Telephone
andrej.arih@tnp.gov.si	*00386 (0) 45780244*

B.4.6 Partner motivation and contribution

Which are the partner's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project? What are the institutional role and policy addressing capacity of the partner?

Enter text here [max 500 characters]

The TNP fully manages the protected area of Triglav (83,982 ha), which, provides for tasks in the conservation sectors nature, protection of cultural heritage, care for sustainable development, exploration, research, educational, consultancy activities, including for Natura 2000 sites. It also collaborates closely with local, regional and state authorities and with international organizations

and institutions. The entire area presents the core and buffer zone of the UNESCO MaB Alpi Giulie Biosphere Reserve, which TNP manages and coordinates.

B.5 Project Partner 5

B.5.1 Partner identity

Partner role in the project	*Project Partner*
Partner ID	*Automatically generated by the system*
Name of organisation in original language	
Name of organisation in English	
Department /unit / division in English	
Abbreviated name of organisation	*abbreviation preferably in English.*

B.5.2 Partner main address

Country	Region (Nuts 2)
Drop-down list	*Drop-down list*
Street	House number
Postal code	City
Homepage	

B.5.3 Legal and financial information

Type of partner	*→ see Annex 1 - Type of partners and target groups classification*
Legal status	
VAT number (or other identifier)	
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	

B.5.4 Legal representative

First name	Last name

B.5.5 Contact person

First name	Last name
E-mail address	**Telephone**
	(format: 0049 (0) 123456789)

B.5.6 Partner motivation and contribution

Which are the partner's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project? What are the institutional role and policy addressing capacity of the partner?

Enter text here [max 500 characters]

B.6 Project Partner 6

B.6.1 Partner identity

Partner role in the project	*Project Partner*
Partner ID	*Automatically generated by the system*
Name of organisation in original language	
Name of organisation in English	
Department /unit / division in English	
Abbreviated name of organisation	*abbreviation preferably in English.*

B.6.2 Partner main address

Country	Region (Nuts 2)
Drop-down list	*Drop-down list*
Street	House number
Postal code	City
Homepage	

B.6.3 Legal and financial information

Type of partner	*→ see Annex 1 - Type of partners and target groups classification*
Legal status	

VAT number (or other identifier)	
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	

B.6.4 Legal representative

First name	Last name

B.6.5 Contact person

First name	Last name
E-mail address	Telephone *(format: 0049 (0) 123456789)*

B.6.6 Partner motivation and contribution

Which are the partner's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project? What are the institutional role and policy addressing capacity of the partner?

Enter text here [max 500 characters]

B.7 Project Partner 7

B.7.1 Partner identity

Partner role in the project	*Project Partner*
Partner ID	*Automatically generated by the system*
Name of organisation in original language	
Name of organisation in English	
Department /unit / division in English	
Abbreviated name of organisation	*abbreviation preferably in English.*

B.7.2 Partner main address

Country	Region (Nuts 2)
Drop-down list	*Drop-down list*
Street	House number

Postal code	City
Homepage	

B.7.3 Legal and financial information

Type of partner	*→ see Annex 1 - Type of partners and target groups classification*
Legal status	
VAT number (or other identifier)	
Is your organisation entitled to recover VAT based on national legislation for the activities implemented in the project?	

B.7.4 Legal representative

First name	Last name

B.7.5 Contact person

First name	Last name
E-mail address	Telephone *(format: 0049 (0) 123456789)*

B.7.6 Partner motivation and contribution

Which are the partner's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project? What are the institutional role and policy addressing capacity of the partner?

Enter text here [max 500 characters]

PART C - Project description

C.1 Project overall objective

Programme specific objective	Project overall objective
Automatically inserted once it is selected in section A.1.	To produce a homogeneous knowledge base for the Alpine arc, extended and not limited to already protected areas, with cartographic and assessment data on habitats and biodiversity. Through the development of the territorial information system, maps and datasets will be collected and it will be used to identify the areas of greatest ecological value and those most at risk of degradation from a naturalistic-environmental point of view. *[max 500 characters]*

C.2 Project relevance and context

C.2.1 What are the common territorial challenges and/or joint assets that will be tackled by the project?

Mountains have an eco-social and human capital and offer a wide range of eco-mountain services, guarantee the maintenance of the resources necessary for the protection of habitats and play an essential role in addressing the triple planetary crisis: climate, nature, biodiversity and waste.
Biodiversity needs global protection, and promoting international cooperation is therefore essential to support the conservation of the biological diversity.
Biodiversity remains a priority and need to be integrated into all areas of development.

Priority of the project is the harmonization of the basic knowledge of mountain habitat and biodiversity, with reference to the cartography, as well as to the biodiversity data, to be associated to the habitats in order to estimate the ecological value and the conservation status.
The specificity of Alpine biodiversity, and mountain biodiversity more generally, differs from other biogeographical ecosystems, therefore it is necessary to develop a system of indicators capable of representing this specificity.
The Alpine Convention must try to accommodate and integrate the different sets of indicators on the basis of past experiences.

It is necessary to highlight the specificity of the biodiversity of mountain and alpine areas, in all its components to protect nature in the face of climate change and its impacts on ecosystems and habitats.

A unique methodology based on a unique cartography allows the replicability in other areas.

[max 1500 characters]

C.2.2 How does the project tackle identified common challenges and/or opportunities and what is new about the approach the project takes?

Building an informatized technical tool for a common knowledge base and ecological-environmental assessment of Alpine habitats and biodiversity, of the distribution of its ecological values and pressures. This is necessary to ensure the replicability of these measurements over time and in other contests and providing technical support for the planning of actions on a general scale and on a local scale and to support programming.

The project proposal develops the bases for defining a mapping, a cartography on which important and multiscale elaborations can be developed.
This is important to have on the one hand a common base on which to work and compare the different Alpine countries and on the other hand for each local opportunity to learn more about those cartographic bases and a common database is important.

The approach is integrated between natural factors, both biotic and physical, but also explains how these are impacted by anthropogenic pressure factors.
The territorial information system will prepare a dataset of floristic, faunal and pressure data but it will also be necessary to manage the software that should guarantee the homogeneous treatment of the data and the calculation of the individual indicators for each individual polygon of the ecosystems. Ecological value distribution maps will be obtained as well as maps showing which areas are most at risk of degradation.

[max 1500 characters]

C.2.3 Why is transnational cooperation needed to achieve project objectives and results?

Biodiversity issues are closely linked to climate change.
The governance of the mountain is complex, there are many stakeholders who are part of it at international and national level with specific roles, promoting the bottom-up approach with greater involvement of NGOs
In the various countries of the Alpine region, there are numerous research projects, many cartographic data and many local monitoring initiatives with different objectives and heterogeneous approaches. With this project we want to lay the foundations to ensure a broad knowledge of the state of conservation of the specific natural heritage of the Alpine arc and to ensure adequate harmonization between the various necessary initiatives to be undertaken in the different countries of the Alpine arc to strengthen the effects policies of conservation and sustainable development in a functional way on the entire natural heritage such as the Alpine one.

Biodiversity should be considered as a strategic management element.

[max 1000 characters]

C.2.4 Who will benefit from your project outputs?

Target group	Specification
Local public authority	*[max 100 characters]*

Select from drop-down → see Annex 1 - Type of partners and target groups classification	*Municipalities and public authorities competent in the governance of ecosystems at territorial level*
Regional public authority *Select from drop-down*	*[max 100 characters]* *Regional and Provincial authorities*
Sectoral agency *Select from drop-down*	*[max 100 characters]* *SOIA- System for the Observation and Information on the Alps in relationship with EEA*
Higher education and research organisations *Select from drop-down*	*[max 100 characters]* research and education centre can develop new knowledge for prevention and study of solutions
European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC)Sectoral agency *Select from drop-down*	*[max 100 characters]* importance of cooperation in cross-border areas
International organisation, European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG) *Select from drop-down*	*[max 100 characters]* *UNEP which also has the role of Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention*
Other *Select from drop-down*	*[max 100 characters]* Fruitful for each initiative of Alpine Spatial Planning

C.2.5 How does the project contribute to wider strategies and policies?

Strategy		**Contribution**
		mandatory in case of ticked box [max 500 characters]
EUSALP	☐	*The Alpine Convention improves exchange and synergies in biodiversity work with the EUSALP Action Group 7 and 6. Experts from EUSALP and ABB are working together on this project proposal* *AG7 focuses on developing ecological connectivity and thus on strengthening, improving and restoring biodiversity as well as ecosystem services.* *AG6 provides valuable contributions to an Alpine strategic framework that allows for the creation of sustainable and balanced models of resource management and production.*

EU Green Deal	☐	*mandatory in case of ticked box [max 500 characters]* *The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to put European biodiversity on the road to recovery by 2030 and contains specific actions and commitments.* *Alpine Convention aims to strengthen collaboration for the joint defense of biodiversity at global and EU level, with reference to the implementation of the EU biodiversity strategy, the Green Deal and other EU policies.*
EU Territorial Agenda 2030	☐	*mandatory in case of ticked box [max 500 characters]* *The priorities spelled out in the Territorial Agenda 2030 need to be supported by actions from committed players. Only then can Territorial Agenda priorities and concerns over spatial inequalities and the transition towards a carbon/climate-neutral economy be addressed appropriately.* *Application of the Territorial Agenda relies on informal multilevel cooperation between Member States, sub-national authorities and all Europeans institutions.*
Any other strategy(ies)	☐	*mandatory in case of ticked box [max 500 characters]* • *Alpine Biodiversity Board Decision of XV-XVI Alpine Conference, 2019-2022* • *Carpathian Convention* • *Alpine and Carpathian Biodiversity Forum 2021* • *UN Global Biodiversity Framework* • *MoU until Secretariats of AC, CC(UNEP) and CBD* • *Policy and Law initiative Mountain Partnership/FAO* • *Mountain Research Initiative* • *Appenine Convention* • *International conference "The Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention: sharing the experiences. The Apennines a European mountain range" 2014*

C.2.6 Which synergies with past or current EU and other projects or initiatives will the project make use of?

Project or initiative	Synergies
Enter title ***AlpES*** ***Alpine Ecosystem Services - mapping,***	*Enter text [max 500 characters]* *In synergy with our idea of development of a common knowledge based on cartographic representation in which it is possible to read the reality of ecosystems and biodiversity, through an easy-to-consult IT tool The AlpES project's overall objective is to introduce a common understanding of*

maintenance, management	*ecosystem services as a regional and transnational environmental governance framework and train and support the AlpES target groups in understanding, valuing and managing them.*
Atlas	*Enter text [max 500 characters]* *Atlas is a depository that can contain significant elements for a large-scale assessment and which enables the management, visualisation and dissemination of Alpine-wide data collected in the scope of the Alpine Convention's activities. The Atlas might be extended to other geographical context.* *With our project it will be possible to implement and update the available data*
Carta della Natura ISPRA	*Enter text [max 500 characters]* *is an Italian project coordinated by the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA). It aims at identifying the state of the environment, highlighting the natural resources and values and territorial vulnerability.* *Our project takes as a methodological reference this Italian experience and tries to implement it in the Alpine arc.*
CarHab-national cartographic modeling program for natural and semi-natural habitats in France	*Enter text [max 500 characters]* *This program led by the Ministry in charge of ecology aims to meet the challenges of biodiversity conservation, land use planning and sustainable management of natural resources. Its objective is to carry out by 2025 a national mapping of natural and semi-natural habitats for the terrestrial ecosystems of mainland France and the French overseas territories, at a scale of 1: 25,000th, in close collaboration with naturalist experts from the National Botanical Conservatories (CBN).*
GESTIRE 2020 (LIFE)	*Enter text [max 500 characters]* *This project of Lombardy Region aims to create an integrated management structure that will ensure the achievement of the conservation objectives set out in the Habitats and Birds directives, considering the economic and technical sustainability of the management.*
DIAMONT	*Conceived with the steering bodies of the Alpine Convention, DIAMONT aims to give a vital impulse to the relaunch of SOIA (System for Observation of and Information on the Alps). In consistence with SOIA's new aims and the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). The DIAMONT network of specialists on Alpine development will advise SOIA on*

	the elaboration of an Alpine wide information system and the selection of relevant data considering their validity and aptitude for harmonisation. *ax 500 characters]*
ALPBIONET2030	*The overall objective is to consolidate and enhance transnational cooperation in the field of nature conservation while providing a harmonized concept of preserving natural habitats and common planning tools to realize a high level of ecological connectivity for biodiversity conservation. Aims to implement a coherent and complementary Alps-wide system of Strategic Alpine Connectivity Areas (SACA), reflecting the valuable and potential areas for ecological connectivity in cooperation with the AC.* *Enter text [max 500 characters]*
Eco-AlpsWater *Innovative Ecological Assessment and Water Management Strategy for the Protection of Ecosystem Services in Alpine Lakes and Rivers*	*The main objective is to improve traditional monitoring approaches (Water Framework Directive 2000/60 / EC-EU WFD and, in Switzerland, the Water Protection Ordinance-AOM) using advanced DNA sequencing techniques such as metabarcoding. The new approach uses Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) to analyze environmental DNA in water bodies (enabling rapid identification of low-cost species, from fish to bacteria) and smart technologies (automation in data processing, storage data, information retrieval)* *Enter text [max 500 characters]*
ECONNECT	*The project aims at the enhancement of ecological connectivity across the Alpine range. The project involves International umbrella organisations linked to the Alpine Convention, scientific institutions and local implementation partners. All these entities have joined forces to demonstrate the need for connectivity across the Alps as well as exploring the best options for coordinated action and the development of innovative tools to promote ecological connectivity.*
PITEM Biodiv'ALP	*is a thematic plan for the massif of the Western Alps (Alps of Haute Provence, Alpes Maritimes, Province of Cuneo, Haute Savoie, Hautes-Alpes, Province of Imperia, Savoy, Province of Turin, Valle d'Aosta), with the objective of protecting and improving biodiversity and alpine ecosystems through a partnership and a network of cross-border ecological connectivity* *Enter text [max 500 characters]*

MON-i-Mont	*Research of Sustainable Development in the Alps.* *Monitoring the sustainaible development of Italian mountains* *.Enter text [max 500 characters]*

C.2.7 How does the project build on available knowledge?

Enter text *[max 1000 characters]*

The Project and its methodology refer to the pluriannual experience of "Carta della Natura", a project coordinated by the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA). It aims at identifying the state of the environment, highlighting the natural resources and values and territorial vulnerability.

The Project take into account the relevant indicators to mountain biodiversity, complementing and updating the indicators of the "Ecological Network" platform, the already populated animal, plant and landscape indicators, useful for better understanding the situation of alpine biodiversity and enhancing the policies and strategy we currently have (both international ones, such as those of the Alpine Convention (SOIA) and the European Environment Agency (EEA), as well as those relevant at regional and state level.

The Alpine Convention must try to accommodate and integrate the different sets of indicators on the basis of past experiences.

C.3 Project partnership

Enter text here [max 1000 characters]

The partnership of the project has been identified within the Alpine Biodiversity Board, a working body of Alpine Convention in which the contracting parties, at the invitation of the XVII Alpine Conference, are proceeding to propose trusted partners for the execution of the project with the support and the address of the respective administrations and ministries of the environment.

The long-term objective of ABB is to propose goals and priorities for joint action on biodiversity matters in the Alps.

In identifying the different partners, we are trying to consider having adequate representation of the different skills that the type of project requires for its effective implementation and implementation of the results. In producing the partnership, we also gathered a number of external observers interested in the results of great importance such as UNEP, the Mountain Partnership/FAO, the Carpathian Convention.

C.4 Draft project work plan

C.4.1 Work package 1

- **Objectives**

Work package title	***Data and common approach for mapping and assessing*** *[max 50 characters]*
Work package number	*Automatically generated*
Project specific objective 1	*[max 250 characters]* *Research of the basic data available in the Alps, and selection of those useful for mapping, monitoring and assessing ecosystems and biodiversity in 4 strategic pilot areas with different ecological, biogeographical and pressure characteristics.*

- **Overall description**

Overall description of this WP and responsibilities	Research of the basic data available in the Alps, and definition of a common approach for mapping and assessing habitats in the pilot areas Screening of existing maps useful for habitats mapping; floristic and faunal datasets and about anthropogenic pressure Definition of a common Legend to be used for habitats mapping (scale 1: 25.000) in the Alps; the common floristic and faunal datasets and about anthropogenic pressure to be used for the ecological-environmental assessment of habitats. *[max 500 characters]*

- **Outputs**

Output Nr.	Programme output indicator	Measurement unit	Output title	Output description	Output target value	RP of delivery (AF - step 2)
OI 1.1	*Choose from the drop-down list* *→ Programme output indicators of each priority detailed in our cooperation programme* *Pilot actions developed jointly*	*Automatic*	***Screening of the state of art*** *[max 200 characters]*	*State of the art of:* - *basic and thematic maps for habitat mapping (orthophotos and/or satellite images; topographic, geological, land cover, forests maps, sensu Dir.92/43CEE);*	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*

	and implemented in projects			- *biodiversity datasets (floristic and faunal species); anthropogenic pressure datasets (inhabitans, road and railway network, tourism).* *[max 500 characters]*		
OI 1.2	*Choose from the drop-down list* *Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects*	*Automatic*	***Definition of a common Legend of habitat***	*Enter text* *A common Legend of habitats, referred to one of the European habitats classification systems (i.e. Palaearctic, EUNIS);*	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*
OI 1.3	*Choose from the drop-down list* *Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects*	*Automatic*	***Defining common data sets***	*Enter text* *common floristic and faunal datasets* to calculate Indicators of Ecological Values and Ecological Sensitivity and* *datasets to calculate Indicators of pressures*	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*

C.4.2 Work package 2

- **Objectives**

Work package title	***Habitat mapping*** *[max 50 characters]*
Work package number	*Automatically generated*
Project specific objective 2	*Production of the ecosystems maps in each of the pilot areas by a common Legend and methodology, to obtain qualitative and quantitative informations on the distribution of the ecosystems and a detailed knowledge of biodiversity.* *[max 250 characters]*

- **Overall description**

Overall description of this WP and responsibilities	*Production of the habitats map in each of the pilot areas by a common Legend and a common methodology:* ▪ *photo-interpretation of aerial images;* ▪ *use of available thematic maps (see O1.1 land use, vegetation, forest, map Natura 2000 maps, etc.);* ▪ *field surveys during production and final control.* *In each pilot area, the cartographic production can be divided between different operators (e.g. between the different countries of cross-border areas), but the final map must be unique and homogeneous.* *[max 500 characters]*

- **Outputs**

Output Nr.	Programme output indicator	Measurement unit	Output title	Output description	Output target value	RP of delivery (AF - step 2)
OI 2.1	*Choose from the drop-down list* *→ Programme output indicators of each priority detailed in our cooperation programme* *Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects* *or* *Jointly developed solutions*	*Automatic*	***Mapping habitats*** *[max 200 characters]*	*Enter text* *Maps of habitats of pilot areas where each type of habitat is identified by a specific code;* **Habitat is understood as a "three-dimensional spatial entity that includes at least one interface between air, water and soil that includes both the physical environment and the communities of plants and animals that occupy it".* *This conceptual approach brings the meaning of habitat closer to the concept of ecosystem rather than linking it to a species and makes it possible to map the habitats.* *[max 500 characters]*	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*

OI 2.2	*Choose from the drop-down list*	*Automatic*	***Describing habitats***	*Enter text* *Brief sheet to describe each type of habitat;*	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*
OI 2.3	*Choose from the drop-down list*	*Automatic*	***Describing environmental mosaic***	*Enter text* Summary table of the environmental mosaic (Number of habitat types; number of polygons and percentage of territory occupied by each); diagram with distribution of the percentages of territory occupied by the different macro-ecosystems (inland waters; grasslands; heaths; forests; rocks and screes and glaciers; farmlands and anthropogenic habitats)	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*

C.4.3 Work package 3

- **Objectives**

Work package title	***Software implementation and Habitat assessing*** *[max 50 characters]*
Work package number	*Automatically generated*
Project specific objective 3	*Preparation of an IT tool for ecological-environmental monitoring and assessment of ecosystems and biodiversity using common floristic, faunal and anthropogenic pressure datasets.* *The IT tool is fundamental to territorial administrators and planners.* *[max 250 characters]*

- **Overall description**

Overall description of this WP and responsibilities	

	▪ *Preparation of the Territorial Information System and software for data processing;* ▪ *assessment of the habitats mapped in the pilot areas using GIS based routine;* ▪ *Distribution in values classes and representation in maps of the values obtained from the assessment of the habitats* *[max 500 characters]*

- **Outputs**

Output Nr.	Programme output indicator	Measurement unit	Output title	Output description	Output target value	RP of delivery (AF - step 2)
OI 3.1	*Choose from the drop-down list* *→ Programme output indicators of each priority detailed in our cooperation programme* *Jointly developed solutions*	*Automatic*	***Preparing TIS and software*** *[max 200 characters]*	*Enter text* *A shared methodology and a unique GIS based routine (software) to calculate Indicators and Indices .* *[max 500 characters]*	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*
OI 3.2	*Choose from the drop-down list*	*Automatic*	***Using software to calculate indicators***	*Enter text* Calculation of Indicators and synthetic Indices for each polygon of the habitat map	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*
OI 3.3	*Choose from the drop-down list*	*Automatic*	***Mapping results of assessment of habitats***	*Enter text* Maps of synthetic Indices by value classes, named: Ecological Value (natural value) Ecological Sensitivity (predisposition to the risk of degradation) Anthropogenic Pressure (degree of disturbance produced by man) Environmental Fragility (combination of	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*

				Ecological Sensitivity and Anthropogenic Pressure)		

C.5 Project results

Result Nr.	Programme result indicator	Measurement unit	Result description	Result indicator target value	Delivery period (OPTIONAL)
RI 1	*Choose from the drop-down list* *→ Programme result indicators of each priority detailed in our cooperation programme* *Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations*	*Automatic*	*Enter text [max 500 characters]* *The fundamental result is to have an informatized technical tool for the knowledge of the specificity of ecosystems but also a distribution of the highest natural values and pressures, in and out the already protected natural areas.* *Ecosystems and ecological value distribution maps will be obtained as well as maps showing which areas are most at risk of degradation, considering the interactions between the natural and anthropic aspects of the territories.*	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*
RI 2	*Choose from the drop-down list* *Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations*	*Automatic*	*Enter text* *The territorial information system will link habitat maps with dataset of floristic, faunal and pressure data but it will also be necessary to manage the software that should guarantee the*	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*

			homogeneous treatment of the data and the calculation of the individual indicators for each individual polygon of the ecosystems. *The software can be used to predict different scenarios based on changed environmental conditions.*		
RI 3	*Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations*	*Automatic*	*The publication of the products and the results and the transfer of the results to other institutions or authorities, also external to the project partners, is obviously foreseen to encourage and promote the replicability of the activities carried out and the tested methodologies. A unique methodology based on a unique cartography allows the replicability of what we are going to test on these pilot areas.*	*Enter the number*	*Drop-down*

C.6 Time plan (AF – step 2)

Application annexes

→ No upload required in AF – step 1.

ANNEX 1 - Classification of type of partners and target groups

Nr	Main categories	Examples
1	Local public authority	municipality, etc.
2	Regional public authority	regional council, etc.
3	National public authority	ministry, etc.
4	Sectoral agency	local or regional development agency, environmental agency, energy agency, employment agency, etc.
5	Infrastructure and (public) service provider	public transport, utility company (water supply, electricity supply, sewage, gas, waste collection, etc.), airport, port, railway, etc.
6	Interest groups including NGOs	international organisation, trade union, foundation, charity, voluntary association, club, etc.
7	Higher education and research organisations	university faculty, college, research institution, RTD facility, research cluster, etc.
8	Education/training centre and school	primary, secondary, pre-school, vocational training, etc.
9	Enterprise, except SME	
10	SME	micro, small, medium
11	Business support organisation	chamber of commerce, chamber of trade and crafts, business incubator or innovation centre, business clusters, etc.
12	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC)	
13	International organisation, European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG)	under national law, under international law
14	General public[1]	
15	Hospitals and medical centres	
16	Other	

[1] Relevant only for target groups.

Calendar of relevant events

Date/Venue	Event	Relevance to ABB/CG 3
13 January 2022	A project pitch organized by AG6 to discuss project ideas for ASP	Does our CG have idea that could be brought there? Or do we wish to establish a synergy between the AG6 and the ABB regarding another project proposal
14 January 2022	1st meeting of the Transport and Environment Ministers of the AC	
21 **January** 2022	4th ABB meeting	Deliver interim results of our CG3
25 January 2022	AC Thematic Working Bodies' meeting	State the intention to tighten cooperation with ACB and present potential concrete areas of cooperation
26 January 2022, Bolzano	Kick-Off Italian EUSALP Presidency 2022 (carried out by South Tyrol and Trentino)	Can ABB members be there and establish a formal contact with the new EUSALP presidency in view of future stricter collaboration?
3 **February** 2022	CG1 e CG2 Meeting	
February (*date tbd*)	CG3 Meeting	
15 February 2022	Head Delegation AC Meeting	
March (*date tbd*) 2022	EUSALP AG6 – Conference on landscapes	
2 March 2022	Focal Points coordination meeting	
9 March 2022	74th Permanent Committee of the AC	Issue suggestions/proposals from ABB/CG 3
13-29 March 2022, Geneva	CBD SBSTTA and SBI	Raise awareness for mountain biodiversity
Summer (*date tbd*) 2022	CBD COP 15.2	GBF to be approved, Mountain Biodiversity considered, Mountain side event
28 **April** 2022	Final meeting of the AC MAP WG	Does our CG3 have anything to contribute?
5 **May** 2022	potential 5th ABB meeting (not certain) + official event in Liechtenstein to celebrate CIPRA's 70th anniversary	Could be used to further disseminate the messages of CG3
8-10 **June** 2022, Zernez	75th Permanent Committee of the AC	
6-7 **September** 2022, Brig	Alp Week on "The Alps in transition"	
7 September, Brig	2nd meeting of the Transport and Environment Ministers of the AC	CG3 could review the draft Action Plan that will be prepared on the basis of the 1st Meeting. Themes: joint Alpine-wide actions in the field of transport for reduction of CO2 (modal shift in freight, public and tourism transport).
8 September 2022, Brig	XVII Alpine Conference	

25-28 September 2022	6th Mountain Partnership Global Meeting, Aspen, Colorado	Alpine and Carpathian representation at the meeting would be beneficial
Tbc	Carpathian Ministerial Conference	Possible occasion for signing the updated MoC between CBD, AC and CC
25-27 **October** 2022, Sila National Natural Park, Italy	XII European Mountain Convention on “Smart Mountains”	The event aims to define a sustainable strategy for the development of smart mountains towards 2050. Room for disseminating the messages of CG3?