



Nature conservation, protected areas & ecological connectivity

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The Alpine Convention



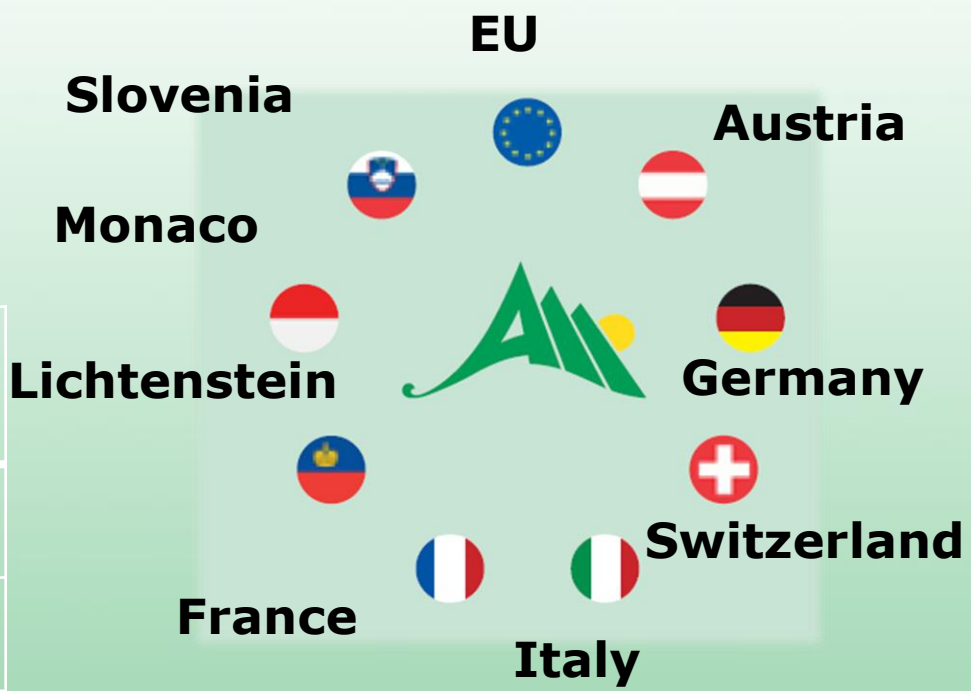
First international treaty for the protection
and sustainable development of a
mountain range

A small history



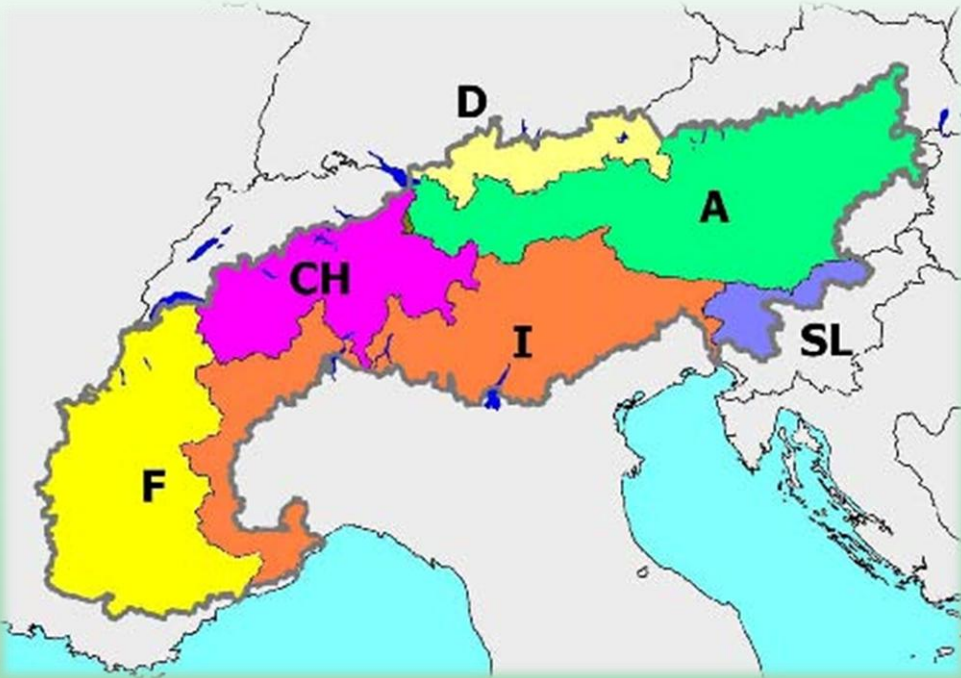
1991	The Convention on the protection of the Alps was signed.
1995	The Convention entered into force
2002	The 8 Protocols entered into force
2003	The Permanent Secretariat was established

Contracting Parties:



Area and Scope of the Population of the Alpine Convention

COUNTRY	AREA	POPULATION
Italy	27.3%	30.1%
Austria	28.7%	22.9%
France	21.4%	18.5%
Switzerland	13.2%	13.3%
Germany	5.8%	10.2%
Slovenia	3.5%	4.6%
Monaco	0.001%	0.2%
Lichtenstein	0.008%	0.2%
ALPS	190,600 sq km	14.2 million



Framework Convention

Article 2.f.)

Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures in particular in the following areas:

nature protection and landscape conservation the objective is to **protect, conserve** and, where necessary, **rehabilitate** natural environment and landscape, so that **ecosystems** are able to function, animal and plants species, including their habitats, are preserved, nature's capacity for regeneration and sustaine productivity is maintained, and the variety, uniqueness and beauty of nature and the countryside as a whole are preserved on a permanent basis.

Framework Convention and its Protocols

The Convention defines a framework by:

- setting basic principles and objectives
- organizing the cooperation

The Protocols regulate **concrete steps** to be taken for the protection and sustainable development of the Alps.

Signed and ratified Protocols are **legally binding** in the Contracting party.



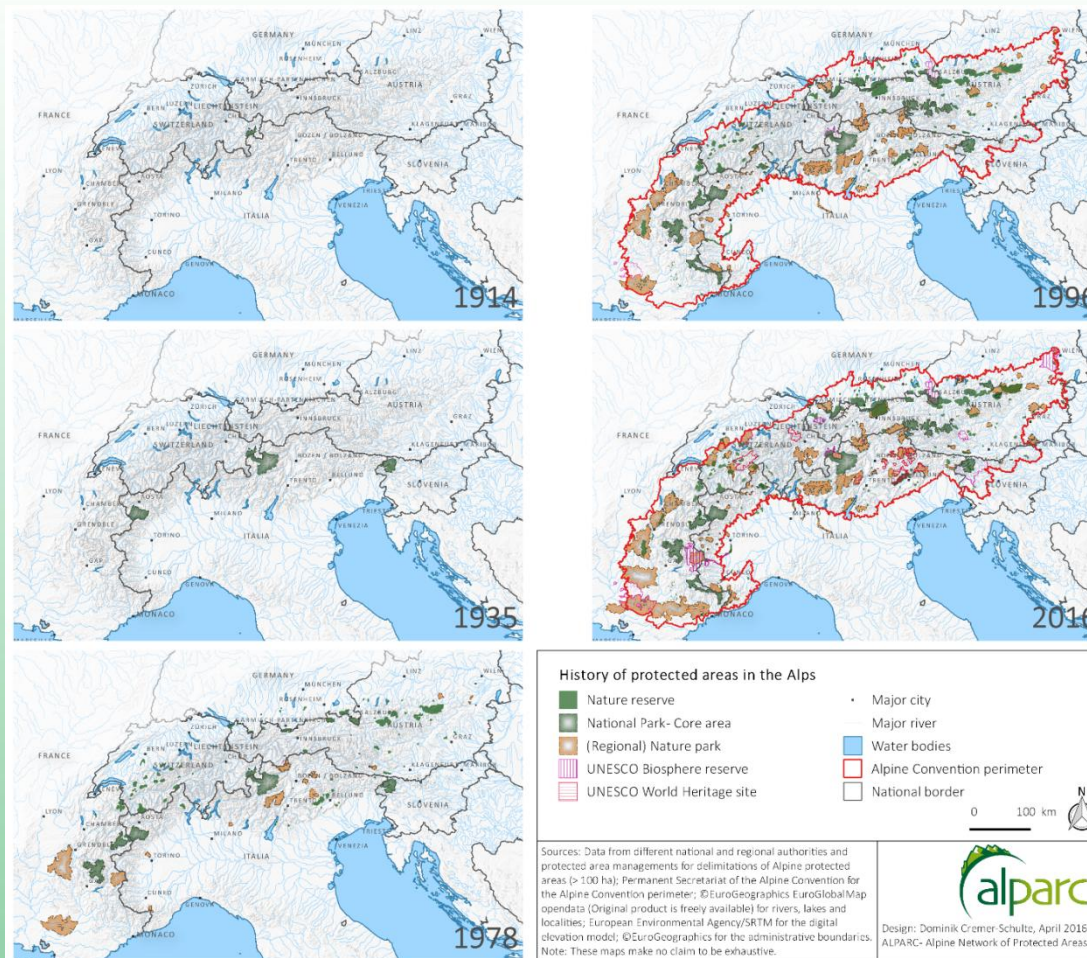
Article 12 – Protocol „Nature protection and landscape conservation“

Ecological network:

“The contracting parties take adequate measures to establish a network of existing national and transboundary protected areas, of biotopes and other protected elements or those to be protected. They commit themselves to harmonize the objectives and applicable measures in transboundary protected areas.”

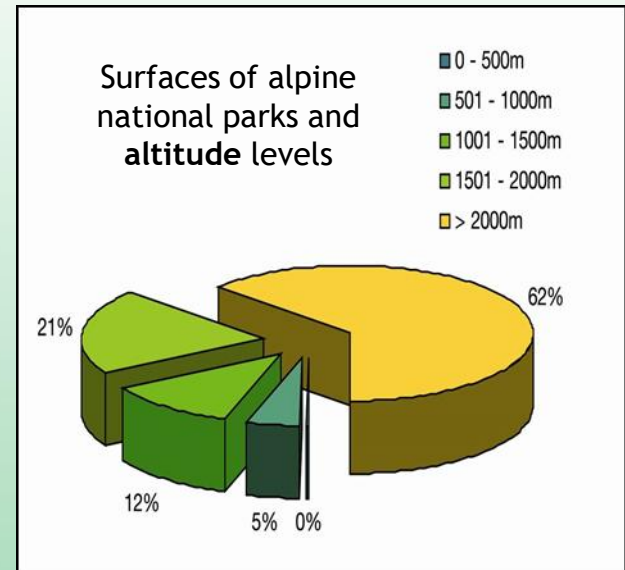
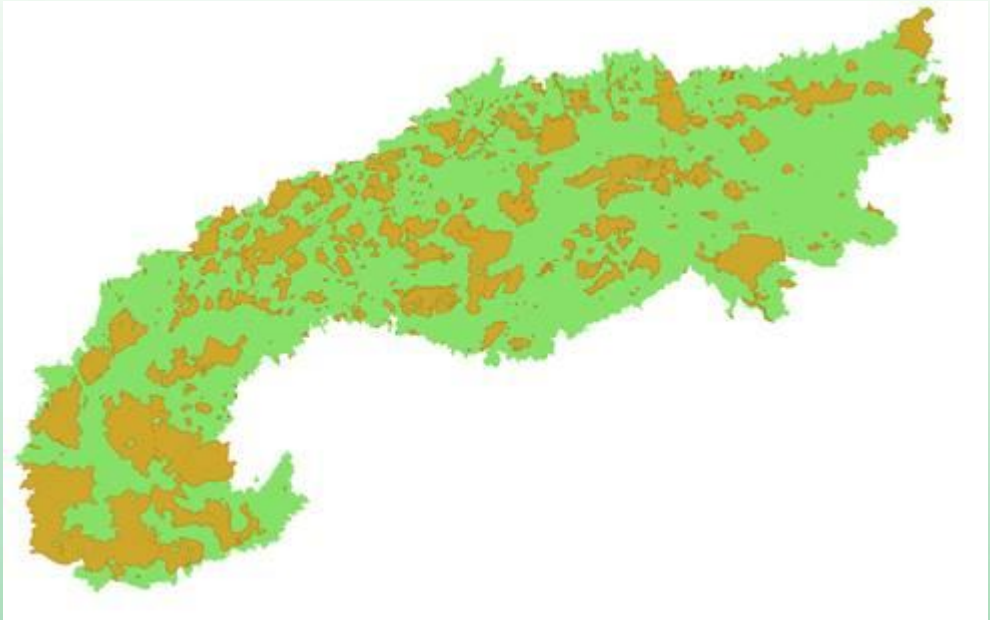


Alpine Protected Areas: development from 1914 to 2016

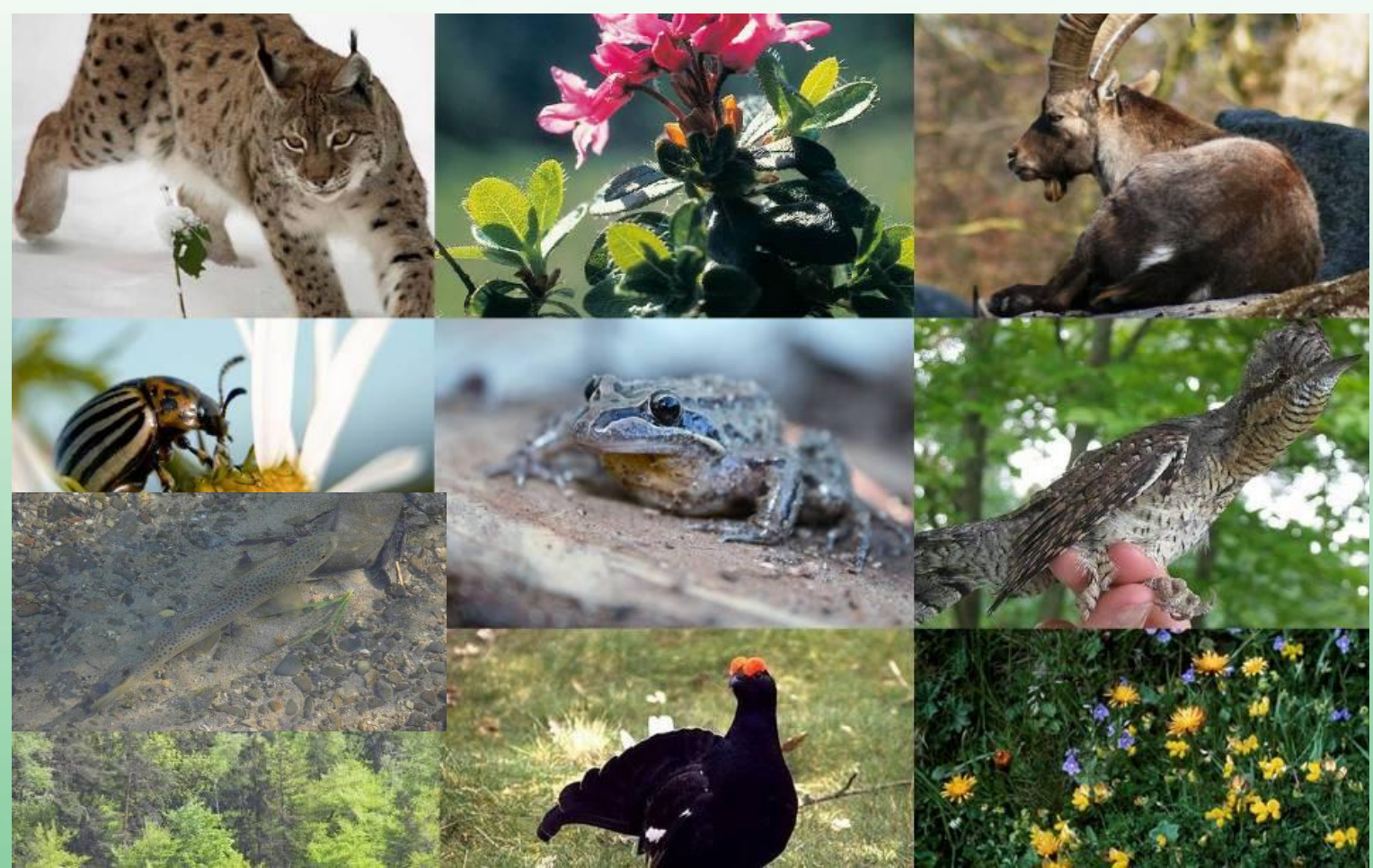


* France seulement, Francia solo, Nur Frankreich, Velja samo za francoska zaščitena območja

Alpine Convention and protected areas



The Alps: a European biodiversity Hotspot



... having some challenges to face



14 million inhabitants, 120 million visitors

→ Landscape fragmentation and increasing spatial development

Ecological Connectivity: projects

Interreg:



Other:

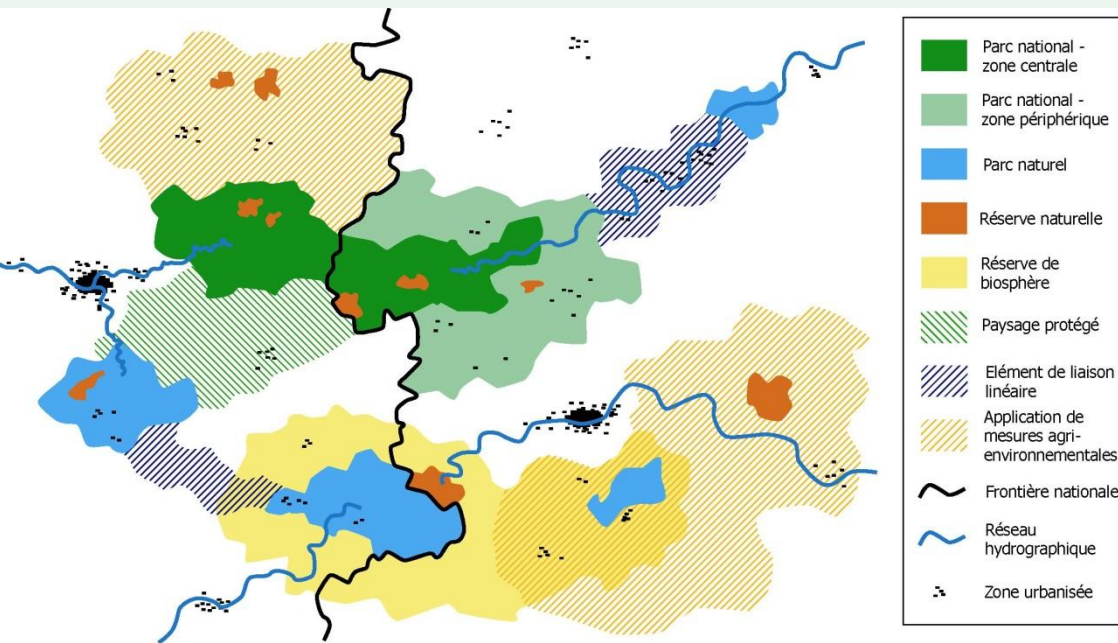


Life Belt Alps

GreenConnect

The alpine Pilot Region Approach

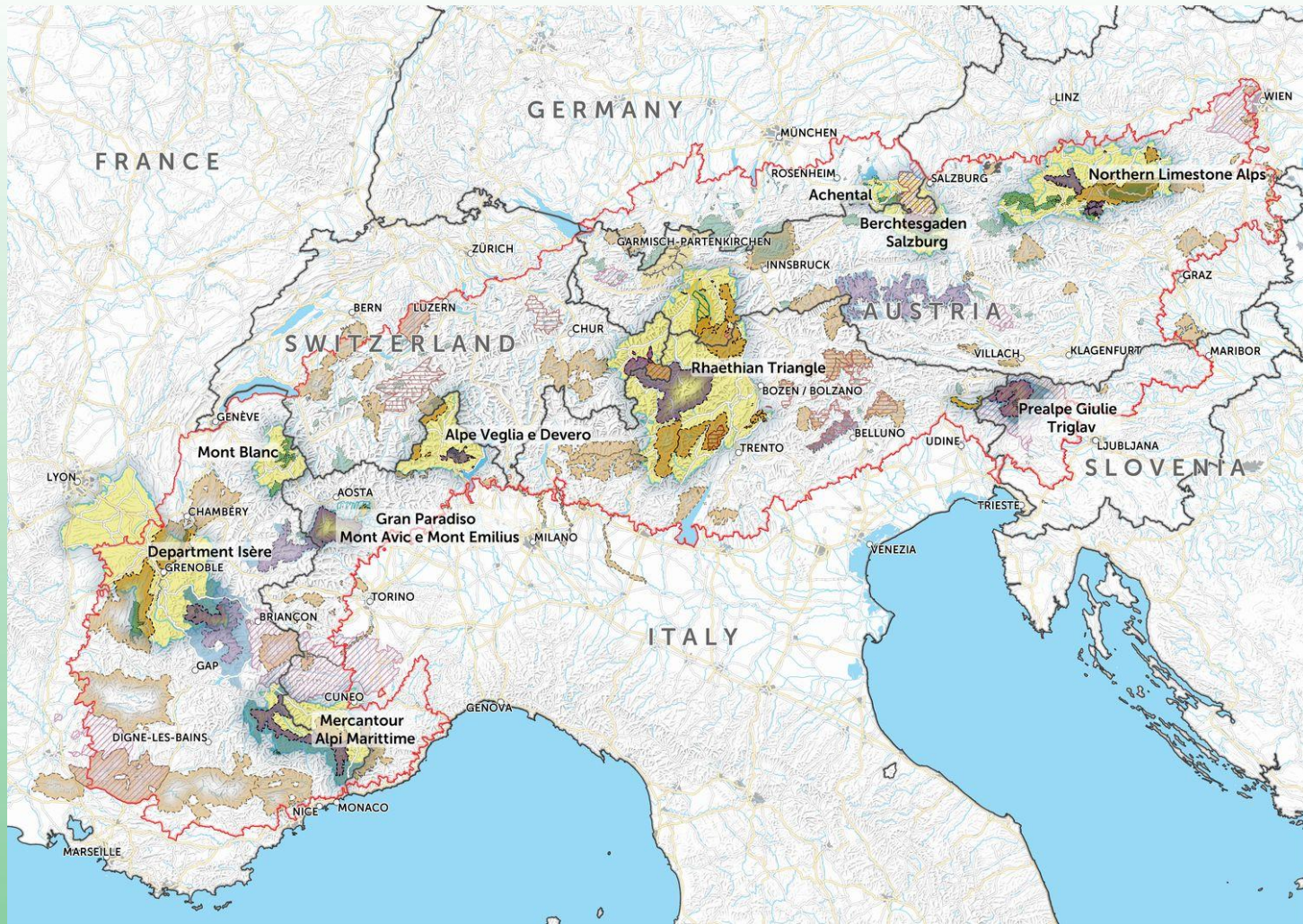
Protected Areas:



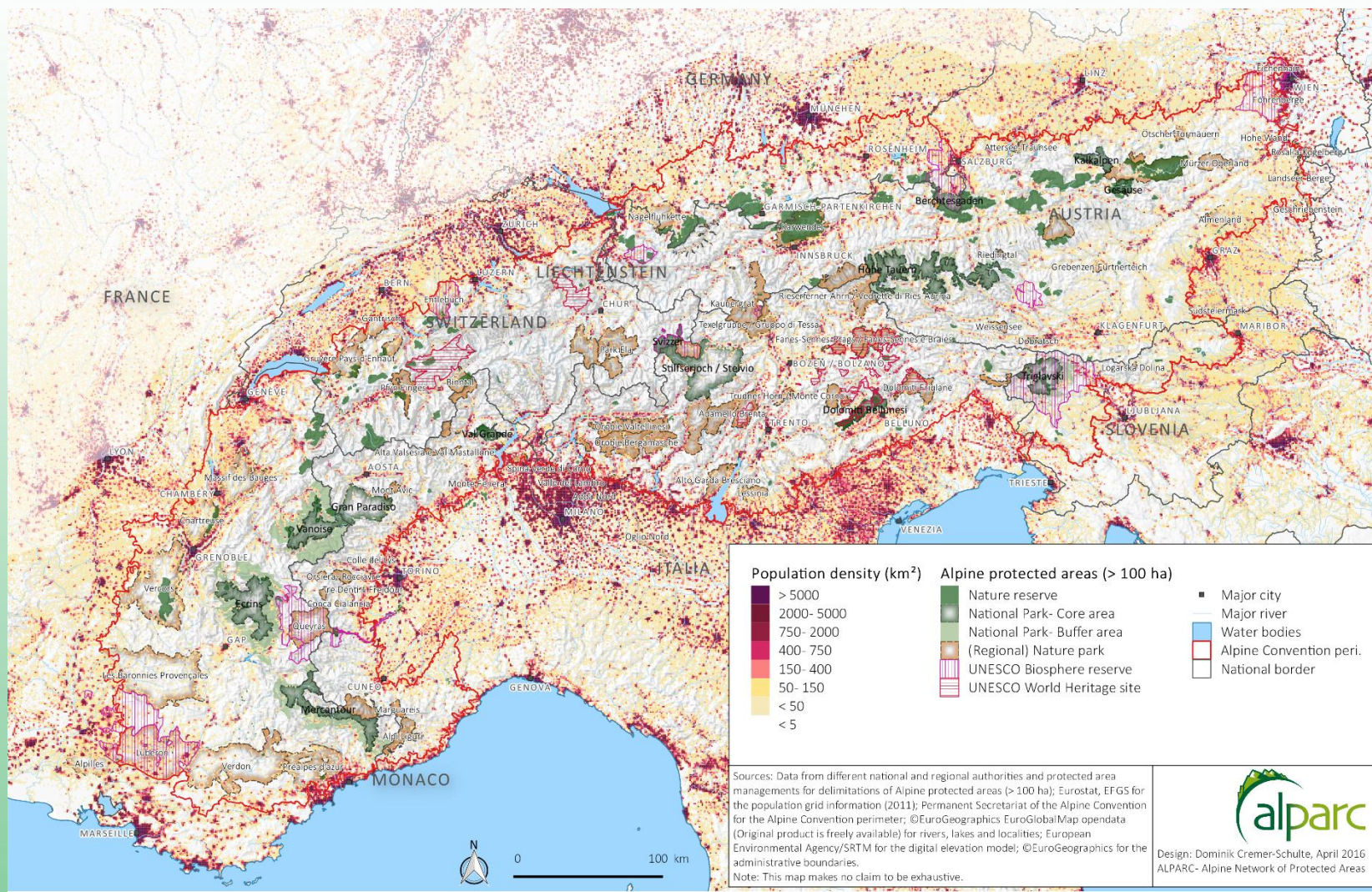
- Protection status, less disturbances
- Staff on the ground
- Experts available
- Scientific long term programmes
- Regular monitoring activities
- Communication possibilities
- Environmental awareness raising mission
- Territory for testing new approaches
- Important possibilities for public communication and relation with mass media
- ...



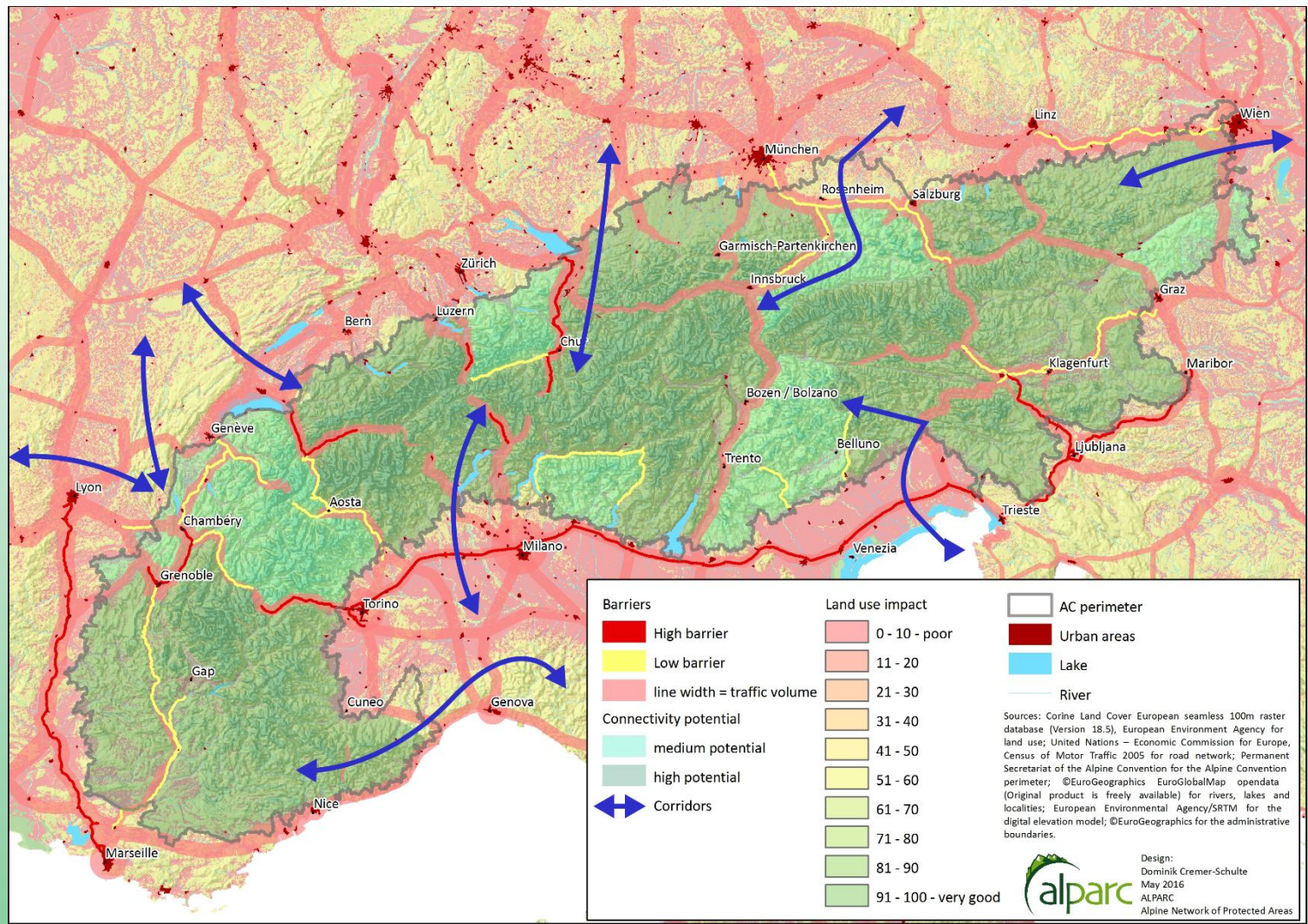
Pilot Regions for Ecological Connectivity of the Alpine Convention



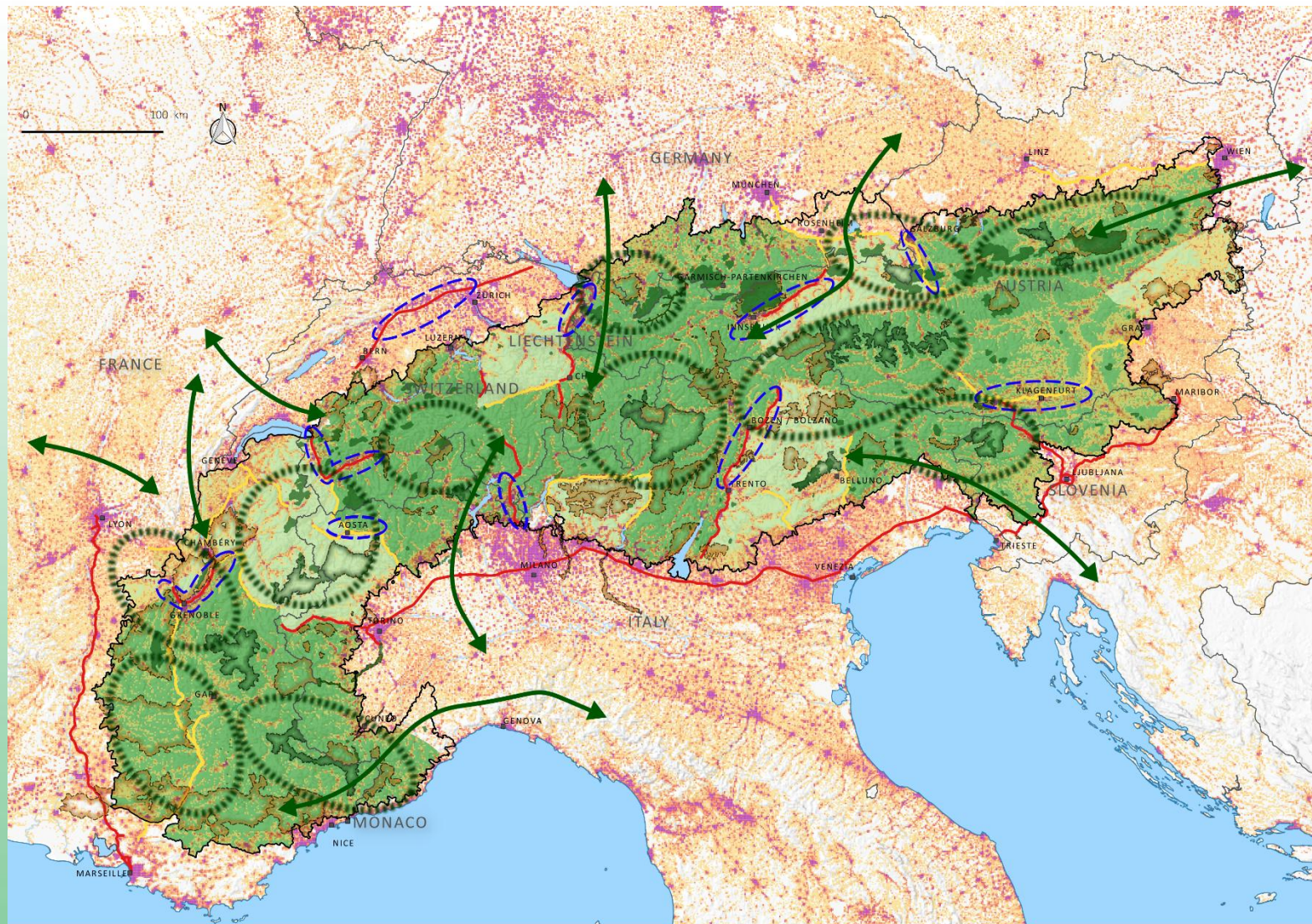
Population



Connectivity and Land use impact in the Alps

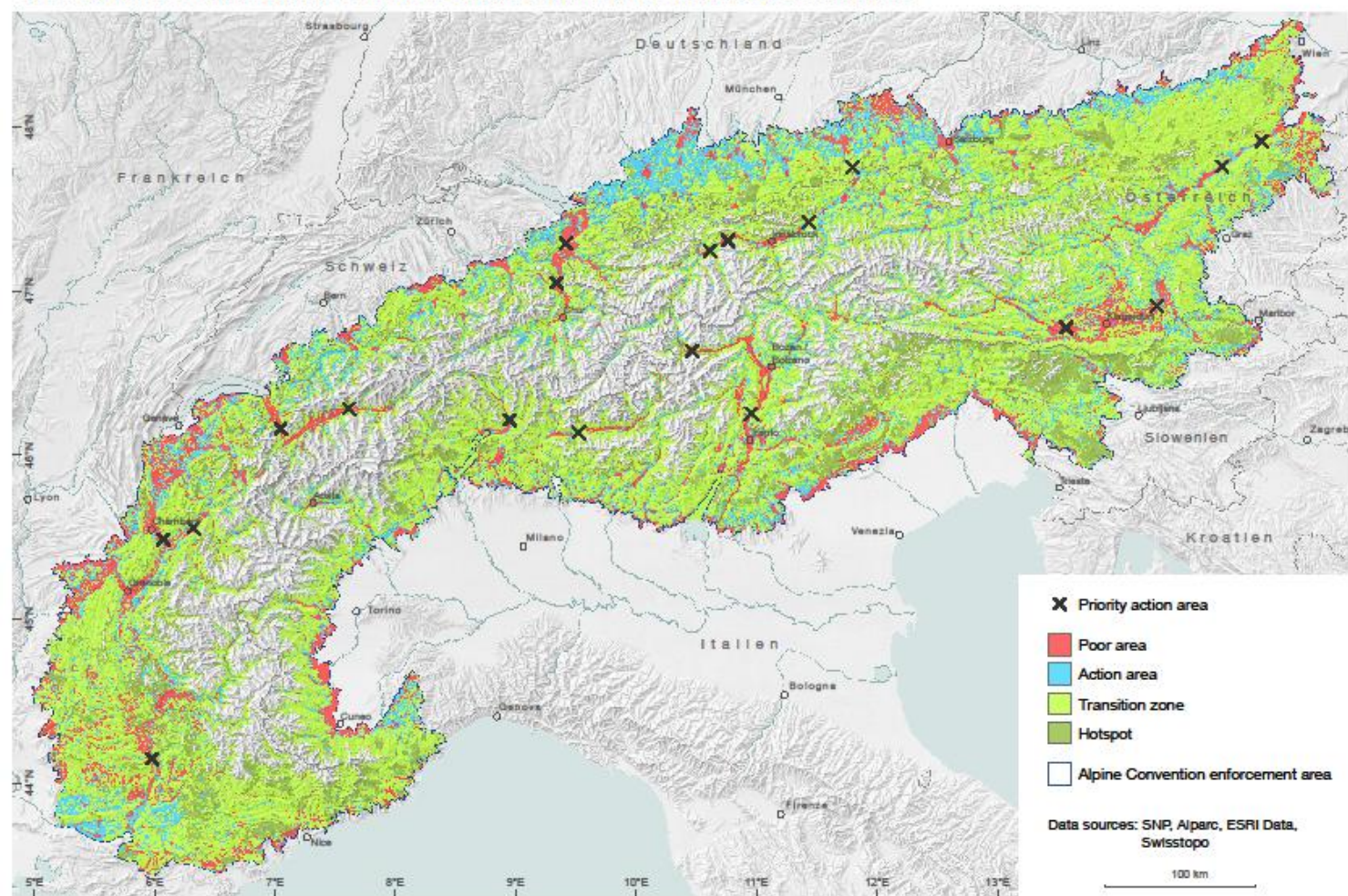


SACA: Alpine Strategic Connectivity Areas



JECAMI - CSI Analysis of connectivity

5. Categorized CSI alps on areas below 1800 m.a.s.l. with indicated priority action areas





Thank you for your attention!

Alpine Network of Protected Areas

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<http://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/alpbionet2030/en/home>

www.alpine-ecological-network.org

www.econnectproject.eu

<http://www.greenalps-project.eu/>

<http://www.recharge-green.eu/fr/>

www.alparc.org