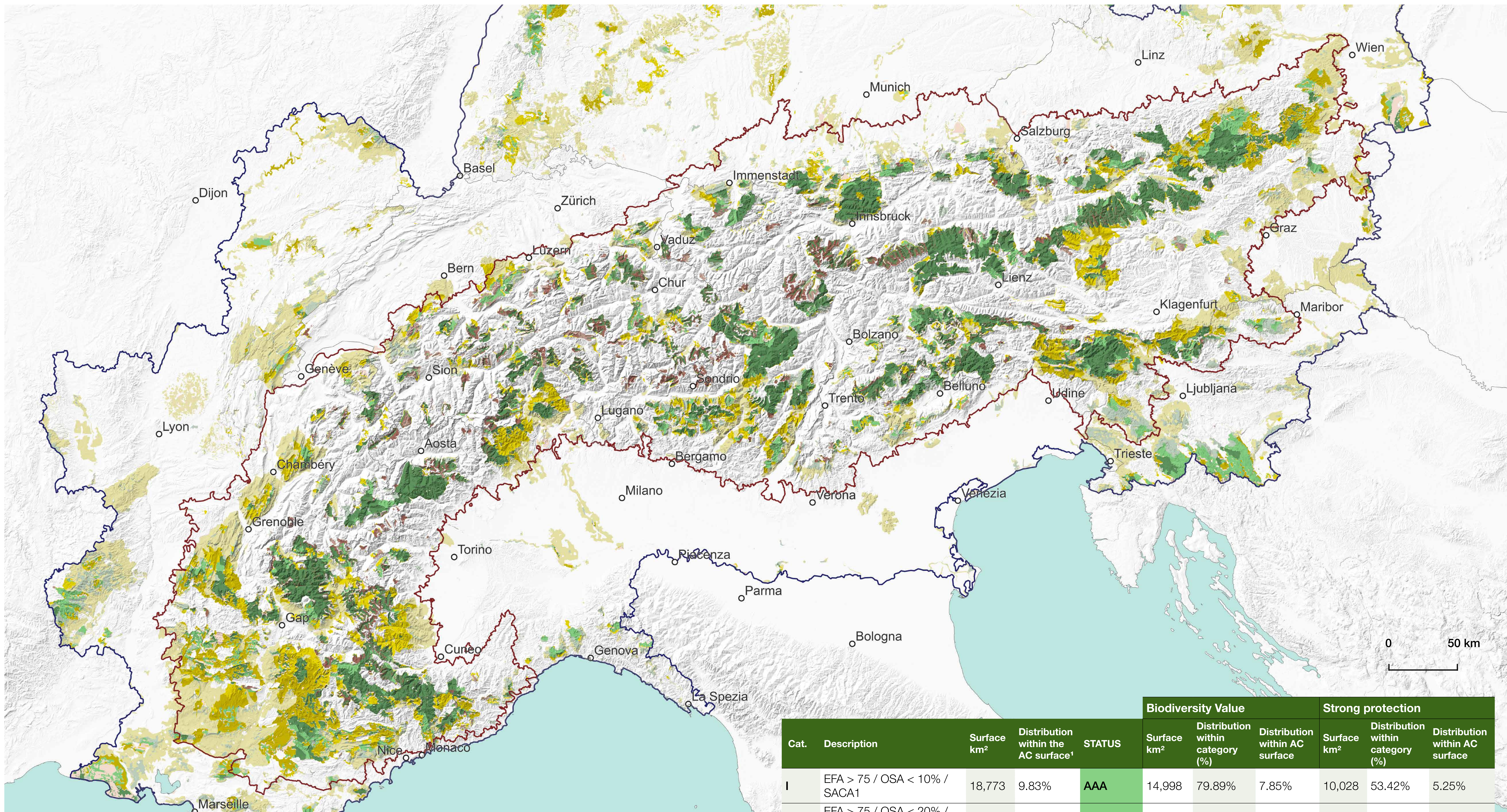


ALPINE PARKS 2030 Biodiversity conservation for generations to come



EFA with high biodiversity value and important surface (km²) for improvement of protection status

- I** - EFA with an index >75, spatial development <10% and corresponding to SACA 1.
- II** - EFA with an index >75, spatial development <20% and corresponding to SACA 1.
- VIII** - EFA with an index >65, spatial development >20% and corresponding to SACA 1.

EFA with limited biodiversity value but relative important surface (km²) for the improvement of the protection status

- IV** - EFA with an index >65, spatial development <10% and corresponding to SACA 1.
- V** - EFA with an index >65, spatial development <20% and corresponding to SACA 1.
- VII** - EFA with an index >65, spatial development <20%, not corresponding to SACA 1 or 2.

EFA with lower biodiversity value but important surface (km²) for the improvement of the protection status

- III** - EFA with an index >75, spatial development <20% and corresponding to SACA 2.
- VI** - EFA with an index >65, spatial development <20% and corresponding to SACA 2.
- IX** - EFA with an index >65, spatial development >20% and corresponding to SACA 2.

- EUSALP perimeter
- Alpine Convention

Notes and sources:

EFA: Ecologically Favourable Area

Sources: Data from different national, regional Authorities and Protected Area managements, ALPARC database, WDPA - IUCN and European Environment Agency for the delimitation of the Alpine Protected Areas; ©EuroGeographics for the localities and administrative boundaries; ©swisstopo for the Digital Elevation Model.

Note: This map makes no claim to be exhaustive.



POTENTIAL PLANNING AREAS FOR BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION ACCORDING TO BIODIVERSITY VALUE, STRONG PROTECTION STATUS, AND AVAILABLE SURFACE, TO ACHIEVE COP 15's 30X30 GOAL

While on an Alps-wide level, and according to the overall figures for the Alps, it is theoretically possible to achieve 37.72% of surface area protection for the Alps by transforming the whole surface of the 9 EFA categories into "efficient" protected areas, it would be interesting to see in which categories the most efficient surface increase of alpine protected areas could be operated.

This allows a more specific spatial planning of the protected areas' surface extension, as well as more realistic planning, according to different categories adapted to local situations.

The map and the table show the result of a ponderation of the different categories, including their biodiversity value and the extension of existing protected areas (and consequently, the current potential for further protection measures).

This leads to three groups of categories, allowing a prioritisation for protected area spatial planning:

The group with the highest biodiversity value has an overall surface area of 29,825 km² (Cat. I, II, VIII), from which between 24-53% of the surface area is already protected by a strong protection status. This group is very interesting for ecological alpine planning, as it shows the highest biodiversity values, while still having high potential for further protection measures (protected areas).

The second group, which is more limited in surface but still has a high biodiversity value, provides an overall surface area of 9,815 km² (Cat. IV, V, VII), and an existing (strong) protected area percentage of 12-17%.

The final group, with lower biodiversity indices, has a significant overall surface area of 32,408 km² (Cat. III, VI, IX). Only 4-7% of this category is already (strongly) protected, which leads to a higher potential for new protected areas. This is due to its significant surface area, but it is necessary to take into account its lower biodiversity indices (only around 30%).

Cat.	Description	Surface km²	Distribution within the AC surface¹	STATUS	Biodiversity Value			Strong protection		
					Surface km²	Distribution within category (%)	Distribution within AC surface	Surface km²	Distribution within category (%)	Distribution within AC surface
I	EFA > 75 / OSA < 10% / SACA1	18,773	9.83%	AAA	14,998	79.89%	7.85%	10,028	53.42%	5.25%
II	EFA > 75 / OSA < 20% / SACA1	6,642	3.48%	ABA	4,710	70.91%	2.47%	1,888	28.43%	0.99%
III	EFA > 75 / OSA < 20% / SACA 2	7,913	4.14%	ABB	2,555	32.29%	1.34%	576	7.28%	0.30%
IV	EFA > 65 / OSA < 10% / SACA 1	4,792	2.51%	BAA	2,913	60.79%	1.53%	608	12.68%	0.32%
V	EFA > 65 / OSA < 20% / SACA 1	1,936	1.01%	BBA	1,165	60.18%	0.61%	329	17.01%	0.17%
VI	EFA > 65 / OSA < 20% / SACA 2	7,649	4.00%	BBB	2,331	30.47%	1.22%	269	3.52%	0.14%
VII	EFA > 65 / OSA < 20% / NO SACA 1 -2	3,087	1.62%	BBC	1,600	51.83%	0.84%	372	12.05%	0.19%
VIII	EFA > 65 / OSA > 20% / SACA 1	4,410	2.31%	BCA	3,162	71.70%	1.66%	1,051	23.84%	0.55%
IX	EFA > 65 / OSA > 20% / SACA 2	16,846	8.82%	BCB	5,295	31.43%	2.77%	638	3.79%	0.33%
TOTAL		72,048	37.72%		38,729	53.75%	20.28%	15,760	21.87%	8.25%

- EFA with high biodiversity value² and important surface (km²) for improvement of protection status
- EFA with limited biodiversity value but relative important surface (km²) for the improvement of the protection status
- EFA with lower biodiversity value but important surface (km²) for the improvement of the protection status

¹ Alpine Convention Perimeter 190,989 km² (GIS area)

² These areas and especially the first group have already an important surface protected but still a high surface potential for more efficient nature protection (e.g. between 46,58 – 76,16% of the overall surface of the three categories of this first group)