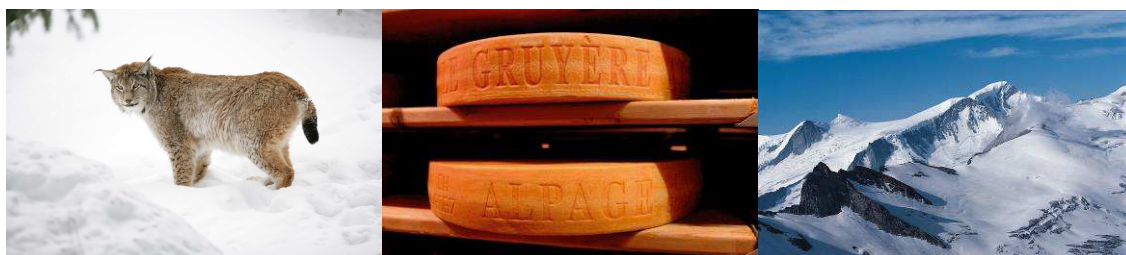




CATALOGUE D'INDICATEURS POUR MESURER L'EFFICACITE DES MESURES DE GESTION -CIME_1-

CATALOGUE OF INDICATORS OF MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

1^{ERE} VERSION



ALPARC - LE RÉSEAU ALPIN DES ESPACES PROTÉGÉS

www.alparc.org

SUR MANDAT DE L'OFFICE FEDERAL SUISSE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
(OFEV)

Juillet 2011

Photo credit *(from left to right, from up to down):* Parc National du Mercantour © Rossi G.; Triglavski Narodni Park © MIHELIČ Jože A.; Nationalpark Hohe Tauern Salzburg © RIEDER Ferdinand; Parc National du Mercantour © PIERINI P.; ALPARC © PLASSMANN Guido; Parc Naturel Régional Gruyère Pays-d'Enhaut © DUTOIT Christophe; Nationalpark Hohe Tauern Salzburg © RIEDER Ferdinand



The Task Force Protected Areas of the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention implements this action for the Alpine Network of Protected Areas - ALPARC.

TABLE DES MATIERES

INTRODUCTION	5
1. Contexte et objectifs	5
2. Répondre aux besoins des espaces protégés	7
3. Ce qui a déjà été accompli	7
i. La définition des objectifs	7
ii. Le développement de la méthodologie	7
iii. Le développement d'un système d'indicateurs.....	7
4. Prochaines étapes	8
METHODOLOGIE	9
1. Évaluer l'efficacité	9
2. Quels indicateurs seront-ils utilisés ?.....	10
3. Comment le catalogue a-t-il été créé ?.....	12
4. Comment le catalogue fonctionne-t-il ?.....	13
5. Comment créer de nouveaux indicateurs ?.....	14
GLOSSAIRE	16
1. Main definitions	16
2. Exemples	17
3. Autres définitions.....	18
EXAMPLE OF TABLE COMPILATION	23
25 RECOMMENDED INDICATORS	27
FACTSHEETS OF THE 25 RECOMMENDED INDICATORS	30
Objective: 1 Nature conservation and landscape protection.....	31
01 Management of endangered and/or endemic species.....	31
02 Habitat conservation	32
03 Enable natural processes	33
04 Establishment and conservation of ecological networks.....	34
05 Conservation of cultural landscapes and landmarks.....	35
Objective: 2 Sustainable regional development	36
06 Maintaining and enhancing regional cycles.....	36
07 Extensive farming.....	37
08 Conserving the diversity of local varieties and breeds.....	38
09 Sustainable use of forest resources.....	39
10 Promoting sustainable tourism	40
11 Key ecological constructions.....	41
12 Sustainable mobility.....	42

Objective: 3 Communication, Participation & Education	43
13 Information for the local population	43
14 Visitor information.....	44
15 Raising awareness of sustainability among people by developing special offers	45
Objective: 4 Management of protected areas (strategic, functioning)	46
16 The protected area has a management plan.....	46
17 Key planning and visions (building a common understanding).....	47
18 Ensure long term finances and fundraising.....	48
19 Cooperation with other protected areas	49
20 Sufficient and qualified staff to fulfil the tasks.....	50
21 Fulfilment of national and international engagements or obligations	51
22 Assessment of project implementation	52
Objective: 5 Research and monitoring activities	53
23 Research responding to the needs of the protected area	53
24 Monitoring responding to the needs of the protected area	54
25 Development of a monitoring and scientific concept	55
CONCLUSIONS	56
BIBLIOGRAPHIE	57
ANNEXE 1 - LIST OF OBJECTIVES	59
ANNEXE 2 - LIST OF INDICATORS	68

INTRODUCTION

1. Contexte et objectifs

Actuellement, le réseau mondial d'espaces protégés compte environ 44 000 aires avec un statut de protection, ce qui représente plus de 10 % de la surface terrestre. Comme le développement ne cesse de s'accélérer, il est devenu de plus en plus évident que les espaces protégés peuvent, et doivent, jouer un rôle clé dans le maintien de l'équilibre entre les modèles d'exploitation des terres et le développement économique (Cifuentes et al., 2000).

Le succès des espaces protégés en tant qu'outil de protection environnementale est fondé sur l'hypothèse selon laquelle ces espaces sont gérés pour préserver la valeur dont ils recèlent. Comme chaque espace protégé a ses propres caractéristiques, une gestion efficace doit s'adapter aux exigences particulières inhérentes à chaque site.

La Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB), la Convention du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO et d'autres textes ont défini l'évaluation comme une priorité et fixent des objectifs concrets à l'attention des pays membres. Ainsi, de manière croissante, les nations s'accordent pour communiquer régulièrement à leurs pairs, au sein des institutions concernées, les progrès accomplis en termes de protection environnementale ; en conséquence, elles recherchent des informations sur l'état et les évolutions de la gestion des espaces protégés. De plus, les donateurs, comme la Banque mondiale et le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (FEM), exigent de tous les espaces protégés bénéficiaires de financements d'effectuer régulièrement des évaluations inscrites dans le cycle des projets, partant du principe que les investisseurs sont en droit de savoir que les espaces dans lesquels ils investissent sont bien gérés. En conclusion, la conjonction des exigences internes et externes, ainsi que les défis d'ordre pratique quant à la gestion d'espaces si vastes et si diversifiés, ont conduit à une augmentation rapide de l'intérêt pour la surveillance et l'évaluation (Hockings et al., 2006).

Pour ces raisons, un nombre croissant d'instances de supervision (ministères, collectivités territoriales, etc.) attendent des gestionnaires d'espaces protégés qu'ils fournissent des évaluations sur l'utilité et l'efficacité des mesures de gestion. À l'échelle de la Communauté européenne, l'article 17 de la Directive 92/43/CEE assure une activité de surveillance et la publication de rapports, afin d'évaluer si les actions choisies maintiennent et/ou restaurent le statut de conservation des différents types d'habitats et des espèces d'intérêt communautaire. Le plus souvent, cette surveillance requiert un système d'indicateurs. Certaines grandes organisations telles que l'Union internationale

pour la conservation de la nature (UICN) et le Fonds mondial pour la nature (WWF) abordent également cette question.

En 2006, en réaction à des requêtes émises par certains espaces protégés, le Réseau alpin des espaces protégés (ALPARC) a lancé des investigations à ce sujet, coordonnées par la Task Force Espaces Protégés du Secrétariat permanent de la convention alpine. Parallèlement aux nombreuses réunions de travail destinées à préparer le projet¹, trois événements ont été organisés (cf. chapitre: Comment le catalogue a-t-il été créé ? pour davantage de détails) :

1. En 2006: Colloque « Indicateurs et efficacité de la gestion des espaces protégés » du 11 au 12 mai à Dobbiaco/Toblach (Italie) ;
2. En 2007: Colloque « Indicateurs et efficacité de la gestion des espaces protégés », du 10 au 11 mai à Cogne (Italie);
3. En 2011: Colloque « Indicateurs de l'efficacité de la gestion », du 16 au 18 mars à Marbach (Suisse).

En partant du succès de l'étroite collaboration avec le Réseau des parcs suisses et la Confédération suisse, représentée par l'Office fédéral de l'environnement (OFEV)², ALPARC cherche désormais à se pencher sur la question de l'évaluation des mesures de gestion dans les espaces protégés, avec l'intention d'établir une série d'indicateurs valables pour tout l'espace alpin.

L'OFEV, en particulier, s'intéresse à la création d'un catalogue d'Indicateurs pour évaluer l'efficacité des mesures de gestion, à titre d'outil support destiné aux espaces protégés, aux autorités cantonales et à son propre usage. Celui-ci sera utilisé pour évaluer les mesures de gestion des espaces protégés régionaux et nationaux.

L'objectif de ce projet est d'offrir une première méthodologie commune, à perfectionner par la suite, et de définir une série d'indicateurs communs évaluant l'effet direct de la gestion des espaces protégés (CIME_1). Le résultat final sera un catalogue souple et dynamique d'indicateurs de mesure de l'efficacité de gestion pour les espaces protégés de l'Arc alpin.

¹ Réunions du comité de pilotage : 1. 16/02/2010 à Lausanne (CH); 2. 4-5/03/2010 à Welschenrohr (CH); 3. 01/07/2010 à Berne (CH); 4. 09/10/2010 à Marbach (CH); 5. 17/03/2011 à Marbach (CH): évaluation finale du projet.

² L'office Fédéral de l'Environnement (OFEV) : il s'agit de l'office suisse responsable d'établir et de soutenir les parcs nationaux, les parcs naturels régionaux et les parcs de découverte de la nature. Son but est de protéger et de promouvoir les habitats exceptionnels et les paysages remarquables, d'encourager le tourisme et le développement durable, d'aider le grand public à connaître le monde naturel et de favoriser l'éducation environnementale.

2. Répondre aux besoins des espaces protégés

Le système d'indicateurs a été fixé en fonction des besoins exprimés par les gestionnaires eux-mêmes, prenant donc en compte les critères officiels d'évaluation et les exigences pour la rédaction de rapports dans chaque pays. Ainsi, cet outil aura une visée pratique puisqu'il sera adapté aux besoins des gestionnaires et contribuera à mieux cerner la portée des mesures de gestion prises. Cet outil a été défini en partenariat avec les responsables locaux, qui ont été régulièrement conviés à des ateliers de travail.

L'objectif est de créer une première version du Catalogue d'Indicateurs pour évaluer l'Efficacité des mesures de gestion (CIME_1) comme outil de soutien, à tester et à développer, qui permettra aux instances de gestion des espaces protégés d'améliorer la performance à long terme et les systèmes de gestion de ces espaces.

3. Ce qui a déjà été accompli

L'élaboration d'une première version du Catalogue d'Indicateurs pour évaluer l'efficacité des mesures de gestion a nécessité de nombreux travaux préparatoires. Cette période s'est divisée en trois phases, à savoir :

i. La définition des objectifs

Le but du catalogue étant de vérifier la pertinence des mesures de gestion dans les différentes catégories d'espaces protégés alpins, il a été nécessaire de définir les objectifs de manière claire et exhaustive.

ii. Le développement de la méthodologie

Comme il sera décrit dans le prochain chapitre, la méthodologie a été développée dans le cadre d'une collaboration entre le Réseau des parcs suisses et ALPARC, sur la base de travaux déjà existants (documents rédigés lors des colloques de Dobbiaco et de Cogne).

A ce stade, un comité de pilotage a été organisé. Il était constitué de l'ALPARC, du Réseau des parcs suisses et de l'Office fédéral de l'environnement.

iii. Le développement d'un système d'indicateurs

Le système d'indicateurs a été développé à partir des résultats des colloques organisés par ALPARC à Dobbiaco (2006) et Cogne (2007). La liste d'indicateurs a été passée en revue et simplifiée afin d'obtenir un outil simple et pertinent. La liste et les tableaux d'indicateurs ont ensuite été parachevés puis complétés à l'issue de nouvelles réflexions nées du colloque intitulé « Indicateurs de l'efficacité de la gestion », organisé du 16 au 18 mars 2011 à Marbach (Suisse). L'ensemble du travail a été réexaminé par le comité de pilotage, en coopération avec les espaces protégés impliqués. Ces travaux ont finalement débouché

sur une première version du Catalogue d'Indicateurs pour l'évaluation de l'efficacité des mesures de gestion.

4. Prochaines étapes

Dans un avenir proche, il sera nécessaire de trouver des régions pilotes motivées pour tester les indicateurs. Le but sera de vérifier dans quelle mesure ces derniers sont représentatifs et applicables. A ce stade, il est très important de rassembler des données afin de développer un protocole détaillé de la mise en place des indicateurs concernés.

Une autre étape cruciale sera d'analyser les résultats des régions pilotes afin de sélectionner une série d'indicateurs valides pour l'ensemble des espaces protégés alpins.

METHODOLOGIE

1. Évaluer l'efficacité

L'évaluation de la gestion des espaces protégés induit des phases d'interaction liées entre elles. En fait, la gestion adaptative est fondée sur un processus en circuit permettant d'utiliser les données relatives aux actions déjà mises en œuvre pour réalimenter le processus et améliorer en continu le mode de gestion (Hockings et al., 2006).

Dans ce contexte, l'évaluation joue un rôle important car elle permet de passer en revue les actions effectuées et de vérifier si les objectifs soient atteints ou non, mais aussi d'alimenter une réflexion sur la conception, le caractère approprié et adéquat, ainsi que la réalisation des actions. Par conséquent, l'évaluation permet également aux gestionnaires de procéder à une attribution plus stratégique de ressources limitées.

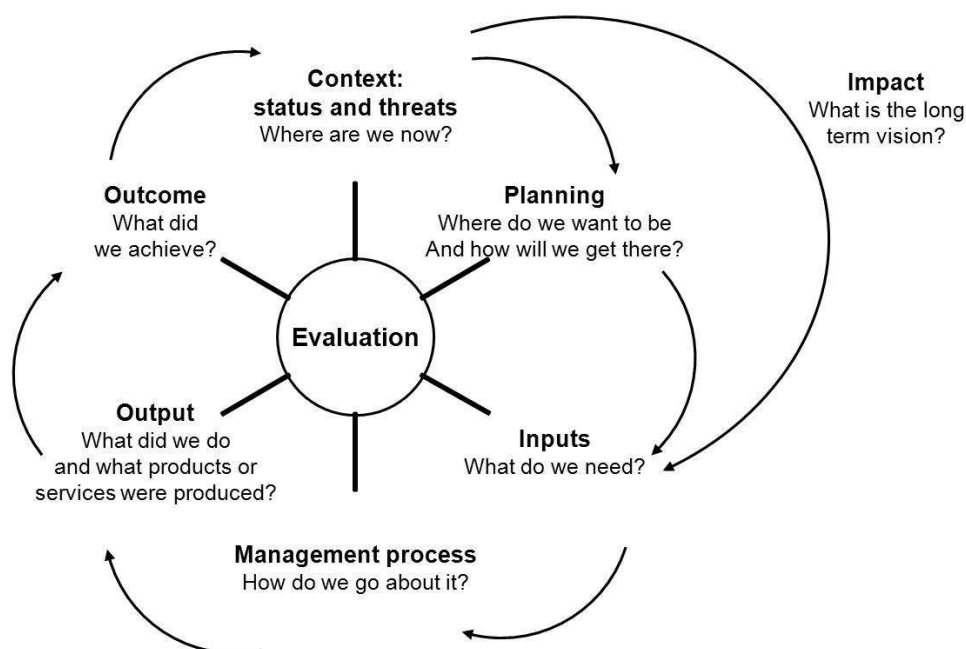


Schéma 1 : composantes et processus de la gestion des espaces protégés sur la base de la structure CMAP de l'efficacité de gestion (Hockings *et al.*, 2000, 2006 ; modifié par Plassmann en 2010)

Dans ce catalogue, l'évaluation de l'efficacité est orientée vers une évaluation de l'effet direct car ceci permet au praticien de mesurer les effets réels des mesures de gestion. On peut ainsi savoir si la gestion se conforme aux valeurs essentielles définies lors de la création de l'espace protégé et si les objectifs ont été atteints. En d'autres termes, l'évaluation basée sur les réalisations permet de détecter si les objectifs manquent de

clarté ou de spécificité, ou si leur formulation vise davantage les prestations que les réalisations. Ainsi, l'évaluation permet de comprendre clairement ce que la gestion vise à accomplir, de savoir quelles valeurs spécifiques sont censées être préservées, et de reformuler les objectifs de manière plus appropriée avant de lancer le programme de surveillance (Hockings et al., 2000, 2006).

Généralement, pour évaluer les réalisations, il faut considérer le statut actuel d'une valeur, dans quelle mesure une menace a pu être réduite ou dans quelle mesure d'autres objectifs de gestion ont été atteints et également quelle a été l'évolution du statut sur la période d'évaluation.

L'évaluation des réalisations commence par la définition des objectifs, ce qui fournit une base d'évaluation. Ensuite, des indicateurs de réalisation appropriés sont définis, et on détermine les données requises. L'étape suivante concerne la surveillance. Dans cette phase, les projets de surveillance sont conçus pour rassembler les données requises et, en accord avec les gestionnaires, les programmes de surveillance prioritaires sont sélectionnés et mis en œuvre. Les résultats doivent être régulièrement évalués et communiqués afin de développer une stratégie de gestion adaptative.

Il est important de rappeler que, même si les réalisations ou effets directs sont les éléments décisifs, ils sont souvent les plus difficiles et les plus coûteux à mesurer. Ceci est d'autant plus vrai pour les espaces aux objectifs multiples ou ceux aux ressources limitées, ainsi il est préférable de se concentrer sur la surveillance des objectifs prioritaires en utilisant un nombre limité d'indicateurs. En outre, les indicateurs spécifiquement sélectionnés pour la surveillance doivent, autant que possible, fournir des informations sur une gamme de valeurs la plus large possible (Hockings et al., 2006).

2. Quels indicateurs seront-ils utilisés ?

Comme il n'est pas pratique de mesurer directement tous les attributs liés à la gestion des espaces protégés (les conditions de l'environnement lui-même ou les aspects d'une mesure de gestion), il faut sélectionner un nombre limité d'indicateurs. Ce sont les valeurs naturelles, culturelles et sociales d'un espace donné qui doivent servir de guide pour sélectionner les sujets - et donc les indicateurs - prioritaires en termes de surveillance. Ces valeurs sont elles-mêmes reliées à l'appréciation du contexte au sein duquel évolue le site ou le système (Hockings et al., 2000).

Pour établir un nouvel outil d'évaluation partagé, il est nécessaire d'avoir des indicateurs communs. Ceux-ci seront qualifiés de « standard ». Cependant, chaque espace protégé

aura certainement besoin et pourra adapter l'outil en créant des indicateurs plus spécifiques à sa situation.

La plupart des indicateurs de ce catalogue sont conçus pour surveiller le statut de n'importe quelle valeur. Il est donc préférable de définir, à un stade précoce :

- Quels *attributs* seront pris en compte ;
- Quels *indicateurs* se rapportant à chaque attribut seront mesurés/évalués ;
- Quelles *méthodes* seront utilisées pour mesurer l'indicateur.

Le choix des indicateurs est complexe : il est important que les programmes de collecte des données se rapportant aux indicateurs choisis puissent être suivis en termes de budget et de compétences humaines ; de plus, les indicateurs simples sont à préférer aux plus complexes (Hockings et al., 2000). Ainsi, il est nécessaire de définir des critères généraux de sélection des indicateurs et de validation de ce choix.

ENCADRÉ 1 : Critères de sélection des indicateurs

Les indicateurs doivent :

- fournir une image représentative des conditions environnementales, des pressions sur l'environnement ou des réactions sociétales ;
- avoir une relation non ambiguë, prévisible et vérifiable avec l'attribut évalué ;
- avoir une valeur seuil ou de référence pour permettre une comparaison, afin que les utilisateurs puissent évaluer dans quelle mesure les valeurs lui étant associées sont significatives ;
- réagir aux évolutions de l'attribut évalué ;
- intégrer les effets environnementaux dans le temps et l'espace (c'est-à-dire refléter les évolutions de fond plutôt que les effets à court terme ou les fluctuations locales des conditions) ;
- refléter les évolutions et processus significatifs de la gestion (attributs biophysiques, sociaux, culturels, économiques, politiques et ceux liés à la gestion) ;
- refléter les évolutions à l'échelle spatiale ou temporelle de la pertinence pour le management ;
- reposer sur des bases techniques et scientifiques solides ;
- être simples à mesurer et à interpréter ;
- être susceptible d'être collectés, analysés et communiqués dans le cadre temporel défini ;
- être financièrement efficaces du point de vue de la collecte, de l'analyse et de l'interprétation des données ;

- reposer sur des standards internationaux et faire l'objet d'un consensus international du point de vue de leur validité ;
- être correctement documentés et d'une qualité éprouvée ;
- être régulièrement mis à jour selon des procédures fiables.

Sources: Hockings, M., Stolton, S. and Dudley, N. (2000). *Evaluating Effectiveness: A Framework for Assessing the Management of Protected Areas*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. x + 121 pp; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (2003). *Environmental indicators. Development, measurement and use. Reference paper*. OECD Publications, Paris. 37 pp.

3. Comment le catalogue a-t-il été créé ?

La première version du catalogue (CIME_1) correspond à l'aboutissement d'une série de différentes étapes. En 2006, la Task Force Espaces Protégés, à la demande de différents espaces protégés, a créé un groupe de travail sur le thème des indicateurs de mesure de l'efficacité de gestion. En 2006 également, a eu lieu le colloque de Dobbiaco sur les indicateurs et l'efficacité de gestion des espaces protégés.

Pendant cet atelier de travail, il a été clairement confirmé que les espaces protégés de presque toutes les catégories ont non seulement pour fonction de protéger la nature, mais aussi de favoriser la prise de conscience du public et de réagir aux besoins de l'économie locale.

Pour ces raisons, il faut prendre en compte, au minimum, ces trois dimensions quand on évalue l'efficacité de gestion d'un espace protégé.

Pendant le workshop, les participants ont identifié les différentes requêtes des espaces protégés et les objectifs sujets à évaluation. Les trois aspects suivants ont fait l'objet de débats :

- Les objectifs → dans quelle mesure les objectifs ont-ils été atteints ?
- Les mesures de gestion → les prestations prises ont-elles permis d'obtenir les résultats escomptés ?
- La gestion de l'activité → les équipes administratives ont-elles travaillé efficacement ?

À la fin du workshop, quatre objectifs principaux ont été identifiés : protection de la nature et du paysage, paysages culturels et activités traditionnelles, communication et éducation environnementale, développement régional et implication des acteurs locaux.

En mai 2007, un deuxième colloque sur le même thème a été organisé à Cogne. Pendant cette session, une première méthodologie commune a été développée, ce qui a donné lieu à trois étapes d'évaluation distinctes :

- Prestation
- Réalisation

- Impact

Les résultats du colloque précédent de Dobbiaco ont été mis en œuvre et adaptés à la nouvelle méthodologie. À la fin, une première version du tableau d'indicateurs était disponible, comprenant 26 objectifs et 30 indicateurs.

En 2009, la Task Force Espaces Protégés, le Réseau des parcs suisses et l'Office fédéral de l'environnement ont entamé une coopération. Tout d'abord, la discussion s'est portée sur les objectifs du projet le contrôle de l'efficacité des mesures de gestion dans les différents types d'espaces protégés des Alpes. Ensuite, un comité de pilotage a été mis en place pour travailler sur le glossaire, la méthodologie et la liste des objectifs. Un nouvel objectif principal a été ajouté puis la liste d'indicateurs a été réajustée conformément aux nouveaux critères proposés par la méthodologie.

Le colloque de Marbach sur les indicateurs d'efficacité de gestion a eu lieu en mars 2011. À cette occasion, la terminologie a été de nouveau discutée, pour, en fin de compte, remplacer le terme « impact » par « vision ». D'autres indicateurs et réalisations ont également été ajoutés, de sorte que la liste finale comportait 58 objectifs et 203 indicateurs.

En raison du grand nombre d'indicateurs, il a été décidé de simplifier le catalogue en réduisant le nombre. Cependant, du fait de la grande variété des espaces protégés alpins, avec leurs particularités et donc leurs besoins spécifiques d'indicateurs, il a été décidé de garder la liste complète (203 indicateurs) dans l'Annexe 2. Cette procédure a permis de prendre en considération les différentes exigences des divers espaces protégés.

Le processus de simplification a eu lieu en deux étapes : tout d'abord, les participants du colloque de Marbach ont sélectionné 60 indicateurs ; ensuite, à partir de ceux-ci, le comité de pilotage a établi une liste définitive de 25 indicateurs recommandés, communiquée dans un chapitre spécifique de cette publication (cf. 25 Indicateurs recommandés). Dans l'annexe 2 il est possible de retrouver ces deux sélections, grâce à une mise en évidence spécifique : les 60 indicateurs sélectionnés sont surlignés en bleu ciel, alors que les 25 indicateurs recommandés le sont en vert.

4. Comment le catalogue fonctionne-t-il ?

Tout d'abord, il faut bien comprendre la signification des termes utilisés. À ce sujet, un glossaire étayé de quelques exemples peut être utile (cf. Glossaire).

Les indicateurs sont classés en fonction de cinq objectifs clés et de plusieurs objectifs secondaires. Les objectifs clés sont les suivants :

1. Conservation de la nature et protection des paysages

2. *Développement régional durable*
3. *Communication, participation et éducation*
4. *Gestion (fonctionnelle, stratégique) des espaces protégés*
5. *Activités de recherche et de surveillance*

Le catalogue est organisé sous forme de tableaux (cf. Annexe 2). Une liste de 25 indicateurs recommandés est donnée sous forme de fiches spécifiques (cf. 25 indicateurs recommandés). Chaque tableau est organisé comme suit :

- **OBJECTIF :** Le but d'un programme ou d'un projet mis en œuvre par la gestion d'un espace protégé.
- **RÉALISATION / Résultats d'un programme/projet accompli à moyen terme en EFFET DIRECT :** relation avec ses objectifs et qui ont été générés par les prestations/mesures des divers partenaires.
La réalisation est divisée en trois parties :
 - *réalisation attendue* : l'effet direct souhaité ;
 - *réalisation effective* : l'effet direct atteint ;
 - *Indicateur de réalisation* : il révèle si l'effet direct attendu a été atteint.
- **VISION :** Résultats du programme ou projet qu'on souhaite atteindre à long terme.
- **PRESTATION :** Les produits (biens ou services réalisés par l'organisme de gestion d'une aire protégée) dans le cadre d'un programme ou projet correspondent aux réalisations.
- **COUT :** Les dépenses en jeu dans le processus de production des prestations.

Le catalogue contient également deux autres éléments :

1. **Mise en place de la méthodologie/source des données & disponibilité :** définit la source et la disponibilité des données utilisées.
2. **Expériences et applications :** peuvent être utilisées pour fournir des exemples d'applications existantes des indicateurs.

La structure du catalogue et des données a été définie conformément aux standards internationaux et a également été simplifiée au maximum.

5. Comment créer de nouveaux indicateurs ?

Il est possible de créer des nouveaux indicateurs, en prenant en considération les spécificités de l'espace protégé, en remplissant certains des champs proposés tout en respectant les étapes suivantes :

- Étape 1 :* Tout d'abord, définir la **réalisation attendue** et l'**indicateur de cette réalisation** pour chaque objectif.
- Étape 2 :* Définir la **vision**, ce qui devrait être un objectif à long terme (plus de 10 ans).
- Étape 3 :* Définir la **prestation** attendue afin d'atteindre la **REALISATION** déclarée.
-
- Étape 4 :* Détaillez les **coûts** (comme indicateur de faisabilité).
- Étape 5 :* Développez un protocole méthodologique en prenant en compte les sources et la disponibilité des données.
- Étape 6 :* Rapporter d'autres expériences, applications et situations de surveillance (« les enseignements tirés »).

GLOSSAIRE³

1. Main definitions

English	OUTPUT The products (goods, services, etc.) generated under a programme or project.	OUTCOME Medium-term results of a programme or project in relation to the objectives and generated by the partners' outputs.	VISION Results of a programme or project, which are expected/desired to be achieved in the long term.
Deutsch	LEISTUNGEN Die Produkte (von der Parkverwaltung angebotene Güter oder Dienstleistungen) eines Programms oder Projekts.	WIRKUNG Mittelfristig erreichte Ergebnisse eines Programms/Projekts im Verhältnis zu den gesetzten Zielen, welche durch die Leistungen verschiedener Partner erzielt werden.	VISION Ergebnisse eines Programms/Projekts, die langfristig erreicht bzw. erwartet / erwünscht werden.
Français	PRESTATION/MESURE/PRODUIT Les produits (biens ou services réalisés par l'organisme de gestion d'une aire protégée) dans le cadre d'un programme ou projet = ce sont les réalisations.	RÉALISATION/EFFECT DIRECT Résultats d'un programme/projet accompli à moyen terme en relation avec ses objectifs et qui ont été générés par les prestations/mesures des divers partenaires.	VISION Résultats d'un programme/projet que on s'attend/désire que seront accompli à long terme.
Italiano	PRESTAZIONE/MISURA/REALIZZAZIONE I prodotti (beni e servizi realizzati dall'organismo di gestione dell'area protetta) nell'ambito di un programma o di un progetto.	ESITO Risultati di un programma/progetto conseguiti nel medio termine, in relazione agli obiettivi iniziali e che sono stati generati (i risultati) dalle prestazioni/misure dei diversi partner del progetto.	VISIONE Risultati di un programma/progetto che ci si aspetti/si desidera siano conseguiti nel lungo termine.

³ Nb. The following glossary, unless otherwise specified, matches closely with the updated glossary of the Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s one.

2. Exemples

English	OUTPUT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information campaign for walkers on littering 2. Creation of educational tools for schools 3. Signature of partnership conventions with local producers 	OUTCOME <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving water quality in a river (80% reduction of household waste in the water) 2. Pupils of local schools are familiar with the park (target: around 70% of pupils) 3. 20% increase in zones of ecological interest within the agricultural zone 	VISION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stabilisation of the water ecosystem; improved environment for inhabitants 2. Better understanding of the local environment; sense of geographical identity; changes in local population's behaviour 3. Higher added-value for the region; development of regional expertise and innovation
Deutsch	LEISTUNGEN <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informationskampagne für Wanderer zum Thema Müll 2. Erstellung von pädagogischen Hilfsmitteln für Schulen 3. Unterzeichnung der Partnerschaftskonventionen mit lokalen Produzenten 	WIRKUNG <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verbesserung der Wasserqualität eines Flusses (Reduzierung von 80 % der Haushaltsabfälle im Gewässer) 2. Der Park ist bei lokalen Schülern bekannt (geschätzter Wert: 70 % der Schüler) 3. 20-prozentige Erhöhung der ökologisch bedeutsamen Flächen im landwirtschaftlichen Bereich 	VISION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stabilisierung des Ökosystems Wasser; Verbesserung des Lebensraums für die Bevölkerung 2. Erhöhtes Verständnis für die unmittelbare Umwelt und Heimatgefühl; Veränderungen des Verhaltens der lokalen Bevölkerung 3. Erhöhung der regionalen Wertschöpfung und Entwicklung des regionalen Know-hows sowie von Innovationen
Français	PRESTATION/MESURE/PRODUIT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Campagne d'information pour les promeneurs sur les déchets jetés par terre 2. Création d'outils pédagogiques pour les écoles 3. Signature des conventions de partenariat avec les producteurs locaux 	RÉALISATION/EFFECT DIRECT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amélioration de la qualité de l'eau dans une rivière (réduction de 80% des déchets ménagers dans l'eau) 2. Le parc est connu par les élèves des écoles locales (estimée à 70% des élèves) 3. Augmentation de 20% de zones d'intérêt écologique dans la zone agricole 	VISION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stabilisation de l'écosystème aquatique ; amélioration du cadre de vie pour la population 2. Stabilisation de l'écosystème aquatique ; amélioration du cadre de vie pour la population 3. Augmentation de la valeur ajoutée dans la région et valorisation des savoir-faire régionaux et des innovations
Italiano	PRESTAZIONE/MISURA/REALIZZAZIONE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Campagna d'informazione per gli escursionisti sull'abbandono dei rifiuti 2. Creazione di strumenti pedagogici per le scuole 3. Sottoscrizione di convenzioni di associazione con i produttori locali 	ESITO <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Miglioramento della qualità delle acque di un fiume (riduzione dell'80% di rifiuti domestici nell'acqua) 2. Il parco è conosciuto come entità dagli alunni delle scuole locali (stimato al 70% degli alunni) 3. Aumento del 20% delle zone di interesse ecologico nelle zone rurali 	VISIONE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stabilizzazione dell'ecosistema acquatico; miglioramento dello stile di vita per la popolazione 2. Comprendere l'ambiente vicino e sentirsi bene a casa propria; il comportamento della popolazione è cambiato 3. Incremento del valore aggiunto della regione e valorizzazione dei know-how locali e delle innovazioni

3. Autres définitions

English	Deutsch	Français	Italiano
ACTIVITY Action taken or work carried out to mobilise inputs, such as funding, technical assistance and other resources in order to produce specific outputs.	AKTIVITÄT/ MAßNAHME In die Wege geleitete Aktionen oder Tätigkeiten, durch die Inputs wie finanzielle Mittel, Leistungen der technischen Zusammenarbeit und andere Arten von Ressourcen mobilisiert werden, um spezifische Outputs zu erzielen.	ACTIVITÉ Actions entreprises ou travaux menés en vue de produire des réalisations spécifiques. L'activité mobilise des ressources telles que des fonds, une assistance technique et d'autres types de moyens.	ATTIVITÀ Azioni intraprese o lavoro svolto, con l'utilizzo di risorse (fondi, assistenza tecnica o altro), per produrre determinate realizzazioni.
BENEFICIARIES Individuals, groups or organisations that benefit either directly or indirectly from the programme or project.	BEGÜNSTIGTE/ NUTZNIEMER Die Personen, Gruppen oder Organisationen, die direkt oder indirekt vom Programm/Projekt profitieren, ob sie von vornherein dafür ausgewählt wurden oder nicht.	BÉNÉFICIAIRES Individus, groupes ou organisations qui bénéficient du programme/projet, directement ou non, intentionnellement ou non.	BENEFICIARI Individui, gruppi od organizzazioni che, indipendentemente dal fatto che siano stati identificati come destinatari del programma/progetto, ne traggono benefici diretti o indiretti.
EFFICIENCY Measure of how effectively resources or inputs (funding, expertise, time, etc.) have been used to achieve results.	EFFIZIENZ Ein Maß dafür, wie effektiv Ressourcen/Inputs (Finanzmittel, Fachwissen, Zeit usw.) in Ergebnisse umgewandelt wurden.	EFFICIENCE Mesure selon laquelle les ressources (fonds, expertise, temps, etc.) sont converties en résultats de façon économe.	EFFICIENZA La misura dell'economicità con cui le risorse (fondi, competenze tecniche, tempo, ecc.) sono convertite in risultati.
GOAL The overarching objective to which a project or programme is intended to contribute.	ÜBERGEORDNETES (ENTWICKLUNGS-)ZIEL Übergeordnetes Ziel, zu dessen Erreichung eine Maßnahme beitragen soll.	FINALITÉ Objectif global vers lequel l'action de développement doit contribuer.	FINALITÀ L'obiettivo di livello superiore al raggiungimento del quale l'intervento di sviluppo dovrebbe contribuire.
IMPACT Positive and negative, primary and secondary, long-term changes or effects produced by a programme or project whether direct or indirect, intended or unintended.	IMPAKT/WIRKUNG/EINFLUSS Positive und negative, primäre und sekundäre langfristige Wirkungen (Folge- und Nebenwirkungen) eines Programms/Projekts, die direkt oder indirekt, beabsichtigt oder nicht beabsichtigt, erwünscht oder nicht erwünscht sein können.	IMPACT L'ensemble des changements/effets positifs et négatifs, primaires et secondaires à long terme, générés par un programme/projet, directement ou non, intentionnellement ou non.	IMPATTO L'insieme dei cambiamenti/effetti positivi e negativi, primari e secondari a lungo termine, generati da un programma/progetto, direttamente o indirettamente, intenzionalmente o no.

English	Deutsch	Français	Italiano
EFFECTIVENESS The extent to which the programme or project achieve its objectives, or can expect to do so, bearing in mind the priorities. <u>Note:</u> Also used as a global measure (assessment) of the merit or worth of a development activity, i.e. whether a programme or project has achieved or is expected to achieve, its main objectives in an efficient and sustainable manner and with institutional development benefits.	EFFEKTIVITÄT Ausmaß, in dem die Ziele eines Programms/Projekts unter Berücksichtigung ihrer relativen Bedeutung erreicht worden sind oder voraussichtlich erreicht werden. <u>Hinweis:</u> Der Begriff wird auch als Gesamtmessgröße (oder Beurteilung) des Nutzens oder Wertes einer Entwicklungsmaßnahme verwendet, d.h. des Ausmaßes, in dem eine Entwicklungsmaßnahme ihre wichtigsten relevanten Ziele auf effiziente und nachhaltige Weise und mit positiver Wirkung auf die institutionelle Entwicklung erreicht hat oder voraussichtlich erreichen wird.	EFFECTIVITÉ Mesure selon laquelle les objectifs du programme/projet ont été atteints, ou sont en train de l'être, compte tenu de leur importance relative. <u>Remarque:</u> terme également utilisé comme système de mesure globale (ou comme jugement) du mérite et de la valeur d'une activité; mesure selon laquelle une intervention a atteint, ou est en train d'atteindre, ses principaux objectifs pertinents, de façon efficiente et durable, et avec un impact positif en terme de développement institutionnel.	EFFICACIA La misura in cui gli obiettivi di un programma/progetto, tenuto conto della loro importanza relativa, sono stati raggiunti o si prevede che possano essere raggiunti. <u>Nota:</u> termine utilizzato anche come misura aggregata (o come giudizio) del merito o del valore di un'attività, ovvero la misura in cui un intervento ha raggiunto, o si prevede possa raggiungere, i propri principali obiettivi in maniera efficiente e sostenibile e con un impatto positivo in termini di sviluppo istituzionale.
INDICATOR Quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable way of measuring achievement or the changes linked to an action, or to assess the performance of a development actor.	INDIKATOR Variable oder Faktor (quantitativer oder qualitativer Natur) in Form eines einfachen und verlässlichen Instruments, mit dem Fortschritte gemessen, durch eine Entwicklungsmaßnahme bedingte Veränderungen wiedergegeben oder auch Leistungen eines Entwicklungsakteurs beurteilt werden können.	INDICATEUR Facteur ou variable, de nature quantitatif ou qualitatif, qui constitue un moyen simple et fiable de mesurer et d'informer des changements liés à l'intervention ou d'aider à apprécier la performance d'un acteur du développement.	INDICATORE Fattore o variabile qualitativa o quantitativa che fornisce uno strumento semplice e affidabile per misurare le acquisizioni, per riflettere i cambiamenti imputabili a un intervento o per aiutare a valutare le prestazioni di un attore di sviluppo.
INPUTS Financial, human and material resources used for the programme or project.	INPUTS/RESSOURCEN Finanzielle, personelle und materielle Ressourcen, die für ein Programm/Projekt eingesetzt werden.	RESSOURCES/MOYENS/INTRANTS Moyens financiers, humains et matériels utilisés pour le programme/projet.	INPUT Le risorse finanziarie, umane e materiali utilizzate in un programma/progetto.
LONG-TERM Over more than 10 years.	LANGFRISTIG Ein Zeitraum von mehr als 10 Jahren.	LONG TERME Période de temps supérieure à 10 ans.	LUNGO TERMINE Periodo di tempo superiore ai 10 anni.
MEDIUM-TERM Between 5 and 10 years.	MITTELFRISTIG Ein Zeitraum zwischen 5 und 10 Jahren.	MOYEN TERME Période de temps entre 5 et 10 ans.	MEDIO TERMINE Periodo di tempo compreso tra i 5 e i 10 anni.

English	Deutsch	Français	Italiano
<p>MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION⁴</p> <p>Assessment of how well the protected area is being managed - primarily the extent to which it is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives. The term management effectiveness reflects three main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - design issues relating to both individual sites and protected area systems; - adequacy and appropriateness of management systems and processes; - delivery of protected area objectives including conservation of values. 	<p>BEWERTUNG DER WIRKSAMKEIT VON MANAGEMENT⁴</p> <p>Die Beurteilung, wie gut das Schutzgebiet verwaltet wird - vor allem das Ausmaß, in den Ressourcen geschützt und die Zwecke und Ziele erreicht werden. Der Ausdruck Wirksamkeit von Management spiegelt sich in drei Hauptthemen wieder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planungsfragen über sowohl einzelne Stellen als auch Schutzgebietssystemen; - Eignung und Angemessenheit von Management-Systemen und Prozessen; - die Wahrung der Schutzgebietsziele und darin inbegriffen der Schutz ihrer Werte. 	<p>EVALUATION DE L'EFFECTIVITÉ DE LA GESTION⁴</p> <p>Il s'agit de l'estimation de la qualité de la gestion de l'espace protégée - d'abord de la mesure dans laquelle elle en protège les valeurs et elle atteint ses buts et ses objectifs. Les termes efficacité de la gestion reflètent trois thèmes principaux:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - les questions de conception liées aux sites particuliers et aux systèmes d'aires protégées; - la pertinence et l'adéquation des systèmes et des processus de gestion; - l'atteinte des objectifs de l'aire protégée y compris la conservation de ses valeurs. 	<p>VALUTAZIONE DELL'EFFICACIA DELLA GESTIONE⁴</p> <p>Valutazione di come l'area protetta sia gestita - soprattutto la misura in cui ne sta tutelando i valori e raggiungendo i propri scopi ed obiettivi. Il termine efficacia della gestione riflette tre temi principali:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - problemi di progettazione connessi sia ai singoli siti sia ai sistemi di aree protette; - adeguatezza e appropriatezza dei sistemi di gestione e dei processi; - conseguimento degli obiettivi dell'area protetta, inclusa la conservazione dei suoi valori.
<p>PARTNERS</p> <p>The individuals and/or organisations that work together to achieve common objectives.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> The concept of partnership implies shared goals, shared responsibility for outcomes, clear accountability and reciprocal commitments. Partners may include governmental organisations, civil society, non-governmental organisations, universities, professional and trade associations, multilateral organisations, private companies, etc.</p>	<p>PARTNER</p> <p>Personen und/oder Organisationen, die zusammenarbeiten, um gemeinsam vereinbarte Ziele zu erreichen.</p> <p><u>Hinweis:</u> Das Partnerschaftskonzept impliziert gemeinsame Ziele, gemeinsame Verantwortung für die direkten Wirkungen, eine klar abgegrenzte Rechenschaftspflicht sowie gegenseitige Verpflichtungen. Partner können u.a. sein: staatliche und zivilgesellschaftliche Einrichtungen, Nichtregierungsorganisationen, Universitäten, Berufs- und Wirtschaftsverbände, multilaterale Organisationen, privatwirtschaftliche Unternehmen usw.</p>	<p>PARTNERAIRES</p> <p>Personnes et/ou organisations qui collaborent pour atteindre des objectifs convenus en commun.</p> <p><u>Remarque:</u> le concept de partenariat évoque des objectifs conjoints, des responsabilités partagées en ce qui concerne les réalisations, des engagements réciproques et une obligation de rendre compte de manière claire. Les partenaires peuvent être des organisations gouvernementales, de la société civile, des ONG, des universités, des associations professionnelles, des organisations multilatérales, des entreprises privées, etc.</p>	<p>PARTNER</p> <p>Individui e/o organizzazioni che collaborano al conseguimento di obiettivi concordati.</p> <p><u>Nota:</u> il concetto di partenariato implica condivisione di obiettivi, responsabilità comuni in relazione ai risultati, rendicontazione separata e impegni reciproci. Possono essere partner: governi, società civile, organizzazioni non governative, università, associazioni professionali e imprenditoriali, organismi multilaterali, aziende private, ecc.</p>

⁴ Hockings, M., Stolton, S., Leverington, F., Dudley, N. and Courrau, J. (2006). Evaluating Effectiveness: A framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas. 2nd edition. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. xiv + 105 pp.

English	Deutsch	Français	Italiano
OBJECTIVE The intended physical, financial, institutional, social, environmental, or other development results to which a project or programme is expected to contribute for a society, community or group of people.	ZIEL Angestrebte materielle, finanzielle, institutionelle, soziale, ökologische oder sonstige Entwicklungsergebnisse, zu deren Realisierung ein Projekt oder Programm für eine Gesellschaft, Gemeinschaft oder Gruppe von Menschen beitragen soll.	OBJECTIF Résultats que le programme ou le projet est supposé contribuer à générer en termes physiques, financiers, institutionnels, sociaux, environnementaux ou autres au bénéfice d'une société, d'une communauté, d'un groupe de personnes.	OBIETTIVO I risultati attesi, in termini fisici, finanziari, istituzionali, sociali, ambientali o di altra natura, al raggiungimento dei quali si prevede che un progetto o un programma possa contribuire a favore di una società, di una comunità o di un gruppo di persone.
PURPOSE The stated objectives of the programme or project.	ZWECK Öffentlich erklärte Ziele des Programms/Projekts.	BUT Objectif énoncé relatif au programme/projet.	SCOPO Gli obiettivi del programma/progetto pubblicamente dichiarati.
REACH The beneficiaries and other stakeholders in a programme or project.	ADRESSATEN Die Begünstigten/Nutzníeßer und andere an einem Programm/Projekt beteiligten Parteien.	PUBLICS CONCERNÉS/ATTEINTS Bénéficiaires et autres parties prenantes concernés par un programme/projet.	DESTINATARI Beneficiari e altri soggetti interessati a un programma/progetto.
SHORT-TERM Under 5 years.	KURZFRISTIG Ein Zeitraum von weniger als 5 Jahren.	COURT TERME Période de temps inférieure à 5 ans.	BREVE TERMINE Periodo di tempo inferiore ai 5 anni.
STAKEHOLDERS Agencies, organisations, groups or individuals with a direct or indirect interest in the programme or project and/or evaluation.	BETEILIGTE PARTEIEN/STAKEHOLDERS Einrichtungen, Organisationen, Gruppen oder Einzelpersonen mit einem direkten oder indirekten Interesse an einem Programm/Projekt oder seiner Evaluierung.	PROTAGONISTES/PARTIES PRENANTES Agences, organisations, groupes ou individus qui ont un intérêt direct ou indirect dans le programme/projet ou dans son évaluation.	PARTI INTERESSATE Enti, organizzazioni, gruppi o individui che hanno un interesse diretto o indiretto in un programma/progetto o nella sua valutazione.
TARGET GROUP The individuals or organisations that the programme or project is intended to benefit.	ZIELGRUPPE Personen oder Organisationen zu deren Gunsten ein Programm/Projekt durchgeführt wird.	GROUPE/POPULATION CIBLE Personnes ou organisations au bénéfice desquelles le programme/projet est entreprise.	GRUPPO BERSAGLIO Gli individui o le organizzazioni a favore dei quali viene intrapreso il programma/progetto.

English	Deutsch	Français	Italiano
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT⁵ The whole process of change whereby use of resources, the investment focus and institutions are on an equal basis and enhance the potential for satisfying current and future needs.	NACHHALTIGE ENTWICKLUNG⁵ Der gesamte Veränderungsprozess bei dem die Nutzung der Ressourcen, die Ausrichtung der Investitionen und die Institutionen im Gleichgewicht sind und die potentiellen aktuellen und zukünftigen Bedürfnisse befriedigen.	DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE⁵ L'ensemble des processus de changement grâce auxquels l'exploitation des ressources, l'orientation des investissements et des institutions se trouvent en harmonie et renforcent le potentiel actuel et futur de satisfaction des besoins des hommes.	SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE⁵ Insieme di processi di cambiamento per i quali lo sfruttamento delle risorse, l'orientamento degli investimenti e delle istituzioni sono in armonia e rinforzano il potenziale attuale e futuro della soddisfazione delle esigenze.

⁵ United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). *Our Common Future*. Oxford University Press. Oxford - New York. 400 pp.

EXAMPLE OF TABLE COMPILATION

In the context of the objective “general biodiversity conservation”, the success of the reintroduction of brown bear is wished to be assessed. This example is based on the Project “LIFE96 NAT/IT/003152 - Ursus/Brenta - URSUS Project : Brenta brown bear conservation plan.” carried out by Adamello Brenta Nature Park (I), between 1996 and 2004.

Step 1: Define the expected outcome and the outcome indicator

In this case the expected outcome is the reconstitution of a vital population of brown bear within 10 years. A good indicator could be the number of reproductive bears.

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
	Reconstitution of a vital population of <i>Ursus arctos</i> within 10 years (30 reproductive specimens)	Number of reproductive bears					
Methodology protocol / Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

Step 2: Define the vision

The long term objective of this reintroduction is to achieve a viable and stable population of brown bears along the Alps.

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
	Reconstitution of a vital population of <i>Ursus arctos</i> within 10 years (30 reproductive specimens)	Number of reproductive bears			Viable and stable population along the Alps		
Methodology protocol / Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

Step 3: Define the output

One of the output could be the number of bears released.

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
	Reconstitution of a vital population of <i>Ursus arctos</i> within 10 years (30 reproductive specimens)	Number of reproductive bears			Viable and stable population along the Alps	Reintroduction of 9 specimen of brown bears (3 males and 6 females)	
Methodology protocol / Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

Step 4: Detail the costs

The project of bear reintroduction cost 100,000.00 €.

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
	Reconstitution of a vital population of <i>Ursus arctos</i> within 10 years (30 reproductive specimens)	Number of reproductive bears			Viable and stable population along the Alps	Reintroduction of 9 specimen of brown bears (3 males and 6 females)	100,000.00
Methodology protocol / Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

Step 5: Methodology and data sources and availability

The reintroduction of brown bears is realized on the basis of studies on brown bears' ecology, preliminary studies of feasibility and individuation of potentially favourable areas. Data can be collected from Life Natura, Life + and Life co-op projects.

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
	Reconstitution of a vital population of <i>Ursus arctos</i> within 10 years (30 reproductive specimens)	Number of reproductive bears			Viable and stable population along the Alps	Reintroduction of 9 specimen of brown bears (3 males and 6 females)	100,000.00
Methodology protocol / Data source & availability	Studies on brown bears' ecology; preliminary studies on feasibility; individuation of potentially favourable areas. Life Natura, Life + and Life co-op projects.						
Experiences and applications							

Step 6: Other experiences

Some protected areas have already launched projects of reintroduction, as Adamello Brenta Nature Park, the Slovenian Forest Service and WWF Austria.

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
	Reconstitution of a vital population of <i>Ursus arctos</i> within 10 years (30 reproductive specimens)	Number of reproductive bears			Viable and stable population along the Alps	Reintroduction of 9 specimen of brown bears (3 males and 6 females)	100,000.00
Methodology protocol / Data source & availability	Studies on brown bears' ecology; preliminary studies on feasibility; individuation of potentially favourable areas. Life Natura, Life + and Life co-op projects.						
Experiences and applications	Project "Life Ursus" Adamello Brenta Nature Park, Project "Priority measures for the conservation of large carnivores in the Alps" University of Udine, Project "Integrated plan of action to protect two NATURA 2000 sites" University of Udine; Project "Conservation of large carnivores in Slovenia - Phase I (brown bear)" Slovenian Forest Service, Project "Bear protection programme for Austria" WWF Austria, Project "Conservation and management of the brown bear in Austria" WWF Austria						

Once filled the information in the table, it is possible to proceed with the effectiveness assessment.

The first step is to report the actual outcome, namely what it has been measured by the indicator. In this example, after 8 years from the reintroduction 15 reproductive specimens of brown bear have been registered.

	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
OBJECTIVE	Reconstitution of a vital population of <i>Ursus arctos</i> within 10 years (30 reproductive specimens)	Number of reproductive bears	15 reproductive specimens		Viable and stable population along the Alps	Reintroduction of 9 specimen of brown bears (3 males and 6 females)	100,000.00
Methodology protocol / Data source & availability	Studies on brown bears' ecology; preliminary studies on feasibility; individuation of potentially favourable areas. Life Natura, Life + and Life co-op projects.						
Experiences and applications	Project "Life Ursus" Adamello Brenta Nature Park, Project "Priority measures for the conservation of large carnivores in the Alps" University of Udine, Project "Integrated plan of action to protect two NATURA 2000 sites" University of Udine; Project "Conservation of large carnivores in Slovenia - Phase I (brown bear)" Slovenian Forest Service, Project "Bear protection programme for Austria" WWF Austria, Project "Conservation and management of the brown bear in Austria" WWF Austria						

Comparing the actual outcome with the expected one, it is possible to note that the expected outcome hasn't been achieved. Hence it is necessary to verify why it hasn't been attained. The reasons could be several, and have to be reported in the table.

	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
OBJECTIVE	Reconstitution of a vital population of <i>Ursus arctos</i> within 10 years (30 reproductive specimens)	Number of reproductive bears	15 reproductive specimens	Difficulties on the released bears; local population didn't accept the presence of bears	Viable and stable population along the Alps	Reintroduction of 9 specimen of brown bears (3 males and 6 females)	100,000.00
Methodology protocol / Data source & availability	Studies on brown bears' ecology; preliminary studies on feasibility; individuation of potentially favourable areas. Life Natura, Life + and Life co-op projects.						
Experiences and applications	Project "Life Ursus" Adamello Brenta Nature Park, Project "Priority measures for the conservation of large carnivores in the Alps" University of Udine, Project "Integrated plan of action to protect two NATURA 2000 sites" University of Udine; Project "Conservation of large carnivores in Slovenia - Phase I (brown bear)" Slovenian Forest Service, Project "Bear protection programme for Austria" WWF Austria, Project "Conservation and management of the brown bear in Austria" WWF Austria						

➤ In this way, then, it is possible to assess effectiveness, individuate weak links and finding solution to improve management measures.

25 RECOMMENDED INDICATORS

In this chapter the 25 recommended indicators, with their respective objectives, are described. The complete list of objectives is available in [Annex 1](#), while the complete list of indicators (203) is in [Annex 2](#).

These 25 indicators are the final result of a process of simplification of the catalogue, made after the Workshop in Marbach 2011.

Each indicator is presented in a factsheet, which was realised on the basis of the Alpine Convention's indicators factsheet and the EUROSTAT's ones.

The factsheets are structured in the following way:

1. *Objective*

This section contains the objective which has to be assessed.

2. *Expected outcome*

Here it is reported the expected outcome of the objective.

3. *Indicator*⁶

In this section there are reported the name of the indicator and a brief description of it.

4. *Unit*⁷

Here the unity of measurement is reported.

5. *Elaboration method*⁷

In this section a brief description of indicators calculation and a suggestion about thematic content of a study case or a qualitative description are reported

6. *Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability*⁷

The assessment of accuracy and comparability is made on the basis of the Eurostat Quality Grades:

- Grade A → Data are collected from reliable sources applying high standards with regard to methodology/accuracy and are well documented.
- The underlying data are collected on the basis of a common methodology for the European Union and, where applicable, data for US and Japan can be considered comparable; major differences being assessed and documented.
- Data are comparable over time; impact of procedural or conceptual changes being documented.

⁶ Schönthaler *et al.*, 2004

⁷ EUROSTAT, 2011

- Grade B → Data are collected from reliable sources applying high standards with regard to methodology/accuracy and are well documented.
- There are EITHER some serious shortcomings with regard to comparability across countries (including the lack of data) OR breaks in series for several countries which seriously hamper comparison over time (including the lack of data).
- Deficiencies with regard to assessing and documenting the impact of these shortcomings might be identified.
- Grade C → Data might have to be interpreted with care as methodology/accuracy does not meet high quality standards.
- There are some serious shortcomings with regard to comparability across countries (including the lack of data) AND breaks in series for several countries which seriously hamper comparison over time (including the lack of data).
- Indicator to be developed → The indicator has to be tested and eventually developed.

Source: EUROSTAT (Last update 27.01.2011). Sustainable development indicators. Web page.
URL: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/sdi/indicators>

7. Objective and relevance of the indicator⁷

Here are reported the purpose and usefulness of the indicator for decision-making (i.e., policy relevance), international targets where these are available and the relevant international conventions, if the indicator is primarily of global significance.

8. Restriction of indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting⁷

Here are reported the main factors that may lead to restriction in using the indicator.

9. Comparability across countries⁷

In this section is stated whether the data from different countries may be entirely compared or not, and the reasons of eventual comparability lack.

10. Comparability over time⁷

Here is stated whether the data from different times may be entirely compared or not, and the reasons of eventual comparability lack.

11. Development process and researches dedicated to indicator⁶

a. Evaluation

In this section are reported the reason of the indicator choice, remarks on data sources and deduction of the indicator from other indicators systems, comments on interpretation possibilities of the indicator.

b. Indicator's origin

Here it is reported a listing of indicators systems and reports on environment status with designation of concrete indicators, from which the indicator was derived.

c. Data sources

In this section are reported institutions, organisation and data base from which data could be exploited.

d. Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages depend on data availability and quality, pertinence of the indicator and so on. Disadvantages, instead, derive from a low data quality/availability, an incomplete harmonisation or a limited possibility of interpreting the indicator.

12. Examples

Examples of existing applications of the objective and/or indicator are reported in this section.

Most part of the indicators has been elaborated by the participants at the different workshops. These indicators are new and still have to be tested and develop. Therefore the factsheets cannot be completely filled out yet. Other indicators, instead, have been resumed from other already existing indicators, so their factsheet is more completed. These indicators are marked with a specific coloured border. Each colour refers to a specific quotation, reported in the following list:

- - Alpine Convention (Schönthaler *et al.*, 2004);
- - EUROSTAT (EUROSTAT, 2011);
- - FRAGSTATS (McGarigal, 2000);
- - MCPFE (MCPFE, 2003).

FACTSHEETS OF THE 25 RECOMMENDED INDICATORS

Some indicators are marked with a specific coloured border. Each colour refers to a specific quotation, reported in the following list:

- - Alpine Convention (Schönthaler *et al.*, 2004);
 - - EUROSTAT (EUROSTAT, 2011);
 - - FRAGSTATS (McGarigal, 2000);
 - - MCPFE (MCPFE, 2003).
-

Objective: 1.1.2

01

Objective: 1 Nature conservation and landscape protection
1.1 Biodiversity conservation

Management of endangered and/or endemic species

The objective relates to fauna and flora specific to a protected area and for which it is known among the general public, experts and other regions beyond the protected area. In some cases, these species may even have been the reason to accord protected status to the area.

Expected outcome: Endangered species are less threatened and endemic species are conserved

Indicator (definition)	Number of observed species or populations and sites of endangered or endemic species
Unit	Number
Elaboration method (proposal)	It is the total number of species/populations/sites which are endangered or endemic. The selection of the species should be fixed as soon as possible with the help of experts (universities). The local stations of endangered or endemic species should be mapped at least during the first five years of the creation of the protected area.

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☒

B

☐

C

☐

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

This indicator aims to measure the conservation status of endangered and endemic species.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Absence of data collected.

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator

Evaluation

The classification of species into the "endangered" category is an expression of the current state of biodiversity at the species level. Information on the status of threats can be found in regional databases, EUNIS and IUCN databases. The two latter, however, include only data on species threatened simultaneously in several countries.

In addition in the Alps there is a high proportion of endemic species, which constitute a characteristic element of biological diversity among species. Moreover, endemic species have a high ecologic specialization and for this reason are very sensitive to climatic changes.

Indicator's origin

Alpine Convention's indicator C8-3 (Proportion of endangered species by total number of species) and C8-4 (Number of endemic vegetal and animal species).

Data sources

Inventory or census of species and populations, red lists, studies on endangered/endemic species.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

The indicator is quite simple to use.

Disadvantages:

The spatial resolution is coarse because of the spatial ranking of studies and classification of threats. A more detailed resolution could be achieved by assessing the actual situation of the selected species' populations, so the indicator requires a good level of data collection.

Examples

Protected areas with management plans for more than 10 years.

02

Objective: 1 Nature conservation and landscape protection
1.1 Biodiversity conservation

Objective: 1.1.3

Habitat conservation

The most traditional element of protected area management: habitat is seen as the foundation for all biodiversity and conservation measures (choosing not to act also constitutes a management strategy).

Expected outcome: Conservation of all habitats listed in official programmes, like the European Council of the EMERALD Programme and the directive 92/43/EC

Indicator (definition)	Number and surface of different habitats presenting a favourable conservation status
Unit	Number, hectares
Elaboration method (proposal)	It is the total amount of habitats presenting a favourable status of conservation. At the same time the total surface (ha) is reported. The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation and its evolution in at least the last 50 years.

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability



A



B



C



To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

This indicator aims to assess the status of conservation priority habitats.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

The indicator requires a first categorisation of habitats in habitats with a favourable conservation status. Errors in mapping the habitat.

Comparability across countries



High



Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time



High



Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator

Evaluation

The networks NATURA 2000 and EMERALD are the most complete projects on biodiversity conservation in Europe. Habitats are identified by EUNIS Habitat Classification System, which provides a relatively differentiated distinction of habitat type and is clearly available for all the Alpine states. Although the representation is limited to geographic punctual data, it still provides extensive statistical information.

Indicator's origin

Alpine convention's indicator C8-1 (Surface of natural/close to natural state biotopes) and C8-2 (Surface of designated priority habitats).

Data sources

Technical-scientific factsheet of NATURA 2000/EMERALD sites, Corine Biotopes.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Due to the obligation of State signatories to designate priority habitats, data are regularly updated and available in digital format; moreover the indicator provides a uniform classification system and a homogenous database.

Disadvantages:

CORINE biotopes are relatively coarse due to data resolution and can't reach the level of detail of mapping land, moreover the indicator can only represent the officially designated areas.

Examples

NATURA 2000 and EMERALD sites.

Objective: 1.1.7

03

Objective: 1 Nature conservation and landscape protection
1.1 Biodiversity conservation

Enable natural processes

Conserving natural processes is a major task for many protected areas. This may include a policy of permitting processes such as fire, avalanches and rock falls, as opposed to preventing such occurrences, which is often the policy adopted in non-protected areas.

Expected outcome: Maintaining and restoring natural processes in significant portions of the territory

Indicator (definition)	Surface without human intervention where natural processes can occur
Unit	Hectares
Elaboration method (proposal)	It is the total surface (ha) of wilderness areas. The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation and its evolution in at least the last 50 years.

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐ A
 ☒ B
 ☐ C
 ☐ To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

This indicator aims to assess the status of conservation of natural processes.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☒ High
 ☐ Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☒ High
 ☐ Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator

Evaluation

The representation of wilderness areas should illustrate how the conditions of strict protection and the possibility to maintain ecological processes are carried out in protected areas of the Alpine region. To indicate the extent of the areas concerned, it is essential to know the applicable protection obligations, assess their comparability and have data of the perimeter of which they are applied.

Indicator's origin

Alpine convention's indicator B12-2 (Surface of strictly protected core areas within protected areas).

Data sources

Management plan of the protected area.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

To interpret this indicator correctly, concrete information on the terms of use or protection of the central area will be essential to ensure data comparability.

Examples

04

Objective: 1 Nature conservation and landscape protection

Objective: 1.2

Establishment and conservation of ecological networks

Large protected areas often require or offer potential for connectivity.

This entails establishing links with neighbouring protected areas or other areas of special interest in terms of migration or biodiversity.

Expected outcome: Habitat fragmentation reduction in order to guarantee continuity

Indicator (definition)	Degree of habitats fragmentation
Unit	Patch density: number per hectare
Elaboration method (proposal)	Is the number of patches (N) in the landscape, divided by total landscape area (A; hectares): $\frac{N}{A}$

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

A



B



C



To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Patch density is a measure of spatial heterogeneity (McGarigal and Marks 1995), and gives information on habitat fragmentation.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Data availability.

Comparability across countries

High



Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

High



Restricted

The comparability over time is limited by the year of the most ancient aerial photo or use of soil map.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator

Evaluation

Indicator's origin

FRAGSTATS 3.3 Landscape metrics.

Data sources

Aerial photos, use of soil maps.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Partners of ECONNECT and the Continuum Initiative; large protected areas of the Alps and especially the inhabited ones.

Objective: 1.3.2

05

Conservation of cultural landscapes and landmarks

This objective covers all existing features of traditional landscapes such as stone walls and old agricultural buildings.

Ideally, an evaluation should establish the potential of each cultural landscape in order to establish and optimise conservation measures.

Expected outcome: Authentic cultural landscapes are conserved and maintained

Indicator (definition)	Surface of authentic cultural landscapes
Unit	Hectares
Elaboration method (proposal)	It is the surface of well-preserved authentic cultural landscapes. The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

The indicator aims to quantify the proportion of authentic cultural landscape which is preserved.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Data availability.

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☐

High

☒

Restricted

The comparability over time is restricted.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Landscape analysis, maps associated to photos.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Hohe Tauern National Park (A); Paneveggio - Pale di San Martino Nature Park (I); Southern Tyrol Nature Parks (I).

Objective: 1 Nature conservation and landscape protection
1.3 Landscape conservation

06

Objective: 2.2.1

Maintaining and enhancing regional cycles

This objective is intended to maintain and develop regional cycles especially in order to enhance value chain, cooperation and service chain.

Expected outcome: In the protected area there are numerous value chains

Indicator (definition)	Number supported/enhanced/maintained/created value chains
Unit	Number
Elaboration method (proposal)	The number of existing local chains. The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

The indicator aims to give an assessment on the policy of encouraging and improving local production.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*
Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Objective: 2.3.1

07

Extensive farming

Evaluating the importance of extensive farming and promoting this model.

Expected outcome: Farms within the protected area practice extensive farming

Indicator (definition)	Surface of extensive agriculture
Unit	Large Livestock Units (LLSU) per hectare
Elaboration method (proposal)	<p>The LSU is a reference unit which facilitates the aggregation of livestock from various species and ages. The aggregated species in the LSU total, for the purpose of this indicator, are: equines, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and rabbits. The LSU is a measure of the impact of agricultural practices and breeding.</p> <p>The livestock density is the number of livestock units (LSU) per hectare of utilised agricultural area (UAA).</p> <p>A definition of over- and under grazing has to be established by the protected area according to local characteristics.</p> <p>The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.</p>

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☒

B

☐

C

☐

To be developed

Data is collected from reliable sources applying high standards with regard to the methodology and ensuring a high degree of comparability.

Objective and relevance of the indicator

The indicator is used as a proxy of agricultural intensification in animal husbandry. It implies the degree of pressure exerted on the environment due to livestock, since they can have effects on biodiversity, soil and water quality and landscape.

The distribution of all indicators according to altitude levels could be very interesting.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Some aspects of livestock raising such as input use (fertilisers, concentrate feed, extensive grazing, etc.) and management practices (storage and use of manure, etc.) which influence the final effect of stock farming on the environment are only partially encompassed by the indicator.

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high. The same data are available for all countries and the concepts are in line with the FAO recommendations.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator

Evaluation

Eurostat Livestock density index.

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

States members of the European Community.

Objective: 2 Sustainable regional development
2.3 Agriculture

08

Objective: 2 Sustainable regional development
2.3 Agriculture

Objective: 2.3.2 - 2.3.3

Conserving the diversity of local varieties and breeds

The objective seeks to determine how diverse agricultural production is in the area and to identify measures to promote the greatest possible diversity. In addition, traditional local crops and breeds should be rediscovered and reintroduced.

Expected outcome: In the protected area all the local varieties and breeds are currently used in farming

Indicator (definition)	Percentage and number of local varieties and breeds on the whole farming production
Unit	Percentage and number
Elaboration method (proposal)	The number of local varieties and breeds used and/or reintroduced and the proportion of use of local varieties and breeds on the global farming production. The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

The indicator aims to assess the efforts to reintroduce and preserve local crop varieties and local farm animal breeds.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator

Evaluation

Existing studies of the Monitoring Institute for Rare Breeds and Seeds in Europe on the "agricultural genetic resources of the Alps" (1992-93, 2001) are a very good and comprehensive overview, where it is possible to deduce some fundamental analysis of the problem and trends.

Indicator's origin

Alpine Convention's indicator C8-5 (Evolution of livestock per selected farm animal breeds endangered in the Alps).

Data sources

Monitoring Institute for Rare Breeds and Seeds in Europe, Arca-Net, Association Pro Specie Rara, Society Arche Noah.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Association Pro Specie Rara (CH): project of reintroduction and preservation of local varieties and breeds; Dolomiti Bellunesi National Park (I): recovery of the local crop varieties: apple "prussiana", barley "agordino", bean of Lamon, bean "gialet", mais "sponcio", potato "cornetta", potato of Cesiomaggiore and the pumpkin "santa bellunese"; Luberon Regional Nature Park (F): Pertuis' potato; Prealpi Giulie Nature Park (I): cultivation and valorisation of Resia's red garlic; Society Arche Noah (A): project of reintroduction and preservation of local varieties and breeds; UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Entlebuch: cow dog (Sennenhunde) of Entlebuch; Val d'Hérens Nature Park (CH): recovery of the local cow breed; Verdon Regional Nature Park (F): Haut-Provence's saffron.

Objective: 2.4.1

09

Sustainable use of forest resources

Sustainable forest use means that forests and woodland are managed in such a way as to maintain biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and the potential for fulfilling existing and future ecological, economic and social functions, whether local, national or international, without damaging other ecosystems.

Put simply, this entails achieving a balance: a balance between society's growing demand for forestry products and benefits and maintaining healthy forests and diversity. This balance is critical to the survival of forests.

Sustainable use of forestry resources gives an economic value to forestry products which also takes into account environmental issues such as conservation of species and resources. It is intended to improve the quality of life for local residents.

Expected outcome: 90% of total annual wood consumption in the protected area is local wood

Indicator (definition)	Percentage of local wood on total annual wood consumption in the protected area
Unit	Percentage or cube metres
Elaboration method (proposal)	It is the proportion of local wood consumed on the annual consumption.

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability



A



B



C



To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

The indicator aims to give a measure of how much local wood is consumed.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries



High



Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time



High



Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*

Evaluation

Indicator's origin

MCPFE Improved Pan-European Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management.

Data sources

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Objective: 2 Sustainable regional development
2.4 Forestry

10

Objective: 2.5.1

Promoting sustainable tourism

Low impact tourism based on the USPs (Unique Selling Point) of the park. The protected area should identify the range of products and services on offer and develop measures to promote this type of tourism (Health, Agro tourism, Culture).

Expected outcome: An increasing number of visitors attend a soft tourism programme

Indicator (definition)	Number of visitors attending a soft tourism programme
Unit	Number
Elaboration method (proposal)	The number of tourists which asks and attend a soft tourism programme. The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

The indicator aims to assess how well the soft tourism offers are promoted.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Data availability.

Comparability across countries☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*
Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Questionnaires, participation forms.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Adamello Brenta Nature Park (I); Alpine Pearls (A); EUROPARC's European Charte for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas; Gesäuse National Park (A); Hohe Tauern National Park (A); Ticino's Nature Park (I); Vercors Regional Nature Park (F); Verdon Regional Nature Park (F).

Key ecological constructions

This is a major issue for all inhabited protected areas. Supporting and promoting ecological construction should be a core element in all protected area work programmes. Targeted measures should be developed in order to achieve this goal.

Expected outcome: Ecological constructions are increasingly carried out within the protected area

Indicator (definition)	Evolution in percentage of this type of construction
Unit	Percentage
Elaboration method (proposal)	<p>It is the trend of the realisation of ecological constructions, calculated as follows:</p> $\frac{(Nc_x - Nc_0)}{Nc_0} \cdot 100$ <p>Where Nc_x is the number of ecological constructions at the year x, and Nc_0 is the number of ecological constructions at the year 0.</p> <p>The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.</p>

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

The aim is to verify if ecological constructions are incentivized or not.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator

Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Fanes - Senes - Braies Nature Park (I); Kilma:Aktiv Initiative (A); Konstruktiv Prize (FL); Nagelfluhkette Nature Park (D); Verdon Regional Nature Park (F).

12

Objective: 2.7.1

Sustainable mobility

Sustainable transport provides for the basic mobility needs of individuals and societies safely and in a way that promotes human wellbeing and healthy ecosystems. It should be inter-generational, affordable, efficient, offers a range of transport options and promote a flourishing economy. Moreover the transport should only produce manageable levels of emissions and waste, minimise use of non-renewable resources, require sustainable quantities of renewable resources, reuse and recycle components, minimise land use of land and keep noise to a minimum.

The purpose of sustainable transport is to reduce pollution, whilst promoting efficient and environmentally-friendly public transport.

Expected outcome: In the protected area there is a good quality of means of transport

Indicator (definition)	Quality of means of transport (e.g.: availability of public transportation, number of rides per day, possibility of package offers, etc.)
Unit	Grades (poor, fair, very good)
Elaboration method (proposal)	

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

The aim is to give an assessment of the quality of the services of public transport and soft mobility.

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☐

High

☒

Restricted

The comparability across countries is restricted due to subjectivity.

Comparability over time

☐

High

☒

Restricted

Comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*

Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Binnental Landscape Park (CH); Hohe Tauern National Park (A); Paneveggio - Pale di San Martino Nature Park (I); Queyras Nature Regional Park (F); Soft Mobility and Alpine Protected Areas - Projects and experiences (www.alparc.org).

Information for the local population

The local population is a key target audience in terms of information and awareness. We advise developing specific measures.

Expected outcome: Local people participate increasingly and actively at the events organized by the protected area

Indicator (definition)	Number of local people participating in protected area events organized within 3 years
Unit	Percentage
Elaboration method (proposal)	<p>It is the trend of the number of local participants at the protected area's events, calculated as follows:</p> $\frac{(Np_3 - Np_0)}{Np_0} \cdot 100$ <p>Where Np_3 is the number of people at the year 3, and Np_0 is the number of people at the year 0. The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.</p>

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*
Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Registration forms.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

14

Objective: 3.1.2

Visitor information

Visitor information strategies include traditional visitor centres, excursions, leaflets, films, slide shows, etc. These tools need to be combined with a strong message within a clear communications strategy.

Expected outcome: Visitors participate increasingly and actively at the events organized by the protected area

Indicator (definition)	Number of visitors participating in protected area events organized within 3 years
Unit	Percentage
Elaboration (proposal)	<p>It is the trend of the number of visitors participating at the protected area's events, calculated as follows:</p> $\frac{(N_{v_3} - N_{v_0})}{N_{v_0}} \cdot 100$ <p>Where N_{v_3} is the number of visitors at the year 3, and N_{v_0} is the number of visitors at the year 0.</p> <p>The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.</p>

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*
Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Registration forms.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Raising awareness of sustainability among people by developing special offers

15

Objective: 3 Communication, Participation & Education
3.2 Education for sustainable development

Different audiences require different communication methods. Protected areas should establish targeted communication models for each target group. Educational programmes should be provided by professional staff. Protected areas should develop programmes and offers for people in order to: raise the sensibility and comprehension for environment, biodiversity, cultural heritage and sustainable development and enable future decision makers to act in a responsible and sustainable way.

Expected outcome: People participate increasingly and actively in projects of raising awareness to sustainability

Indicator (definition)	Number of people who participated in projects of raising awareness to sustainability within 3 years
Unit	Percentage
Elaboration method (proposal)	<p>It is the trend of the number of people participating at the protected area's educational projects, calculated as follows:</p> $\frac{(Np_{e_3} - Np_{e_0})}{Np_{e_0}} \cdot 100$ <p>Where Np_{e_3} is the number of people at the year 3, and Np_{e_0} is the number of people at the year 0. The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.</p>

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability



A



B



C



To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries



High



Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time



High



Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*
Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Registration forms.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Dolomiti Bellunesi National Park (I), Ecrins National Park (F).

16

Objective: 4.1.1

The protected area has a management plan

Implementation of the management plan.

Expected outcome: The management plan is implemented at 80-100%

Indicator (definition)	Degree of implementation of the management plan
Unit	Percentage
Elaboration method (proposal)	

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator**Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting**

Existence of a management plan.

Comparability across countries☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*

.

Indicator's origin**Data sources**

Management plan.

Advantages and disadvantages*Advantages:**Disadvantages:***Examples**

Objective: 4.1.2

Key planning and visions (building a common understanding)

17

Establishing a creative process, involving staff members and stakeholders, to develop a long-term vision of the nature conservation and regional development goals.

Expected outcome: An increasing number of projects are developed in cooperation with stakeholders

Indicator (definition)	Number of projects for the protected area developed per year in cooperation with stakeholders
Unit	Number per year
Elaboration method (proposal)	

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*

Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Collaboration contracts, activity reports.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Objective: 4 Management of protected areas (strategic, functioning)
4.1 Strategic level

18

Objective: 4.1.5

Ensure long term finances and fundraising

Developing a long-term financing structure including a diversification model to ensure funding comes from a range of sources.

Expected outcome: The budget is stable or increased

Indicator (definition)	Budget volume and evolution over time distinguishing public and private partner sources
Unit	Total amount of budget money (local currency) and its trend over the years (percentage)
Elaboration (proposal) method	<p>The total amount of finances and fundraising. The evolution of the budget is calculated as follows:</p> $\frac{(B_x - B_0)}{B_0} \cdot 100$ <p>Where B_x is the budget amount at the year x, and B_0 is the budget amount at the year 0. The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.</p>

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☐

High

☒

Restricted

The comparability across countries is restricted because the budgets of the protected areas are influenced by the economic situation of their country.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*
Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Annual financial report.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Objective: 4 Management of protected areas (strategic, functioning)
4.1 Strategic level

Cooperation with other protected areas

Protected areas in the Alps should not work in isolation. Cooperation with other national protected areas is crucial. Some countries have developed national cooperation networks (Switzerland, France) and need to develop a clear model for input and participation. International cooperation is equally important. Alpine and European networks are vital for sharing information and organising cross-border projects. Protected areas should define the objectives associated with participation in international activities and projects.

Expected outcome: The protected area has a wide collaboration with other protected areas

Indicator (definition)	Number of common action with other protected areas at national or international level
Unit	Number
Elaboration method (proposal)	The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation.

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*

Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Annual activities report.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

20

Objective: 4.2.2

Sufficient and qualified staff to fulfil the tasks

Establishing long-term staff to perform essential functions within the protected area. Developing a pool of skilled workers for special projects within the protected area.

Expected outcome: There is sufficient staff to fulfil all the tasks

Indicator (definition)	Percentage equivalent full-time jobs and external mandates according to the tasks
Unit	Percentage
Elaboration method (proposal)	

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability



A



B



C



To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries



High



Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time



High



Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*

.

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Fulfilment of national and international engagements or obligations

21

Protected areas should produce a catalogue of national and international commitments and requirements which contains a description of how to achieve them (EU programmes, etc.).

Expected outcome: The protected area is not only active at the local level, but also at the national/international level

Indicator (definition)	Number of participation in national and/or international projects to fulfil national or international engagements
Unit	Number
Elaboration method (proposal)	

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*
Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Annual activity report.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Objective: 4 Management of protected areas (strategic, functioning)
 4.3 Mission and project implementation

22

Objective: 4.3.4

Assessment of project implementation

Developing a process with fixed methods and indicators in order to be able to produce a real-time assessment of the project results and objectives.

Expected outcome: 80-100 % of projects are completed/succeeded

Indicator (definition)	Percentage of succeeded/completed projects
Unit	Percentage
Elaboration method (proposal)	

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries☒

High

The comparability across countries is high.

☐

Restricted

Comparability over time☒

High

The comparability over time is high.

☐

Restricted

Development process and research dedicated to indicator No available data at this moment
Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Research responding to the needs of the protected area

Protected areas should draw up and regularly update a list of research activities in the fields of natural, economic and social sciences in accordance with the management plan and the long-term objectives.

Expected outcome: The protected area is not only active at the local level, but also at the national/international level

Indicator (definition)	Number of research fields that are covered by documented activities
Unit	Number
Elaboration method (proposal)	

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*
Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Annual activities report.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

24

Objective: 5.2.1

Monitoring responding to the needs of the protected area

Protected areas should draw up and regularly update a list of monitoring activities related to natural, economic and social sciences in accordance with the management plan and the long-term objectives.

Expected outcome: Monitoring is done at least 10 times per year

Indicator (definition)	Frequencies of monitoring
Unit	Number per year
Elaboration method (proposal)	

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries☒

High

The comparability across countries is high.

☐

Restricted

Comparability over time☒

High

The comparability over time is high.

☐

Restricted

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*

Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Protected areas scientific factsheets.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Objective: 5.3.1

25

Development of a monitoring and scientific concept

Establishing a scientific and monitoring strategy. Defining the how the two fit together, where appropriate with the help of a scientific council or consultancy.

Expected outcome: Monitoring and research are implemented at 90-100%

Indicator (definition)	Degree of implementation of monitoring and research according to the concepts, within 2 years
Unit	Percentage
Elaboration method (proposal)	

Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☒

To be developed

Objective and relevance of the indicator

Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

Comparability across countries

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability across countries is high.

Comparability over time

☒

High

☐

Restricted

The comparability over time is high.

Development process and research dedicated to indicator *No available data at this moment*
Evaluation

Indicator's origin

Data sources

Protected areas' scientific factsheets.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

Examples

Objective: 5 Research and monitoring activities
5.3 Management of research and monitoring activities

CONCLUSIONS

Ce document a été élaboré pour être utilisé à travers l'espace alpin et fournit donc un catalogue d'indicateurs permettant aux espaces protégés de faire leur choix en fonction de leurs spécificités.

Néanmoins, nous recommandons l'adoption d'un nombre minimum d'indicateurs ([25 indicateurs recommandés](#)) par l'ensemble des gestionnaires d'espaces protégés alpins, afin de rendre possible une vision globale de la situation dans l'arc alpin. Les indicateurs individuels peuvent être utilisés pour des évaluations internes de l'efficacité de gestion au sein d'un espace protégé donné (par exemple dans le cadre d'un projet OFEV).

Cette liste est à considérer comme un point de départ et devra être testée, développée et complétée.

La procédure décrite ici fournit une structure et une démarche pour développer des indicateurs afin d'aider les gestionnaires des espaces protégés à évaluer l'efficacité de leurs mesures gestionnaires. En fait, cet outil pratique permet aux gestionnaires d'espaces protégés de planifier leurs mesures de gestion afin de répondre aux critères de qualité nationaux et européens. Ceci permet également aux gestionnaires de surveiller la contribution de chaque mesure dans le temps.

Des informations supplémentaires seront identifiées pendant le processus de définition d'indicateurs de réalisation pour les objectifs énumérés dans l'[Annexe 1](#). Plusieurs objectifs sont étroitement liés ou semblent faire double emploi.

Cela permet à chaque espace protégé d'adapter les objectifs en fonction de ses spécificités et de ses besoins, de manière qu'il est possible de couvrir une large gamme d'espaces protégés de l'arc alpin.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

ALPARC (2006). *Results of the Workshop "Indicators and effectiveness of management of protected areas" in Dobbiaco(I)*

ALPARC (2007). *Results of the Workshop "Indicators and effectiveness of management of protected areas" in Cogne (I)*

Cifuentes, A. M., Izurieta, V. A. and de Faria, H. H. (2000). *Measuring Protected Areas Management Effectiveness*. "Technical Series - WWF Centro America (WWF)". n. 2. World Wide Fund for Nature Centro America and World Conservation Union, Turrialba. 128 pp.

European Commission, EUROSTAT and THEME General and regional statistics (2005). *Measuring progress towards a more sustainable Europe. Sustainable development indicators for the European Union*. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg. xii + 218 pp.

European Union (1995-2011). *Environment. Life Programme*. Web page. URL: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm>

EUROSTAT (Last update 27.01.2011). *Sustainable development indicators*. Web page. URL: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/sdi/indicators>

FSC - Forest Stewardship Council (2009). *FSC Guidance Document. Guidance on the interpretation of FSC principles and criteria to take account of small scale and low intensity*. Bonn. 47 pp. URL: <http://www.fsc.org/certification.html>

Hass, J. L., Brunvoll, F. and Hoie, H. (2002). *Overview of Sustainable Development Indicators used by National and International Agencies*. OECD Statistics Working Papers. 2002/2. OECD Publishing, Paris. 91 pp.

Hockings, M., Stolton, S. and Dudley, N. (2000). *Evaluating Effectiveness: A Framework for Assessing the Management of Protected Areas*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. x + 121 pp.

Hockings, M., Stolton, S., Leverington, F., Dudley, N. and Courrau, J. (2006). *Evaluating Effectiveness: A framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas*. 2nd edition. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. xiv + 105 pp.

McGarigal, K. and Marks, B.J. (1995). *FRAGSTATS: spatial pattern analysis program for quantifying landscape structure*. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-351. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 122 pp.

McGarigal, K. (2000). *FRAGSTATS 3.3 - FRAGSTATS Metrics*. PDF document. University of Massachusetts Amherst, URL: <http://www.umass.edu/landeco/research/fragstats/fragstats.html>

MCPFE - Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe - Liaison Unit Vienna (2003). *Improved Pan-European Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management*. MCPFE Liaison Unit Vienna, Wien. 6 pp.

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2001). *Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based in Management*. OECD Publications, Paris. 37 pp.

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2003). *Environmental indicators. Development, measurement and use. Reference paper*. OECD Publications, Paris. 37 pp.

PEFC - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (2010). *PEFC Certification*. Web page. URL: <http://www.pefc.org/certification-services/overview>

Schönthaler, K., Marzelli, S. and v. Adrian-Werburg, S. (eds.) (2004). *Pour une documentation des changements dans l'espace de vie alpin. Système d'indicateurs et concept pour un rapport d'évaluation de l'état des Alpes*. Secrétariat permanent de la Convention Alpine, Innsbruck. xii + 568 pp.

SDC - Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation (2002). *Glossary: 27 most relevant terms related to Evaluation & Controlling in SDC*. Web page. URL: http://www.deza.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_23569.pdf

UN CSD - United Nation Commission on Sustainable Development (2001). *Indicators of sustainable development: guidelines and methodologies*. United Nations, New York. v + 310 pp.

UN WCED - United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). *Our Common Future*. Oxford University Press, Oxford - New York. 400 pp.

ANNEXE 1

List of Objectives

This document outlines the issues covered by the objectives. The comments are not exhaustive. Individual objectives may relate to more than one heading.

The objectives are intended to effectively improve management, development and activities in protected areas.

The titles in green represent the **25 recommended indicators**; the light blue ones represent the **selection of 60 indicators** made by the participants of the Workshop in Marbach.

1. Nature conservation and landscape protection

1.1. Biodiversity conservation

1.1.1. General conservation and biodiversity

This refers to biodiversity as a whole within the protected area and the conservation measures required. Rather than specific measures for indigenous or endangered species, this section looks at overall biodiversity as an essential element of the protected area.

1.1.2. Management of endangered and/or endemic species

The objective relates to fauna and flora specific to a protected area and for which it is known among the general public, experts and other regions beyond the protected area. In some cases, these species may even have been the reason to accord a protected status to the area.

1.1.3. Habitat conservation

The most traditional element of protected area management: habitat is seen as the foundation for all biodiversity and conservation measures (choosing not to act also constitutes a management strategy).

1.1.4. Water and wetlands protection

A very specific field of nature conservation, this refers to rivers, lakes, underground water (notably in protected areas in karst regions), glaciers, wetlands and marshes.

1.1.5. Forest protection

Many protected areas are forested or contain large tracts of this valuable natural resource. Protected area management and activities may include conservation measures, conversion measures, the reintroduction of indigenous species and measures to prevent erosion, landslides and avalanches in forest areas.

1.1.6. Dry grassland protection

Dry grasslands are valuable areas for many species and are often classified as priority habitats (see Directive 43/92/EEC - Annex I). They contain the greatest density of small species and are home to rare and threatened species (such as orchids and butterflies). The objective encompasses all conservation and preservation measures.

1.1.7. Enable natural processes

Conserving natural processes is a major task for many nature parks. This may include a policy of permitting processes such as fire, avalanches and rock falls, as opposed to preventing such occurrences, which is often the policy adopted in non-protected areas.

1.2. Establishment and conservation of ecological networks

1.2.1 Creating or preserving connectivity within the protected area

Large protected areas often require or offer potential for connectivity.

1.2.2 Creating or preserving connectivity outside the protected area

This entails establishing links with neighbouring protected areas or other areas of special interest in terms of migration or biodiversity.

1.3. Landscape conservation

1.3.1. Local identification with the landscape

It is important to be aware of how local residents perceive their surroundings. Protected areas can then adapt measures and activities accordingly.

1.3.2. Conservation of cultural landscapes and landmarks

This objective covers all existing features of traditional landscapes such as stone walls and old agricultural buildings.

Ideally, an evaluation should establish the potential of each cultural landscape in order to establish and optimise conservation measures.

2. Sustainable regional development

2.1. Regional cycles

2.2.1. Maintaining and enhancing regional cycles

This objective is intended to maintain and develop regional cycles especially in order to enhance value chain, cooperation and service chain.

2.2. Regional industry and services

2.2.2. Enhancing sustainable production and use of regional products and services

The objective is intended to raise awareness among the local population of local regional products and to encourage them to favour local products and services. In addition, the

objective is designed to develop economic cooperation between the protected areas and local producers.

2.2.3. Devising new sustainable services and products for the region

This objective seeks to encourage the emergence of new local sustainable products and services, which could generate new growth and opportunities within the local economy. Protected areas should identify key agriculture outputs and the potential for promoting a sustainable agriculture building on high-quality products and organic farming.

2.3. Agriculture

2.3.2 Extensive farming

Evaluating the importance of extensive farming and promoting this model.

2.3.3 Conserving the diversity of local crop varieties

The objective seeks to determine how diverse agricultural production is in the area and to identify measures to promote the greatest possible diversity. In addition, traditional local crops should be rediscovered and reintroduced.

2.3.4 Conserving the diversity of local animal breeds

Identifying the range of different regional farm animals together with measures to promote the greatest possible diversity.

2.4. Forestry

2.4.1 Sustainable use of forest resources

Sustainable forest use means that forests and woodland are managed in such a way as to maintain biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and the potential for fulfilling existing and future ecological, economic and social functions, whether local, national or international, without damaging other ecosystems.

Put simply, this entails achieving a balance: a balance between society's growing demand for forestry products and benefits and maintaining healthy forests and diversity. This balance is critical to the survival of forests.

Sustainable use of forestry resources gives an economic value to forestry products which also takes into account environmental issues such as conservation of species and resources. It is intended to improve the quality of life for local residents.

2.4.2 Maintaining of ecosystem services

Keep the protection-function of a forest like cleaning the water or protection against floods and avalanches; depending on the regional situation.

2.5. Tourism

2.5.1. Promoting sustainable tourism

Low impact tourism is based on the USPs (Unique Selling Point) of the park. The protected area should identify the range of products and services on offer and develop measures to promote this type of tourism (Health, Agro tourism, Culture).

2.5.2. Working with networks of tourist facilities and partners

Identifying where cooperation would be beneficial and establishing cooperation strategies.

2.5.3. Making local infrastructures an integral part of protected area policies

This refers to a plan for how to make use of the existing infrastructure and how that infrastructure can be incorporated into the protected area's development strategy. Thought should also be given to how to improve the infrastructure.

2.6. Construction and renewable energies

2.6.1. Key ecological constructions

This is a major issue for all inhabited protected areas. Supporting and promoting ecological construction should be a core element in all protected area work programmes. Targeted measures should be developed in order to achieve this goal.

2.6.2. Preserving traditional skills, knowledge and architecture

Skills are needed in order to feed into sustainable development. This objective is designed to identify traditional skills and knowledge and to define how to integrate them into a holistic strategy.

2.6.3. Energy savings and energy efficiency

The PA enhances, with adequate strategies, the efficient use of energy in its territory.

2.6.4. Providing local sustainable energy

A strategic objective: targeted measures such as promoting alternative and local energy resources should be included in a broader policy base.

2.6.5. Integrating public buildings and infrastructure

Public buildings should be used to achieve other objectives (ex: keep traditional know how, favourite ecological constructions, make local energy available) Under this objective, protected areas should define how public buildings will fit into its policy on ecological construction and local energy use.

2.7. Mobility and flux of visitors

2.7.1 Sustainable mobility

Sustainable transport provides for the basic mobility needs of individuals and societies safely and in a way that promotes human wellbeing and healthy ecosystems. It should be inter-generational, affordable, efficient, offers a range of transport options and promote a

flourishing economy. Moreover the transport should only produce manageable levels of emissions and waste, minimise use of non-renewable resources, require sustainable quantities of renewable resources, reuse and recycle components, minimise land use of land and keep noise to a minimum.

The purpose of sustainable transport is to reduce pollution, whilst promoting efficient and environmentally-friendly public transport.

2.7.2 Flux of visitors

It is a question of watching that the flow of the visitors in the protected area is the most sustainable possible by favouring for example the mobility of the visitors by the means of public transportation or by creating paths to improve the flow and circulation of people within the protected areas.

2.8. Social Aspects

2.8.1. Social wellbeing

Protected area must become a territory where the basic needs of the populace are met. This is a society where income levels are high enough to cover basic wants, where there is no poverty, where unemployment is insignificant, where there is easy access to social, medical, and educational services, where people feel a regional identity and a secure community, and where everyone is treated with dignity and consideration.

3. Information, Participation & Education

3.1. Protected area information policy

3.1.1. Information for the local population

The local population is a key target audience in terms of information and awareness. We advise developing specific measures.

3.1.2. Visitor information

Visitor information strategies include traditional visitor centres, excursions, leaflets, films, slide shows, etc. These tools need to be combined with a strong message within a clear communication strategy.

3.1.3. Stakeholder information

As the success of a protected area depends to a large extent on input from stakeholders (political, economic, NGOs, etc.), a good information policy is essential. Targeted measures and tools are strongly recommended.

3.1.4. Participation

The protected area permits and enhances the participation of the local population and actors.

3.1.5. Media involvement

Customised documentation (press folder, etc.) should be provided for the media and protected areas should develop a structured network of contacts.

3.2. Education for sustainable development

Different audiences require different communication methods. Protected areas should establish targeted communication models for each target group. Educational programmes should be provided by professional staff.

3.2.1 Raising awareness of sustainability among people by developing special offers

Protected areas should develop programmes and offers for people in order to:

- raise the sensibility and comprehension for environment, biodiversity, cultural heritage and sustainable development;
- enable the future decision makers to act in a responsible and sustainable way.

3.2.2. Raising awareness of sustainability among children by developing special offers for schools

Protected areas should develop programmes and offers for schools (children and teachers) in order to:

- raise the sensibility and comprehension for environment, biodiversity, cultural heritage and sustainable development;
- enable the future decision makers to act in a responsible and sustainable way.

3.2.3. Raising awareness of sustainability among residents

A wide range of communication activities with a common goal are needed, in order to build acceptance of the protected area and to get the local population engaged.

Further it is important to raise the sensibility and comprehension for environment, biodiversity, cultural heritage and sustainable development and to enable the population to act in a responsible and sustainable way.

3.2.4. Raising awareness of sustainability among visitors

Visitors tend to already value the protected area and are interested in different issues. We recommend developing a specific visitor education programme.

3.2.5. Raising awareness of sustainability among stakeholders

It is important to raise the sensibility and comprehension for the protected area, environment, biodiversity, cultural heritage and sustainable development and to engage the stakeholders.

4. Management of protected areas (strategic, functioning)

4.1. Strategic level

4.1.1. The protected area has a management plan

Implementation of the management plan.

4.1.1.1. Acceptance of the measures defined in the management plan among the different target group

The management plan and its measures are understood by local people and different target groups.

4.1.2. Key planning and visions (building a common understanding)

Establishing a creative process, involving staff members and stakeholders to develop a long-term vision of the nature conservation and regional development goals.

4.1.3. Developing internal procedures

Establishing a set of procedures to create an efficient and effective internal workflow.

4.1.4. There is a plan of action for engaging external stakeholders

Establishing a set of procedures for efficient and effective workflows and processes involving the protected area and external players.

4.1.5. Insure long term finances and fundraising

Developing a long-term financing structure including a diversification model to ensure funding comes from a range of sources.

4.1.6. Involving an advisory board

Protected area acceptance will be dependent on genuinely involving stakeholders: specific committees are just one way of achieving this goal but need a clear mandate.

4.1.7. Strengthen participatory process of the population

Strategy and measures for organising events that will involve the general public in the decision-making process.

4.1.8. Cooperation with other protected areas on national level

Protected areas in the Alps should not stand alone. Cooperation with other national protected areas is crucial. Some countries have developed national cooperation networks (Switzerland, France) and need to develop a clear model for input and participation.

4.1.9. Cooperation with other protected areas on international level

International cooperation is equally important. Alpine and European networks are vital for sharing information and organising cross-border projects. Protected areas should define the objectives associated with participation in international activities and projects.

4.1.10. Establishing procedures, formalities, official appointments

Establishing an official schedule for Memoranda of Understanding, cooperation agreements, official work programmes, national and international appointments and mandates.

4.2. Operational level

4.2.1. Internal organisational structure (staff and responsibilities)

Establishing an organisation structure which defines responsibilities and work distribution.

4.2.2. Sufficient and qualified staff to fulfil the tasks

Establishing a long-term staff to perform essential functions within the protected area.

Developing a pool of skilled workers for special projects within the protected area.

4.2.3. Staff motivation with the work

Defining a suitable incentive process and programme to increase staff effectiveness.

4.2.4. Improvement of effectiveness due to staff training and evaluation

Integrating an internal and external evaluation process for all work processes, workflows and outputs.

4.3. Mission and project implementation

4.3.1. Effective conflict management

It is impossible to avoid conflicts of interest when creating and managing a protected area so it can be useful to have a process for responding to and resolving difficulties. This also includes appointing skilled staff.

4.3.2. Fulfilment of national and international engagements or obligations

Protected areas should produce a catalogue of national and international commitments and requirements which contains a description how to achieve them (EU programmes, etc.).

4.3.3. Assessment of project implementation

Developing a process with fixed methods and indicators in order to be able to produce a real-time assessment of the project results and objectives.

5. Research and monitoring activities

5.1. Definition of need for research

5.2.1. Research responding to the needs of the protected area

Protected areas should draw up and regularly update a list of research activities in the fields of natural, economic and social sciences in accordance with the management plan and the long-term objectives (mainly fundamental research).

5.1.1. Overview about on-going and planned monitoring activities in the protected areas

Protected areas should draw up and regularly update a list of research activities containing information about the field of study, duration, objectives and the person responsible (contact).

5.2. Need for monitoring activities

5.2.2. Monitoring responding to the needs of the protected area

Protected areas should draw up and regularly update a list of monitoring activities related to natural, economic and social sciences in accordance with the management plan and the long-term objectives (mainly fundamental research).

5.2.3. Overview about on-going and planned monitoring activities in the protected areas

Protected areas should draw up and regularly update a list of current and planned monitoring activities, giving information about the field of study, duration, objectives and the person responsible (contact).

5.3. Management of research and monitoring activities

5.3.1. Developing of a monitoring and scientific concept

The aim is to establishing a scientific and monitoring strategy. Defining the how the two fit together, where appropriate with the help of a scientific council or consultancy.

5.3.2. Establishment of a scientific council

Defining the remit, composition, recruitment process and input to be provided by a scientific council and where it fits into the internal and external processes.

5.3.3. Cooperation with universities and scientific networks

Developing a plan for cooperation with external stakeholders such as universities and for participation in national or international scientific networks.

5.3.4. Internal organisation of monitoring

Each protected area should draw up a schedule and methodology for monitoring activities. Monitoring procedures, if possible, in line with international standards to facilitate comparisons between protected areas and regions.

5.3.5. Valorisation of documentation, databases, GIS

Each protected area should define the tools it requires, such as databases, geographic information systems (GIS), etc. Technical specifications should be based on international standards. Each protected area should carry out a technical and financial feasibility study and ensure that it has access to these tools. Experts and scientists must be consulted.

ANNEXE 2

List of indicators

In this section is reported the complete list of 203 indicators.

The cells highlighted in green represent the 25 recommended indicators; the light blue ones represent the selection of 60 indicators made by the participants of the Workshop in Marbach.

Notes:

The definition of the expected outcome depends on the site and should be fixed by experts knowing the local situation and its evolution in at least the last 50 years.

Some indicators reported in the tables are a citation, other ones a revision of already existing indicators. These indicators will be marked with a specific apex. Each apex corresponds to the following quoting:

- 1 - Alpine Convention (Schönthaler *et al.*, 2004);
- 2 - EUROSTAT (EUROSTAT, 2011);
- 3 - OECD (OECD, 2003);
- 4 - FRAGSTATS (McGarigal, 2000);
- 5 - MCPFE (MCPFE, 2003);
- 6 - FSC (FSC, 2009);
- 7 - UN CSD (UN CSD, 2001).

1. Nature conservation and landscape protection

1.1. Biodiversity conservation

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.1.1 General conservation of biodiversity	1-2. Protection of 99% of the biodiversity within 10 years	1. Pool of representative habitats and species which can be measured (number of species and surface of habitats) ¹			Viable and stable populations	Regulatory disposals in an officially approved document according to regional or national law	Investment/regular yearly costs
		2. Loss of species/populations					
	3. Improvement of the biodiversity	3. Successful conservation and restoration of habitats					
	4. Excluding invasive species	4. Absence of invasive species in selected habitats					
	5. Response to climate change	5. Altitudinal migration of species					
Methodology protocol / Data source & availability	Definition of species pool according to local circumstances and biological situation; umbrella species.						
Experiences and applications	See programmes of nature protection administrations of the NUTS 2 and 3 or equivalent territorial units. Swiss National Park, Gran Paradiso National Park.						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.1.2 Management of endangered and/or endemic species	1. Endangered species are less threatened	1-2. Number of observed species or populations and sites of endangered or endemic species ¹			Viable and stable populations of those species	Concept for the long term protection of these species including integral reserves (biotope regulation), seed bank, etc.	
	2. Conservation of endemic species						
	3. Preservation of genetic variability <i>ex situ</i>	3. Number and genetic variability of species in the seed bank/zoological gardens					
	4. Favourable conditions for natural return of autochthones species	4. Number of species that returned and reproduced					
Methodology protocol / Data source & availability	The selection of the species should be fixed as soon as possible with the help of experts (universities). The local stations should be mapped at least during the first five years since the creation of the protected area.						
Experiences and applications	Protected areas with management plans since more than 10 years.						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.1.3 Habitat conservation	1. Conservation of all habitats listed in official programmes	1. Number and surface of different habitats presenting a favourable conservation status ¹					
	2. Conservation of all habitats listed in the 92/43/EC directive	2. Number and surface of different habitats, listed in the 92/43/EC directive presenting a favourable conservation status ¹					
	3. Conservation of all habitats listed in the European Council of the EMERALD programme	3. Number and surface of different habitats, listed in the European Council of the EMERALD programme, presenting a favourable conservation status ¹					
	4. Reduction of threats on habitats	4. Type, number, etc. of reduced threats and the amount of reductions of negative impacts					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability	The data should be based on EU criteria and correspond to the official definition of the Habitat directive and the NATURA 2000 network.						
Experiences and applications	Experiences could be taken especially from NATURA 2000 and EMERALD sites.						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.1.4 Water and wetlands protection	1. Favour natural processes in rivers	1. Evolution of length of non-modified rivers or other streams within 10 years					
	2-3. Increase the number of oligotrophic stretches of water	2. Number of lakes or other water spots with oligotrophic water quality ¹					
		3. Number of springs with oligotrophic water quality ¹					
	4. The surface of wetlands is preserved	4. Evolution of the surface of wetlands within 10 years					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability	<p>The number of indicators for water protection can be increased and adapted to the local situation (presence of lakes, rivers, geological situation like karst regions or marshes etc.).</p> <p>The water quality issue should be based on an internationally recognised system like the "Sarprobic" system or another system of scientific standard.</p> <p>The topic could be linked to climate related questions, especially if there are glaciers.</p>						
Experiences and applications	Berchtesgaden National Park, Vercors Nature Park, Gesäuse and Kalkalpen National Park, ...						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.1.5 Forest protection	1. Preservation of natural processes in forests	1. Surface of mixed forests exposed to natural evolution ¹					
	2. Conservation of forests	2. Surface of protected forest ⁵					
	3. Pastures under forest are reduced	3-4. Evolution of under forest pastures in the next 10 years					
	4. Pastures under forest are increased						
	5. A small surface of forest is under parasite attack	5. Evolution of surface of forest under parasite attack ⁵					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability	Official data from forest administration.						
Experiences and applications	Berchtesgaden National Park, Kalkalpen National Park.						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.1.6 Dry grasslands protection	1. Conservation of dry grasslands	1. Surface of protected dry grasslands (in % and m ²)					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.1.7 Enable Natural Processes	1. Maintaining and restoring natural processes in significant portions of the territory	1. Surface (ha) without human intervention where natural processes can occur ¹					
		2. Rate of surface cover changes due to natural processes					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

1.2. Establishment and conservation of ecological networks

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.2 Establishment and conservation of ecological networks	1. Habitat fragmentation reduction in order to guarantee continuity	1. Degree of habitats fragmentation ⁴					
	2. Large understanding of the need of connectivity within the local population and decision makers	2. Number of legal decisions and other actions in favour of connectivity					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability	The indicators should be expressed in surface (ha) or length (km) according the species' requirements.						
Experiences and applications	Partners of ECONNECT and the Continuum Initiative; large protected areas of the Alps and especially the inhabited ones.						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.2.1 Creating or preserving connectivity within the protected area	1-2. Habitat fragmentation reduction in order to guarantee continuity	1. Degree of habitats fragmentation ⁴					
		2. Surface of habitats for selected species of the protected areas					
	3-4. Increase of the connectivity among habitats	3. Length of eliminated obstacles such as fences, roads, high tension lines, canals, etc.					
		4. Creations of connections					
	5-6. Large understanding of the need of connectivity within the local population and decision makers	5. Number of involved stakeholder groups					
		6. Number of legal decisions and other actions in favour of connectivity					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability	The indicators should be expressed in surface or length according the species' requirements.						
Experiences and applications	Partners of ECONNECT and the Continuum Initiative; large protected areas of the Alps and especially the inhabited ones.						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.2.2 Creating or preserving connectivity outside the protected area	1-2. Habitat fragmentation reduction in order to guarantee continuity	1. Degree of habitats fragmentation ⁴					
		2. Surface of habitats for selected species of the protected area					
	3-4. Increase of the connectivity among habitats	3. Length of eliminated obstacles such as fences, roads, high tension lines, canals, etc.					
		4. Creations of connections					
	5-6. Large understanding of the need of connectivity within the local population and decision makers	5. Number of involved stakeholder groups					
		6. Number of legal decisions and other actions in favour of connectivity (especially for selected pilot regions)					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability	The indicators should be expressed in hectares and kilometres.						
Experiences and applications	Partners of ECONNECT and the Continuum Initiative; large protected areas of the Alps and especially the inhabited ones.						

1.3. Landscape conservation

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.3.1 Local Identification with the landscape	1. The landscape is appreciated and attracts people	1. Number of people living in the region because of the landscape or its special elements (as lakes, forests, mountains, ...)					
	2. Local denominations are commonly used	2. Use of toponyms of local landscape elements in the written and spoken language					
	3. The protection of landscape is important also for people not working in the protected area	3. Number of associations and people involved in the protection of the local landscape					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
1.3.2 Conservation of cultural landscapes and landmarks	1-3. Authentic cultural landscapes are conserved and maintained	1. Surface (ha) of authentic cultural landscapes					
		2. Percentage of authentic cultural landscapes					
		3. Number of actions, and work time of the protected area spent for the conservation of authentic cultural landscapes					
	4-6. Authentic cultural landscapes are improved in a sustainable way	4. Professionals land users conserving the cultural landscapes in the region					
		5. Specialists conserving the cultural landscapes					
		6. The size of the landscape that is part of a contract					
	7. New components are integrated in an sustainable and respectful way	7. Number of associations dealing with the conservation of authentic cultural landscapes					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications	Hohe Tauern National Park (A); Paneveggio - Pale di San Martino Nature Park (I); Southern Tyrol Nature Parks (I).						

2. Sustainable regional development

2.1. Regional cycles

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.1.1 To maintain and enhance regional cycles	1. Regional cycles are improved	1. Number of value chains within the protected area					
	2. In the protected area there are numerous value chains	2. Number of supported/enhanced/maintained/created value chains					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

2.2. Regional industry and services

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.2.1 Enhancing sustainable production and use of regional products and services	1. Local products and services are increasingly sold and requested	1. Added value of selected local products and services ¹					
	2. The protected area enhances sustainable local production	2. Number of programmes to support local production					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.2.2 Devising new sustainable services and products for the region	1-2. The protected area promotes the creation of services and products	1. Number of new regional and sustainable services and products					
		2. Number of labelled products and services brought by protected area					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

2.3. Agriculture

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.3.1 Extensive farming	1-3. Farms within the protected area practice extensive farming	1. Surface of extensive agriculture (LLU/ha) ²					
		2. Distribution between SLU (small livestock unit) and LLU					
		3. distribution in % between SLU and LLU per hectare					
	4. An adequate proportion of agriculture land is dedicated to pastures	4. Percentage of the agriculture land dedicated to pastures ¹					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability	<p>The distribution of all indicators according to altitude levels could be very interesting.</p> <p>→ 1. The definition of average number refers to delimited territories of the protected area presenting a special interest for the PA management. A definition of over- and under grassing has to be established by the protected area according to local characteristics.</p>						
Experiences and applications	States members of the European Community.						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.3.2 Conserving local crop varieties diversity	1. In the protected area all the local crop varieties are currently used in farming	1. Number of local crop varieties on the whole agricultural production					
	2. A large number of people participates to programmes/measures to maintain local varieties	2. Number of participants of programmes or measures to maintain local varieties					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability	→ 2. This indicator could be more based on a motivation process linked to local identity.						
Experiences and applications	Association Pro Specie Rara (CH); Dolomiti Bellunesi National Park (I); Luberon Regional Nature Park (F); Prealpi Giulie Nature Park (I); Society Arche Noah (A); Verdon Regional Nature Park (F).						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.3.3 Conserving the diversity of animal breeds	1-2. In the protected area all the local breeds have been recovered	1. Evolution of number of local or regional domestic animals ¹					
		2. Reintroduction of farm animals disappeared in the past					
	3. In the protected area all the local breed are currently used in farming	3. Number of local farm animal breeds on the whole agricultural production					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications	Association Pro Specie Rara (CH); Society Arche Noah (A); UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Entlebuch; Val d'Hérens Nature Park (CH).						

2.4. Forestry

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.4.1. Sustainable use of forest resources	1. 80 - 90% of forests/wooded lands are under a management plan	1. Proportion of forests and other wooded land under a management plan or equivalent ⁵					
	2. Forest dependent species have been augmented	2. Number of forest dependent species at risk ⁵					
	3. 90% of total annual wood consumption in the protected area is local wood	3. Percentage of local wood on the annual consumption in the protected area ⁵					
	4. The wood-economy offers a wide employment availability	4. Number of persons employed and labour input in the forest sector, classified by gender and age group, education and job characteristics ⁶					
	5. The most part of forests are certified	5. % of forest area certified (FSC or PEFC)					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.4.2 Maintaining of ecosystem- services		1. Area of forest and other wooded land, classified by forest type and by availability of wood supply, and share of forest and other wooded land in total land area ⁵					
	2. Half of the forest are designated to conservation of biodiversity, landscape and specific natural elements	2. Area of forest and other woodland designated to conserve biodiversity, landscape and specific natural elements ⁶					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

2.5. Tourism

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.5.1 Promoting sustainable tourism		1. Number of soft tourism programmes and/or offers					
	2. The number of visitors of the protected area is augmented, because of sustainable tourism offers	2. Acceptation (use) of soft tourism offers compared to the whole touristic offer					
	3. An increasing number of visitors attend a soft tourism programme	3. Number of visitors attending a soft tourism programme					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.5.2 Working with networks of tourist facilities and partners	1-2. The presence of the protected area enhances the local tourism	1. Percentage of overnights sold because of the presence of the protected area					
		2. Percentage of package offers from the protected area including overnights compared to the whole number of overnights					
	3. There is a cooperation between local tourist office and the PA	3. Part of common offers between the local tourist office and the protected area					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.5.3 Making local infrastructures an integral part of protected area policies	1. An increasing number of projects of the protected area includes existing infrastructures	1. Number of projects of the protected area including existing infrastructure					
	2. [amount and currency] are designated to renovate or extend existing infrastructures with green-buildings techniques	2. Financial volume used to renovate to "green" or to extend existing infrastructure					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

2.6. Construction and renewable energies

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.6.1 Key ecological constructions	1. In the protected the construction of ecologic/passive houses is increasing	1. Number of new energy efficient (and/or ecological) constructions per year					
	2. Ecological constructions are increasingly carried out within the protected area	2. Evolution in % of this type of constructions					
	3. There are some incentive to realize ecological constructions	3. Volume of financial support or special programmes for these constructions					
	4. The protected contributes to raise the awareness on ecological constructions	4. Number of trainings, excursions or programmes launched by the protected area to favourite ecological constructions					
		5. Development of the shares of used energy and energy sources in the protected area compared with population					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications	Fanes - Senes - Braies Nature Park (I); Kilma:Aktiv Initiative (A); Konstruktiv Prize (FL); Nagelfluhkette Nature Park (D); Verdon Regional Nature Park (F).						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.6.2 Preserving traditional skills, knowledge and architecture	1. The protected area promotes the traditional know-how	1. Number of initiatives promoting the traditional know how					
	2. In the protected area's territory there is a large part of constructions based on traditional know-how	2. Number of constructions and/or projects based on traditional know how					
	3. A large number of people/organisms deal with traditional know how	3. Number of people dealing with traditional know how in the protected area, evolution in 10 years					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability	→ 2. Constructions don't mean necessarily houses. It could be as well dry stone walls, barns, other functional buildings or cultural landscape elements.						
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.6.4 Providing local sustainable energy	1. The major part of energy consummation in the protected area is locally produced	1. Percentage of locally produced energy on the whole consummation of energy on the protected area territory ¹					
	2. In the protected area there is a large number of local production of energy sites	2. Number of local production sites of energy (water power stations, sun power, central heating based on wood, ...)					
	3. Short distance from the production site to the consumer	3. Average length in km to bring the energy from the production site to the consumer					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.6.5 Integrating public buildings and infrastructure	1-2. The majority of public buildings are constructed/renovated with energy efficient/ecological concept	1. Percentage of public buildings constructed on energy efficient and/or ecological concept					
		2. Percentage of public passive houses and buildings, evolution in 10 years					
	3. The protected area promotes the integration of ecological construction in local politics choices	3. Number of public awareness raising activities or lobbying to political stakeholders to integrate ecological constructions in their policy					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

2.7. Mobility and flux of visitors

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.7.1 Sustainable mobility	1. The main part of tourist uses public transport	1. Rate of visitors arriving with public means of transportation ¹					
	2. There is a wide offer for alternative mobility within the protected area	2. Number of programmes and offers for alternative mobility within the protected area					
	3. In the protected area there is a good quality of means of transport	3. Quality of means of transport (ex: number of rides per day, possibility of package offers, etc.)					
	4. All the public transport use renewable fuels	4. Non-renewable resource consumption in the production and use of vehicles and transport facilities ²					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications	Binntal Landscape Park (CH); Hohe Tauern National Park (A); Paneveggio - Pale di San Martino Nature Park (I); Queyras Nature Regional Park (F); Soft Mobility and Alpine Protected Areas - Projects and experiences (www.alparc.org).						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.7.2 Flux of visitors	1. The protected area offers a large number of well-held pathways and bicycle paths	1. Quality of walking and cycling conditions					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

2.8. Social Aspects

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
2.8.1. Social well-being	1. More than 90% people are employed	1. Employment (%) ^{1,2}					
	2. More than 70% adults have at least a middle-school diploma	2. Adult literacy rate ⁷					
	3. more than 90% of children passes 1 year of age	3. Life expectancy at age 1 ⁷					
	4. There is a huge recreation offer	4. Recreation: offer					
	5. Less than 20% of resident people doesn't receive an income support	5. Residents not receiving income support ⁷					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

3. Information, Participation & Education

3.1. Protected area information policy

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
3.1.1 Information for the local population		1. Number of direct communications towards the local population					
		2. Number of events for the local population organised by the protected area					
	3. Local people participate increasingly and actively at the events organized by the protected area	3. Number of local people participating on protected area's events organized within 3 years					
		4. Number of articles in local or regional newspaper and magazines					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
3.1.2 Visitor information		1. Number of information offers for visitors/tourists					
		2. Number of leaflets or documents designated for visitors					
		3. Number of special events for visitors organised by the protected area					
		4. Number of articles in over regional newspapers and magazines					
	5. Visitors participate increasingly and actively at the events organized by the protected area	5. Number of visitors participating on protected area's events organized within 3 years					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
3.1.3 Stakeholder information	1-2. The protected area informs actively stakeholders	1. Number of communications designed to the political stakeholders					
		2. Number of special events for stakeholder target groups					
	3. A large number of stakeholders is involved	3. Number of stakeholders directly involved in such events					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
3.1.4 Participation	1. Most part of meetings are opened to local population	1. Number of project meeting where local people where invited					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
3.1.5 Media involvement	1. There is at least one article/year on over regional newspapers and magazines	1. Number of articles in regional and over regional newspapers and magazines					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

3.2. Education for sustainable development

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
3.2.1 Raising awareness of sustainability among people by developing special offers for schools	1. People participate increasingly and actively in projects of raising awareness to sustainability	1. Number of people who participated in projects of raising awareness to sustainability within 3 years			The inhabitants have more and more environmentally conscious behaviour and better social comportment		
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications	Dolomiti Bellunesi National Park (I), Ecrins National Park (F).						

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
3.2.2 Raising awareness of sustainability among children by developing special offers for schools	1. The protected area enhances children's awareness	1. Number environmental awareness projects for children					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
3.2.3 Raising awareness of sustainability among residents	1-2. The protected area enhances local people's awareness	1. Number of actions, developed to raise public awareness					
		2. Number of events and meetings in the protected area opened to general public					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
3.2.4 Raising awareness of sustainability among stakeholders	1. The protected area enhances stakeholders' awareness	1. Number of actions, developed to raise stakeholders awareness					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

4. Management of protected areas (strategic, functioning)

4.1. Strategic level

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.1.1 The protected area has a management plan	1. The management plan is implemented at 80-100%	1. Degree of implementation of the management plan					
	2. Update every 10 years	2. Degree of management plan's updating					
	3. The management plan allows a participative process	3. Management plan is shared to the stakeholders					
	4. The management plan works in a long term perception	4. Own of a mid-term work plan					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.1.1.1 Acceptance of the measures defined in the management plan among the different target groups	1. The management measures involves local stakeholders	1. Number of local partners					
	2. The measures are accepted from stakeholders	2. Number of actions that cannot be implemented because of conflicts with the stakeholders					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.1.2 Key planning and visions (building a common understanding)	1. An increasing number of projects are developed in cooperation with stakeholders	1. Number of projects for the protected area developed in cooperation with stakeholders per year					
	2. [number] people participates into the development of projects	2. Number of staff participating in the development of projects					
	3. The management is dynamic and provides for new needs	3. Number of new supporting sectors/groups per year					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.1.3 Development of internal procedures	1. The procedures are organized following a precise workflow	1. Existence of an organisation scheme for internal workflows					
	2. All the activities are regularly reported	2. Frequency of reporting the protected area activities					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.1.4 There is a plan of action for engaging external stakeholders	1. Some procedures involve the collaboration with partners	1. Presence of procedures in place for working with existing partners					
		2. Presence of a plan for engaging new partners					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.1.5 Ensure long term finances and fundraising	1. The protected area has a sufficient number of partners to ensure a long term financing	1. Number of partners ensuring a long term financing					
	2. The protected area has a reserve capital	2. Amount of money to ensure a long term financing					
	3. The project-related financing amounts to [number and currency]	3. Amount of money for project related financing					
	4. The budget is stable or increased	4. Budget volume and evolution over time distinguishing public and private partners sources					
		5. Number of started, but unfinished projects because of financial problems					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.1.6 Involving an advisory board	1. There is an advisory board	1. Advisory board established					
		2. Board members are valued by staff					
	3. The advisory board participates actively in the decision-making process	3. Board members are active					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.1.7 Strengthen participatory process of the population	1-2. The protected area promotes activities to enhance participation	1. Number of public events					
		2. Number of working groups					
	3-4. People participates actively to public events	3. Number of participants at public events					
		4. Number of members in working groups					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.1.8 Cooperation with other protected areas	1. The protected area has a wide collaboration with other protected areas	1. Number of common actions with other PAs at national and/or international projects ¹					
	2-4. The protected area cooperates in a large number of projects with other protected areas	2. Number of topics filled by cooperation with other protected areas in national level					
		3. Number of common actions with the national/international level ¹					
		4. Number of common meetings and planning sessions					
	5. The protected area undertakes a large number of agreements	5. Number of official agreements of cooperation (e.g. MoU)					
		6. Participation in national and/or international networks ¹					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.1.10 Establishing procedures, formalities, official appointments	1. The protected area organizes at least 1 event/year including national official appointments	1. Number of events included in national official appointments					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

4.1. Operational level

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.2.1 Internal organisational structure (staff and responsibilities)	1. The actions are adequate to staff's competences	1. Work plan with individual competences, responsibilities and control mechanism					
	2. There are some guidelines for staff members	2. Number of terms of references (guidelines) for staff members					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.2.2 Sufficient and qualified staff to fulfil the tasks	1. There is sufficient staff to fulfil all the tasks	1. Percentage of equivalent full-time jobs - equivalent and external mandates according to the tasks					
	2. There is qualified staff to fulfil the tasks	2. Qualification of the staff					
		3. Distribution of the seniority of the staff					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.2.3 Staff motivation with the work	1. There is a system of incentives and rewards	1. Presence of a system of incentives and rewards					
	2. Staff is enthusiast to work in the protected area	2. Degree of satisfaction of the work					
	3. Staff recognizes itself as a member of the protected area	3. Degree of identification with the protected area and the mission					
		4. Seniority					
		5. Numbers of days being sick per person					
		6. Level of active participation in the protected area development					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.2.4 Improvement of effectiveness due to staff training and evaluation	1. There is an adequate time dedicated to training	1. Hours of staff training					
	2. 80% of the staff has a successful cooperation	2. Quota of evaluation indicating a successful cooperation					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

4.2. Mission and project implementation

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.3.1 Efficient conflict management	1. The protected area has a protocol for conflict management	1. Realisation of the protocol for conflict management					
	2 .The protocol foresees [number] measures	2. Number of measures foreseen in the protocol					
		3. Number of use of the protocol within 3 years					
		4. Existence of a protocol for conflict management					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.3.2 Fulfilment of national and international engagements or obligations	1. The protected area is not only active at the local level, but also at the national level	1. Number of participation in national projects					
	2. The protected area is not only active at the local level, but also at the international level	2. Number of participation in international projects					
	3. Fulfilment of reporting duties, especially NATURA 2000	3. Number of reports					
	4. There is at least 1 official visitor/year	4. Number of official visitors welcomed in the PA (from national or international official organisations)					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
4.3.3 Assessment of project implementation	1. Most part of final reports are handed in within the deadlines	1. Number of final reports of projects within the deadlines					
	2. The majority of projects have no delay	2. Number of delayed projects					
	3. The project has [number] control mechanisms	3. Number of control mechanism of the projects					
	4. 80 - 100 % of projects are completed/succeeded	4. Percentage of succeeded projects					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

5. Research and monitoring activities

5.1. Definition of need for research

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
5.1.1. Research responding to the needs of the protected area	1. There is a research plan, which is regularly updated	1. Frequency of existing research plan's updating					
	2. At least the main research fields for the protected area are covered by documented activities	2. Number of research fields that are covered by documented activities					
	3. A part of the protected area's budget is designated to research	3. Presence of a research budget					
	4. The protected area has [number] research partners	4. Number of research partners do exist					
	5. There is a database which collects data and issues	5. Existence of a research database including the publications and data					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
5.1.2 Overview about on-going and planned research activities in the protected areas	1. The protected area has [number] on-going research activities	1. Number of on-going and planned research activities					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

5.2. Need for monitoring activities

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
5.2.1. Monitoring responding to the needs of the protected area	1. [number] monitoring activities are connected to management plan	1. Number of links of monitoring activities and management plan					
	2. Monitoring covers at least the main fields	2. Number of fields covered by monitoring					
	3. Monitoring is done at least 10 times per year	3. Frequencies of monitoring					
	4. A part of the protected area's budget is designated to monitoring	4. Percentage of the budget dedicated to the monitoring					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
5.2.2 Overview about on-going and planned monitoring activities in the protected areas	1. The PA has [number] on-going monitoring activities	1. Number of on-going and planned monitoring activities in the protected area					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

5.3. Management of research and monitoring activities

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
5.3.1 Development of a monitoring and scientific concept	1. The protected area has a monitoring concept	1. Realisation of a concept of monitoring and research for the protected area within 2 years					
	2. Monitoring covers at least the main topics	2. Number of topics threatened in the concept					
	3. The majority of topics are covered by both research and monitoring	3. Number of comparable topics between the monitoring and the scientific concept parts					
	4. Monitoring and research are implemented at 90-100%	4. Degree of implementation of monitoring and research according to the concepts, within 2 years					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
5.3.2 Establishment of a scientific council	1-3. The protected area has an operative scientific council	1. Scientific council established within two years including the definition of its tasks					
		2. Number of active members					
		3. Number of topics handled (research fields) permanently by the council					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
5.3.3 Cooperation with universities and scientific networks	1. The protected area has a cooperation plan	1. Establishment of a cooperation concept within 2 years					
	2. There is a large number of partners for the cooperation	2. Number of partners for the cooperation					
	3. The protected area is involved at least in 2 research networks	3. Number of involvements in national and international research networks					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
5.3.4 Internal organisation of monitoring	1. The majority of topics are covered by monitoring	1. Number of topics covered by the monitoring activities of the protected area					
	2. The observations are done regularly	2. Frequency of data catching or observation of the phenomena on the ground					
	3. There are different monitoring protocols	3. Number of monitoring protocols					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME				VISION	OUTPUT	COSTS
	Expected	Indicator	Actual	Reasons	> 10 years	activities	€
5.3.5 Valorisation of documentation, databases, GIS		1. Realisation of a concept within 2 years					
	2. The protected area has made a study on technical and financial feasibility	2. Realisation of a technical and financial feasibility study within 2 years					
	3. The protected area has a data frame	3. Realisation of a databank frame within 3 years					
	4. The protected area has a system of geographic information	4. Realisation of GIS within 5 years					
	5. In five years have been created [number] GIS layers	5. Number of GIS layers within 5 years					
Methodology protocol/Data source & availability							
Experiences and applications							

Remerciements

Ce catalogue a pu voir le jour grâce aux contributions et à l'enthousiasme de nombreuses personnes.

Nous sommes reconnaissants à l'Office fédéral suisse de l'environnement, qui a financé le projet, et tout particulièrement à Bruno Stephan Walder, d'avoir soutenu cette initiative destinée à fournir une première méthodologie commune sur l'efficacité de mesures de gestion dans l'Arc alpin. Nous tenons à remercier notamment Patrick Lager, Carlo Ossola et Simone Remund de s'être investis personnellement dans ce projet.

Merci à Andreas Weissen (Réseau des parcs suisses) pour sa collaboration précieuse et constructive.

Nous aimerions également exprimer notre gratitude envers de nombreux collègues pour leur esprit critique et leurs suggestions, parmi lesquels comptent : Nina Hochstrasser (Réseau des parcs suisses), Andrea Jordan (Réseau des parcs suisses), Annette Schmid (Réserve de biosphère de l'Entlebuch) et Astrid Wallner (SCNAT)⁸.

Enfin, nous adressons un grand merci à tous les participants du workshop organisé à Marbach (16-18 mars 2011) pour leur participation et leurs remarques et propositions constructives.

⁸ Académie suisse des sciences naturelles

Expert Review

“In general, I think at the level of Objectives, the indicators are sound. Some are very pertinent and, if properly used, will stimulate thought and action on issues that are still not the norm within the global protected area community. For example, giving as much weight to ‘the conservation of cultural landscapes, and their typical components’, as to species conservation, is particularly relevant in many situations. This methodology also has its strength in that it favours as much ‘Sustainable regional development’ (objective 2) as it does ‘Nature conservation and landscape protection’ (objective 1). The vision of measuring progress in ‘conserving the diversity of local varieties and breeds’ (objective 2.3.2 - 2.3.3) is particularly impressive, as is the focus on ecological construction (2.6.1).”

Liza ZOGIB

International Consultant in Environment and Development - “DiversEarth” for nature, culture and spirit

MENTIONS LEGALES

Mandant et financeur : Office fédéral de l'environnement (OFEV)

Division Espèces, écosystèmes, paysages
CH-3003 Berne

Tél. : +41 (0)3 13 22 93 11

Fax : +41 (0)3 13 22 99 81

info@bafu.admin.ch www.bafu.admin.ch

L'OFEV est un office du Département fédéral de l'environnement, des transports, de l'énergie et de la communication (DETEC).

Mandataire : ALPARC - Réseau alpin des espaces protégés

Coordination :

Task Force Espaces Protégés - Secrétariat Permanent de la
Convention alpine

Maison des parcs et de la montagne

256, rue de la République

F-73000 CHAMBERY

Tél. : +33 (0)4 79 26 55 00

Fax : +33 (0)4 79 26 55 01

info@alparc.org www.alparc.org

Directeur de la publication : Guido PLASSMANN

Coordination et réalisation : Elena MASELLI et Laura SAVIO

Accompagnement OFEV : Patrick LAGGER, Carlo OSSOLA et Simone REMUND

Ont participé : Annette SCHMID, Rahel TOMMASINI, Astrid WALLNER, Andreas WEISSEN et Liza ZOGIB*

Relecture : Robyn HACKET, Julika JAROSCH et Liza ZOGIB

Traduction : Milena ZOCCA

Remarque : La présente étude / le présent rapport a été réalisé(e) sur mandat de l'OFEV. Seul le mandataire porte la responsabilité de son contenu.

** Consultante internationale en environnement et développement - « DiversEarth » pour la nature, culture et esprit*

