

ALLEGATO 4\_ MODELLO SCHEDA OBIETTIVO DIRIGENTE ENTE DI GESTIONE DI AREA NATURALE

**Ente di gestione delle aree protette dell'Ossola**

Nominativo Dirigente Ivano **De Negri**

**Anno 2019**

**Obiettivo individuale n° 2**

<b>Descrizione</b>	Avviare le procedure di richiesta per il riconoscimento di Parco transfrontaliero "Veglia – Devero – Binn" con il Parco Landschafts- park Binnental (CH). Gestire la fase di interlocuzione con il verificatore che avrà assegnata la pratica. Organizzare la visita di verifica delle condizioni obbligatorie e di quelle facoltative da dimostrare ai fini del riconoscimento finale. Ottenere il riconoscimento finale di Parco transfrontaliero: TRANSBOUNDARY PARK VEGLIA-DEVERO-BINN entrando così a far parte della Rete dei Parchi transfrontalieri (TRANSPARKNET)		
<b>Peso %</b>	<b>60%</b>		
<b>Vincoli</b>	<b>Risorse umane, finanziarie e strumentali.</b>		
<b>Piano di azione</b>	1- Entro 30 aprile predisporre tutta la documentazione necessaria ed inviare la richiesta di candidatura per il riconoscimento dell'area Veglia – Devero – Binn quale primo Parco transfrontaliero tra Italia e Svizzera. 2- Entro Luglio richiedere ed organizzare la visita del verificatore Europarc in collaborazione con il Parco Svizzero della Valle di Binn. 3-Entro dicembre ottenere il riconoscimento ufficiale di Europarc quale Transboundary Park Veglia-Devero-Binn ed entrare a far parte della rete Europea dei Parchi transfrontalieri.		
<b>Team di lavoro</b>	<b>Nome Cognome</b>	<b>Note</b>	
	Mirella Roggia	Aspetti finanziari	
	Carlotta Beltrami	Comunicazione media e social	
	Vigilanza	Collaborazione logistica	
	Collaborazione logistica	Collaborazione logistica	
<b>Indicatore di misurazione</b>	Completamento e rispetto del piano d'azione		
<b>Segno Indicatore</b>	Entro il (data)	codice: 5	può essere: 1. valore assoluto / 2. percentuale 3. temporale / 4. economico / 5.data
<b>Valore target Quantificazione dell'obiettivo</b>	Entro il 31.12 2019 entrare a far parte della Rete europea dei TRANSBOUNDARY PARKS.		

**ALLEGATO 4\_ MODELLO SCHEDA OBIETTIVO DIRIGENTE ENTE DI GESTIONE DI AREA NATURALE**

**RELAZIONE FINALE**

Il Parco naturale dell'alpe Veglia e dell'alpe Devero collabora con la comunità di Binn da circa 20 anni, ancora prima dell'istituzione del Landschaftspark Binntal nel 2011. Tale collaborazione fu formalmente riconosciuta con la sottoscrizione, nel maggio del 2013, di un accordo transfrontaliero nel quale, all'art.1, fu indicato l'obiettivo a lungo termine "realizzazione di un grande parco transfrontaliero".

Nel 2019, a seguito del preventivo assenso del Comitato del Landschaftspark Binntal (novembre 2018), i due Parchi hanno deliberato (D.C. 25/2019) l'avvio della procedura di candidatura (ALL.1) e successivamente (D.C. 27/2019) la vison del nuovo parco transfrontaliero (ALL.2)

Dopo aver prodotto nei tempi richiesti la documentazione richiesta fu ottenuto ufficialmente l'avvio della procedura con la nomina del verificatore Leo Reyrink (Geschäftsführer des Naturparks Maas-Schwalm-Nette) e l'indicazione della data della visita sul territorio dal 16 al 21 luglio 2019.

I rappresentanti dei due Parchi, Veglia Devero e Binntal, hanno partecipato al TransParcNet meeting 2019 nel "Oulanka National Park", Finlandia dal 10 al 14 giugno 2019, durante il quale hanno presentato alla rete l'area candidata transboundary Park.

Il Verificatore, Leo Reyrink, ha incontrato amministratori dei comuni, amministratori dei due Parchi e operatori del territorio, ha redatto il report di verifica "Application for the EUROPARC certificate" (ALL.3) con il quale ha relazionato sull'esito della visita di verifica. Successivamente l'Europarc Steering and Evaluation Committee (STEC- Comitato direttivo e di valutazione) ha valutato il rapporto del verificatore e la documentazione inviata dai due parchi ed ha espresso parere positivo alla candidatura.

Durante la conferenza EUROPARC 2019 (settembre 2019) si è svolta la cerimonia di premiazione durante la quale è stato consegnato il [Transboundary Award 2019 - Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park](#) ai due presidenti: Paolo Crosa Lenz e Moritz Schwery.

Il Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park è stato promosso (ALL.4) sin dalla prima manifestazione in cui erano presenti dei due Parchi: la "Sagra Mele & Miele"

**ALLEGATI: ALL.1** Delibera avvio della procedura di candidatura; **ALL.2** Vison del Transboundary Park condivisa dai due Parchi partners; **ALL.3** "Application for the EUROPARC certificate" **ALL.4** logo transfrontaliero

DATA 30/12/2019

Firma Direttore 

VALUTAZIONE - Obiettivo  
Grado di raggiungimento 100%

DATA 25/05/2020

Firma Presidente 

All. 1



## DELIBERA CONSIGLIO

N. 25

14 maggio 2019

**OGGETTO:** EUROPARC. AVVIO PROCEDURA RICONOSCIMENTO PARCO TRANSFRONTALIERO VEGLIA DEVERO BINN. CANDIDATURA.

L'anno duemiladiciannove addì quattordici, del mese di maggio, alle ore diciotto, nella sala riunioni presso la sede amministrativa del Parco in Varzo, previo esaurimento delle formalità prescritte, vennero convocati i componenti di questo Consiglio in seduta ordinaria di Prima convocazione

Membri	Presente
1) Paolo CROSA LENZ	P
2) Alberto MARANI	P
3) Claudio MINACCI	A
4) Giacomo PRINA	P
5) Marco VALENTI	P

Assiste il SEGRETARIO DELL'ENTE, IVANO DE NEGRI

1 di 5

Il Prof. Paolo CROSA LENZ, assume la presidenza e, constatata la legittimità dell'adunanza, dichiara aperta la seduta per la trattazione dell'argomento indicato in oggetto.

### IL CONSIGLIO

Vista la legge regionale 29 giugno 2009, n. 19 "Testo unico sulla tutela delle aree naturali e della biodiversità" e s.m.i. ed in particolare:

- l'art. 12 "Soggetti gestori delle aree protette", comma 1, lett. m) della L.R. 19/2009 e s.m.i., che istituisce l'Ente di gestione delle aree protette dell'Ossola, al quale sono affidati in gestione il Parco Naturale dell'Alpe Veglia e dell'Alpe Devero e il Parco Naturale dell'Alta Valle Antrona;
- l'art. 4 "Sistema regionale delle aree protette" che al comma 4 recita: "I soggetti gestori delle aree protette ricadenti sul confine regionale promuovono intese ed accordi a livello internazionale ed interregionale con soggetti gestori delle aree protette confinanti o limitrofe al fine del coordinamento gestionale e della promozione territoriale dei territori tutelati";

Ricordato che il 27 maggio 2013, dopo circa 10 anni di collaborazione informale, il Parco naturale dell'alpe Veglia e dell'alpe Devero ed il Parco paesaggistico della valle di Binn (Landschaftspark Binnal), hanno sottoscritto un accordo formale di collaborazione nel quale all'art 1 è stabilito che:

- "Scopo a lungo termine dei due archi naturali è di creare un unico parco transfrontaliero";
- "Nel breve e medio termine le autorità – Parti – intendono rinforzare ed aumentare la loro cooperazione negli ambiti di seguito specificati:
  - Scambio regolare di informazioni ed esperienze;
  - Tutela e valorizzazione della natura e del paesaggio;
  - Promozione dell'economia regionale sostenibile;
  - Promozione dello scambio culturale, economico e sportivo;
  - Relazioni pubbliche e attività comuni di marketing;
  - Attività comuni per l'educazione ambientale e sensibilizzazione della popolazione;
  - Documentazione del patrimonio comune sia naturale, sia culturale.

Dato atto che EUROPARC FEDERATION:

- è la rete per il patrimonio naturale e culturale dell'Europa che lavora, per migliorare la gestione delle aree protette europee, attraverso la cooperazione internazionale, lo scambio di idee e di esperienza, e influenzando la politica ambientale europea.
- È organo rappresentativo delle aree protette europee che cerca di realizzare un'organizzazione di rete per rispondere alle attuali e future sfide che la natura europea sta affrontando.
- Ha sviluppato uno speciale sistema di verifica e certificazione che mira a promuovere e facilitare la cooperazione transfrontaliera tra le aree protette europee denominato Transboundary Park programme;
- Attraverso il Transboundary Park programme fornisce un sistema di supporto unico per le Aree Protette impegnate nella cooperazione transfrontaliera in Europa che definisce lo standard per la cooperazione transfrontaliera, a cui dovrebbero aspirare tutti i TBP.

Preso atto che:

Dato atto che:

- la decisione di avvio formale di relazioni europee con le altre realtà transfrontaliere europee richiederà inevitabilmente che rappresentanti dell'Ente di gestione delle aree protette dell'Ossola partecipino almeno agli incontri annuali del Transboundarypark Network con trasferite di più giorni;
- la prima occasione di incontro sarà il Transboundary meeting che si terrà dall'11 al 14 giugno nel Oulanka National Park, Kuusamo, Finland;
- di norma alle trasferite parteciperanno il Presidente ed il direttore dell'Ente;

Di autorizzare le trasferite necessarie per portare a compimento la procedura di riconoscimento del "Parco naturale transfrontaliero Alpe Veglia Alpe Devero Binnal" ritenendo tale risultato un obiettivo politico di questa amministrazione;

Sottoposta a votazione la proposta di adesione e l'autorizzazione di rappresentanti del parco a partecipare agli incontri internazionali del Transboundary park Network;

Constatato che all'atto della votazione risultano presenti quattro consiglieri su cinque assegnati;

Dato atto che la proposta di deliberazione è stata approvata all'unanimità;

Con successiva votazione unanime la delibera viene dichiarata immediatamente eseguibile in ragione dell'urgenza della assunzione;

Dato atto dei pareri allegati ai sensi dell'art. 49 del D. lgs. 18 agosto 2000 n. 267 "Testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento degli Enti Locali";

#### DELIBERA

- 1) Di richiamare integralmente le premesse quale parte integrante e sostanziale del presente dispositivo;
- 2) Di formalizzare con il presente atto l'adesione alla procedura per il riconoscimento del "Parco naturale transfrontaliero Alpe Veglia Alpe Devero Binnal";
- 3) Di dare atto che tale adesione comporta:
  - l'avvio formale di relazioni europee con le altre realtà transfrontaliere europee che richiederà inevitabilmente che rappresentanti dell'Ente di gestione delle aree protette dell'Ossola partecipino almeno agli incontri annuali del Transboundarypark Network con trasferite di più giorni;
  - la prima occasione di incontro sarà il Transboundary meeting che si terrà dall'11 al 14 giugno nel Oulanka National Park, Kuusamo, Finland;
  - di norma alle trasferite parteciperanno il Presidente ed il direttore dell'Ente;
- 4) Di autorizzare le trasferite necessarie per portare a compimento la procedura di riconoscimento del "Parco naturale transfrontaliero Alpe Veglia Alpe Devero Binnal" ritenendo tale risultato un obiettivo politico di questa amministrazione.

- Nell'incontro transfrontaliero del 18 Giugno 2018, tenutosi a Varzo (IT), le delegazioni dei Parchi Alpi Veglia e Devero e Landschaftspark Binnal hanno discusso della possibilità di avviare la procedura EUROPARC per il riconoscimento del "Parco naturale transfrontaliero Alpe Veglia Alpe Devero Binnal", auspicando l'avvio;
- Nel mese di Novembre anche il comitato del Landschaftspark Binnal ha espresso parere favorevole all'avvio della procedura EUROPARC per il riconoscimento di un parco transfrontaliero "Parco naturale transfrontaliero Alpe Veglia Alpe Devero Binnal";

Dato atto che la procedura per il riconoscimento di un Parco transfrontaliero prevede i seguenti 10 passaggi:

1. Essere o diventare membro di EUROPARC Federation;
2. Comunicare ad EUROPARC di essere interessati all'attivazione della procedura per diventare parco Transfrontaliero;
3. Procedere alla registrazione quali candidati del Transboundary Park Programme compilando l'apposito modulo e versando la tassa di registrazione di 500€;
4. EUROPARC invia il materiale ed il Manuale di candidatura con i requisiti standard ed il format di candidatura;
5. I candidati devono sottoscrivere entro il 31 dicembre il format di candidatura e pagare la tassa di verifica (3.000 € ogni parco);
6. EUROPARC procede alla valutazione della candidatura e della documentazione inviata;
7. EUROPARC incarica due verificatori esterni di una prima fase di valutazione a tavolino entro Febbraio/Marzo;
8. Se i candidati superano questa prima fase di valutazione i verificatori esterni procedono con una visita sul posto nei territori candidati;
9. I verificatori consegnano il loro rapporto al Comitato direttivo di Europarc suggerendo le raccomandazioni per il consiglio di EUROPARC;
10. Il Consiglio di EUROPARC decide in merito alla concessione del certificato. Nel caso di risultato positivo i Parchi candidati ricevono il Transboundary Park Certificate nella Conferenza di Europarc in Settembre/Ottobre.

Considerato che il Parco Landschaftspark Binnal:

- al fine di avviare la procedura per il riconoscimento del "Parco naturale transfrontaliero Alpe Veglia Alpe Devero Binnal" ha provveduto all'iscrizione ad EUROPARC diventandone membro;
- a seguito della sua iscrizione ad Europarc ha trasmesso per conto dei due parchi la richiesta di candidatura per l'avvio della procedura di riconoscimento;
- Nell'ultimo incontro del "Gruppo transfrontaliero di concentrazione EGAPOLPB" tenutosi a Briga il 18 marzo 2019 è stata confermata la volontà del Comitato direttivo del Landschaftspark Binnal di ottenere il riconoscimento Europeo di Parco Transfrontaliero.

Ritenuto necessario un riconoscimento formale da parte delle due aree protette per poter avviare il confronto con Europarc e la Rete delle aree protette transfrontaliere Europee (Transboundary network)

Udita la relazione del Presidente Paolo Crosa Lenz in merito all'iniziativa che si vuole intraprendere, volta a rafforzare il plurilaterale legame con il Parco naturale della Valle di Binn e ad accedere ad una dimensione europea che garantirà una promozione del territorio a livello sovranazionale con la possibilità di attivare scambi (di idee, personale, esperienze e buone pratiche) che potranno far crescere la visibilità, l'immagine e la riconoscibilità territoriale dell'area transfrontaliera;

<p><b>Il Presidente</b> <b>Paolo Crosa Lenz</b> <small>(Il presente documento è sottoscritto con firma digitale ai sensi dell'art. 21 del D.Lgs. 82/2005 e s.m. e i.)</small></p>	<p><b>Il Segretario</b> <b>IVANO DE NEGRI</b> <small>(Il presente documento è sottoscritto con firma digitale ai sensi dell'art. 21 del D.Lgs. 82/2005 e s.m. e i.)</small></p>
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**PARERE TECNICO**

Il Sottoscritto Ivano De Negri, Funzionario propositore ed estensore del presente atto deliberativo esprime, sul presente atto e nella data dello stesso, parere favorevole circa la regolarità tecnica, ai sensi dell'art. 49 del Decreto Legislativo n. 267 del 18 agosto 2000.

**Il DIRETTORE**

**Dr. Ivano De Negri**

(Il presente documento è sottoscritto con firma digitale ai sensi dell'art. 21 del D.Lgs. 82/2005 e s.m. e i.)

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**PUBBLICAZIONE ON LINE**

La presente deliberazione è stata pubblicata per 15 giorni consecutivi dal 15/05/2019 al 31/05/2019 all'Albo del Parco on line sul sito [www.atecprotezionecosella.it](http://www.atecprotezionecosella.it)

Acc. 2

## **Visione per un parco naturale transfrontaliero tra Ossola e Vallese (Alpe Veglia, Alpe Devero, Binntal)**

**Bozza del 12 febbraio 2019**

I Parchi naturali Alpe Veglia – Alpe Devero (Italia) e Valle di Binn (Svizzera) si trovano nelle Alpi tra Piemonte e Vallese, un ambiente naturale dominato da rocce e ghiacciai, montagne alte fino a 3.500 m, lande alpine, pascoli e alpeggi, torbiere e prati da sfalcio. Questi monti sono conosciuti in tutto il mondo per la varietà geologica e la ricchezza mineralogica con specie uniche in natura. I comuni dei parchi possiedono nuclei storici ben curati, chiese monumentali e oratori anzi che antiche mulattiere.

Camosci e stambecchi, gli animali selvatici delle Alpi, si muovono liberamente da un versante all'altro, da un confine all'altro. Così come hanno fatto gli uomini per mille anni.

Dal 2013 i due parchi attuano una politica transfrontaliera comune di gestione del patrimonio naturale e culturale.

**Gli uomini dei due lati delle Alpi camminano insieme, studiano insieme, lavorano insieme, proteggono insieme e festeggiano insieme. Senza confini. Proseguono una politica di sviluppo regionale sostenibile, che tutela la natura, rinforza l'economia locale e promuove la collaborazione e la convivenza pacifica.**

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## **Vision eines grenzübergreifenden Naturparks zwischen Ossola und Wallis (Alpe Veglia, Alpe Devero, Binntal)**

**Entwurf vom 12 Februar 2019**

Der Naturpark Alpe Veglia -Alpe Devero (Italien) und der Landschaftspark Binntal (Schweiz) liegen in den Alpen zwischen dem Piemont und den Wallis, in einem natürlichen Lebensraum, beherrscht von Felsen und Gletschern, Berggipfeln bis zu 3500 m Höhe, alpine Rasen, Weiden und Alpen, Moore und Mähwiesen. Diese Bergregion ist weltweit bekannt wegen ihrer geologischen Vielfalt und ihres Reichtums an Mineralien mit alleinigen natürlichen Vorkommen. Die Parkgemeinden verfügen über gut erhaltene historische Dörfer und Weiler, denkmalgeschützte Kirchen und Kapellen sowie alte Saumwege.

Gämsen und Steinböcke und die anderen Wildtiere der Alpen, bewegen sich frei von einer Seite zur anderen, über die Grenzen hinweg. So taten es auch die Menschen während mehrten tausend Jahren.

Seit 2013 setzen die beiden Pärke eine gemeinsame, grenzübergreifen Politik mit dem Ziel um, das natürliche und kulturelle Erbe zu pflegen.

**Die Menschen beidseits des Alpenkamms wandern zusammen lernen zusammen, arbeiten zusammen, schützen zusammen und feiern zusammen. Ohne Grenzen. Sie verfolgen eine Poltik einer nachhaltigen regionalen Entwicklung, welche die Natur bewahrt, die lokale Wirtschaft stärkt sowie die Zusammenarbeit und das friedliche Zusammenleben fördert.**

## 1. Vision (Basic criteria for a transboundary park of EUROPARC)

<b>1.1 Do you have a long term vision?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>1.2 Does the vision detail the benefits of the transfrontier protected area?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other*
<b>1.3 Is the vision recognised by all partner protected areas?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other*
<b>1.4 Does the vision refer to the state of the environment and the area's natural and cultural resources and biodiversity?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<b>1.5 Does the vision also make reference to the socio-economic wellbeing of local communities?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other*

The road map for the elaboration of a common vision:

- January 2019: first drafts in Italian, translation, consultation inside of "the group"
- February 2019: consultation with the members of the two boards
- March 2019: consolidation of the vision
- April/May: decision of the two boards
- May: presentation and final vote at the annual meeting of the parks in Binn/Switzerland

## EUROPARC FEDERATION

Verification report for the **Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park**.

Cross border cooperation between the Landschaftspark Binntal Valais, Switzerland) and the Parco Naturale Veglia Devero (Piemont, Italy).



Localization of the the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park in the Alps

### **Application for the EUROPARC certificate “Transboundary Parks – Following Nature’s Design”**

**By**

**Landschaftspark Binntal and Parco Naturale Veglia Devero**

**Date of verification visit: 16<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> of July 2019**

**Name of verifier: Leo Reyrink**

**Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Leo Reyrink**

**Date: 25<sup>th</sup> of July 2019**



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## Part 1

### 1 Introduction

The cross border cooperation between the Landschaftspark Binntal (Switzerland) and the Parco Naturale Veglia Devero (Italy) cover a border region in the Alps in Valais and Piemonte. Together the cross border region has more than 26,000 ha of protected area. It is a mountainous area in the central Alps, the lowest point is 582 m and the highest point is 3.654 m. More than half of the area consists of mountains with bare rocks, sparsely vegetated areas, glaciers and lakes. About 25 % is covered with forests and transitional and alpine woodland-shrubs. Agriculture plays an important role as about 20 % of the cross border area is covered with alpine grasslands.

The two parks are in the high mountains connected through the historical and ancient pass Albrunpas/Bochetta d'Arbola. Archaeological research show that man was already present in the border region since the Mesolithic Period, about 8,000 years B.C.

#### **Parco Naturale Veglia Devero**

In 1978 the Italian "Alpe Veglia Nature Park" was designated by regional law. It was the first nature park in the region of Piemonte. Since 1995 it includes also the Alpe Devero. Together they now are named Parco Naturale Veglia Devero (8,600 ha). It is managed by the regional authority "Ente di gestione delle aree protette dell'Ossola". Responsible for the park is a board of 5 members designated by the regional authorities consisting of president, vice president and 3 members. There is an advisory board in which the relevant municipalities are represented. The office with director Ivano De Negri in charge is outside the park in the municipality of Varzo. In the same building an archaeological exposition is shown. A visitor centre is located in the nearest bigger town Crodo also outside the park. Within the borders of the park live no residents.

Typical for houses in the region is that they are made of stones and have roofs of stone.



The village Crampiolo in Alpe Devero

The land use in the park is dominated by glaciers, perpetual snow, bare rocks and sparsely vegetated areas (ca. 65%). 20 % of the park consists of alpine grasslands, and about 15 % of coniferous forest and shrubland. Dairy farming is in hand of different farmers.

Next to the park (core zone) is a buffer zone designated.

Alpe Veglia and Devero are part of the Natura 2000 site: Alpi Veglia Devero-Monte Givè (site code IT1140016) with an area of 15.119 ha. Important habitats which cover more than 1.500 ha here are:

- Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands (code 6170)
- Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands on siliceous substrates in mountainous areas (code 6230)
- Siliceous scree of the mountain to snow level (code 8110)
- Alpine *Larix decidua* and/or *Pinus cembra* forests (9420)

The Parco Naturale Veglia Devero is in its protection regime close to category II of the UNESCO Protected Areas Categories. It is characterised by a lot of natural mountain lakes. Between 1908 and 1912 the large artificial lake “Lago di Devero” was realised as a water reservoir for a hydro-electric powerplant.

Parco Naturale Veglia Devero is strongly supported by about 150 volunteers and was 2013 awarded by the EUROPARC federation with the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas. In 2018 the region was recertified with the Charter for another five years.

The municipality Baceno, the park and the touristic organisation started this year a project “Free of plastic”. This initiative could be rolled out on the whole cross border area. Baceno is also partner of the municipality Binn.

Recreation and tourism play an important role in the park. Alpe Devero and Crampiolo have more than 250,000 visitors a year. In winter people come for alpine skiing and snowshoeing into the region.

### **Landschaftspark Binntal**

The first treaty (Naturschutzvertrag) for the protection of landscape and nature in the Binntal dates from 1964. At that time a treaty, on a voluntary basis between the NGO Pro-Natura and the municipalities in the Binntal, was signed. The treaty lasts for 99 years. It prohibits the building of hydro-electric powerplants, alpine sport accommodations and the building of holiday cottages. Later the first nature conservation areas were designated. In 1986 also all the areas with fens and moors became protected.

The Landschaftspark Binntal as a Regional Nature Park of National Importance was recognised by the Swiss Federal Government in 2011. The park with an area of more than 18,000 ha is managed by the association “Verein Landschaftspark Binntal”, with more than 330 members. Important members of the public sector are the municipalities Binn, Ernen, Grengiols, Goms and Bister and the Canton of Valais. These authorities are represented in the board of the association. The association is supported by the “Bundesamt für Umwelt” of Switzerland and several project partners, sponsors and a lot of volunteers. The office of the Landschaftspark Binntal is located in Binn. A tourist and information centre is located in Ernen. The park has about 1,300 residents within the borders of the park. Typical local and historical houses and farms are made of wood.

Nearly half of the park consists of mountains and about a quarter of forests (without management or management for improving the original biodiversity). Another quarter of the area is used as agricultural land for dairy farming. A herd of about 200 cows of the alpine agricultural co-operative (Alpengenossenschaft) graze from spring in the lower mountain until the end of the summer in

the highest alp meadows (transhumance). Because of (hygienical) legislations in Switzerland it is not easy to run agritourist accommodations.

The actual management plan for the Landschaftspark Binntal is in power for ten years. According to the legislation the plan has to be reviewed in two years for the next ten years.

Basis of the successful work of the association is the support by about 100 persons who participate in workgroups, commissions, events, nature management, environmental education and cultural events. The polyglot Mrs. Siona Lang is responsible for recreation and tourism in the Landschaftspark Binntal and runs the visitor and information centre in Ernen. This is a very effective way to concentrate resources for the marketing of the park and the region.

The Landschaftspark Binntal is closer to category V of the UNESCO Protected Areas Categories, but there are several strict areas for the protection of nature and species comparable to category V. As Switzerland is a non-EU-member there is no legislation and designation of areas, habitats and species after the EU Natura 2000 directives.

### **Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park**

The cross border nature park show the natural and cultural heritage of the region. The aim is to conserve and develop the region specific quality of nature and landscape and to strengthen the societies and the sustainable economic development in the region. The extensive agricultural land use of the alpine and subalpine meadows by grazing (transhumance) and/or mowing is one of the most important factors for the presence of the high biodiversity. The use of the meadows in the Alps is the key factor for the biodiversity on both sides of the border. Dairy farming and the production of high quality alpine cheeses in combination with the extensive form of tourism as alpine walking is one of the most important factors for regional economic development.

Alpine tourism in winter is also an important factor. Until now winter tourism in de parks is limited to snowshoe walking and cross country ski running on trails. An important factor that core zones in the parks are still relatively quiet is, that the access to the alps by car only is allowed to residents.

Both parks have a high biodiversity and are characterised by a lot of endangered species like breeding populations of *Aegolius funereus* (Tengmalm's Owl), *Alectoris graeca saxatilis* (Rock Partridge), *Bonasa bonasia* (Hazel Grouse), *Lagopus mutus helveticus* (Ptarmigan), *Tetrao tetrix tetrix* (Black Grouse). Important mammals are the very rare *Canis Lupus* (Wolf) and *Lynx Lynx* (Eurasian Lynx).

From botanical view the endemic population of the very rare *Tulipa grengiolensis* (Grensiols Tulip) and the presence of *Aquilega alpina* (Alpine Columbine) are of special interest. More than 100 species of butterflies were identified. The region is e real hotspot for alpine species with the very rare and endemic butterfly *Erebia christi* (Rätzer's Ringlet) on top.

Some research and monitoring of species like *Rupicapra rupicapra* (Alpine chamois), *Capra ibex* (Capricorn) and *Cervus elaphus* (Red Deer) are organised cross border.

The aim of the park is the maintenance and development of the quality of nature and landscapes and the marketing and development of sustainable business and tourism. The parks also promote environmental education. They are therefore comparable with other regional nature parks in Europe like the Parcs naturels regionaux in France or the Naturparke in Germany. The park are sparsely populated. Cultural history and alpine heritage play an important and unique role within the park. The work of staffs to reach the goals of the park is strongly supported by volunteers on both sides of the border.



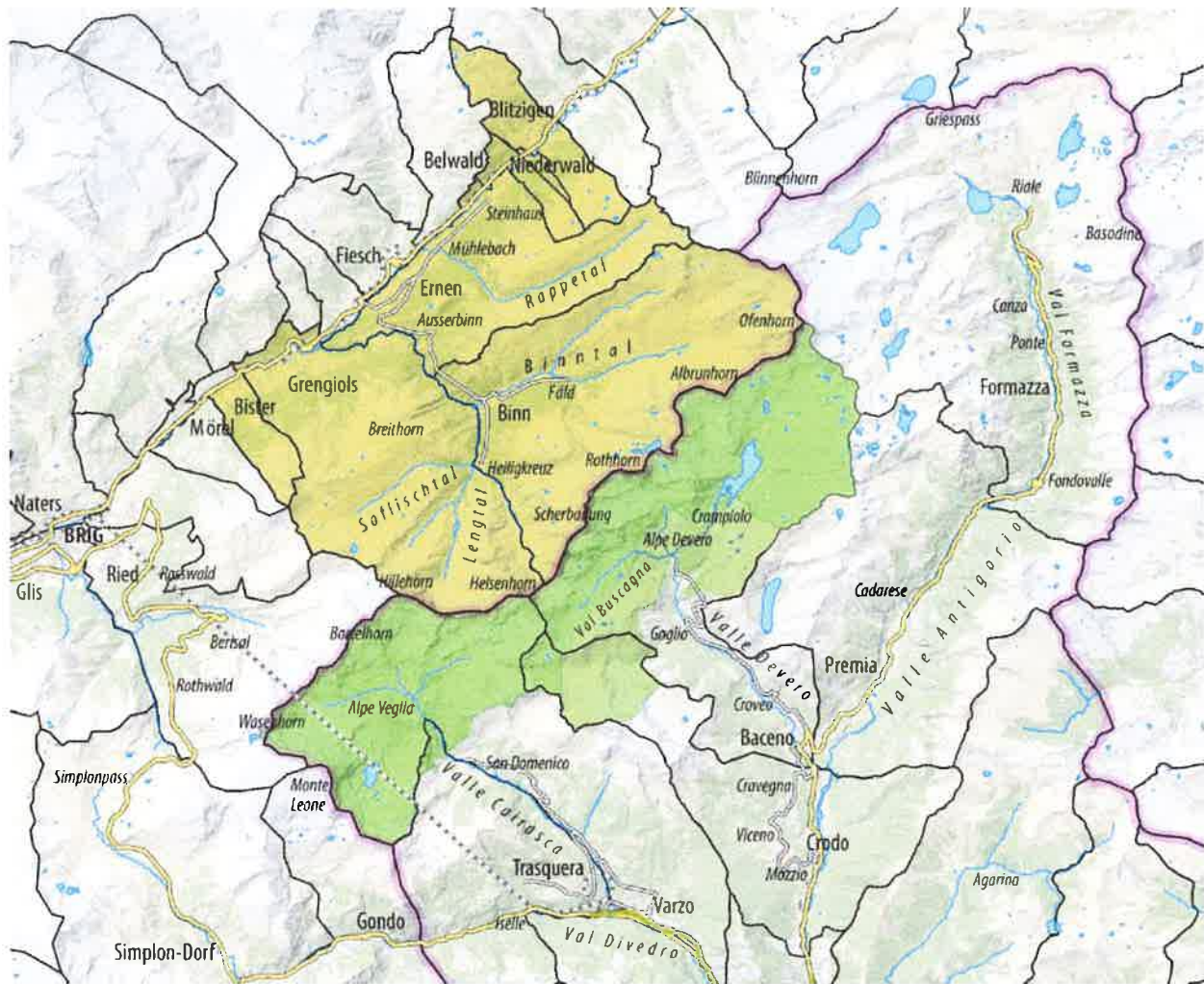
The Binntal and Alpe Veglia Devero are well known for their unique rich mineralogical resources. It is probably the place with the highest variety of minerals (257 described species) on earth, 8 of them only can be found in this border region. On Suisse side collecting minerals and taking them away is allowed, on Italian site not. The cross border region also shows ancient remnants of mining activities not only for the collection of minerals but also for gold, iron and lead.

Both cooperating parks are members of the Alparc association for the cooperation in the network of protected areas in the Alps.

## **2 History of the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park**

The cross border cooperation in the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park was formally started by the directors of the nature parks in 2005. Although there were already contacts since the nineties of the last century. In 2006 a meeting (incontro dei parchi = meeting of the parks) was organised to which the boards of the Landschaftspark Binntal and Parco Naturale Veglio Devero, the presidents of the Suisse and Italian municipalities and several stakeholders were invited. During this first meeting several working fields were defined and proposals for actions developed. After 2006 this meeting of the parks takes place once a year.

In 2013 a formal agreement for cooperation was signed with an indefinite duration (appendix 1). The agreement was based on the "European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities and Authorities adopted by the Council of Europe in 1980 and ratified by Italian and Suisse governments. The cooperation of parks was explicitly mentioned in the 1993 agreement between the confederation of Switzerland and the republic of Italy for the Cross border cooperation between societies and authorities on local and regional level. The regional authorities Regione Piemonte and Canton du Valais and the Federal Office of Environment are informed during the elaboration of the agreement and welcomed the cross border initiatives of the two parks.



Location of the Suisse Landschaftspark Binntal (north) and the Italian Parco Naturale Veglia Devero (south)

Aim is the realisation of a single transboundary park and several working fields were defined. Responsible for the cooperation is a so called “group” which is composed by three representatives (staff or board members) of each nature park. This coordinating “group” agrees on the cross border annual cooperation plan for common events and common projects. This coordinating transboundary group meets 3-4 times a year. The minutes of the last meeting (in Italian) are attached (appendix 2). A mid-term planning for the cross border cooperation was realised this year (appendix 3).

A common system of zonation is not elaborated. The Parco Naturale Veglia Devero has a buffer zone. The nature reserves and strict protected areas within the Landschaftspark Binntal can be considered as core zones and the rest as buffer zones.

Finances for the cooperation are allocated and managed independently by each partner. Finances are secured in the mid-term.

After more than 14 years of formal cross border cooperation the decision to apply to the EUROPARC Federation to assess the transboundary work done to date is a good decision. The actual evaluation based on the best standards for transboundary cooperation in protected area management is not only a good opportunity to make a critical self-reflection of the common

work, but can also set a milestone for the Suisse and Italian partners on their way to improve the cross border cooperation in future.

A strong signal in the cross border cooperation is the agreement of the vision for the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park signed by the partners on 27<sup>th</sup> of May 2019 (appendix 4).

### **3 Verifier**

In the beginning of April 2019 Leo Reyrynk was assigned by the EUROPARC federation as verifier for the cross border cooperation in the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park.

For the verifier it was a pleasure and an interesting task to be confronted with this long-term cooperation across the Suisse/Italian alpine border and the assessments of the achievements from more than 14 years of successful cross border cooperation and projects.

The most important fields of transboundary work are conservation of the bio- and geodiversity, archaeological and historical sites, local culture, community collaboration, tourism and recreation and the promotion of the transboundary region.

### **4 Results of the Desk Evaluation**

The official application from Landschaftspark Binntal and Parco Naturale Veglia Devero for the EUROPARC transboundary certification process was approved by the EUROPARC Transboundary Steering and Evaluation Committee (STEC) in December 2018. In the beginning of 2019 the EUROPARC Federation received the detailed descriptions of the cooperating partner organisations and questionnaires for the cooperation.

The first assessment by the STEC of the application showed the long-term cross boundary work at the Suisse – Italian border. The self-assessment was critical and the materials proved the high standard of cooperation. The STEC decided that the area was worth to be assessed on location. On behalf of the STEC and the EUROPARC Federation Leo Reyrynk was appointed as verifier for the verification visit and the reporting.

Before the mission and after a second critical review of the materials, a number of questions and points, which needed clarification during the verification visit were summarised and distributed by the verifier to the cooperating partners. The handout for the mission with questions and further information requested is attached in the appendix 5: Handout for the Verification Visit to the Binntal Veglia Devero transboundary Nature Park (Desk Evaluation).

## **Part 2**

### **5 Results of the Mission**

#### **5.1 Context**

From 16<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> of July 2019 the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park was visited to be certified according to the programme “Transboundary Parks – Following Nature’s Design”.

The EUROPARC expert Leo Reyrynk (verifier, director of the certified Cross Border Nature Park Maas-Swalm-Nette) visited the site. The cross border coordinator for the Landschaftspark Binntal Mr. Andreas Weissen and Mr. Ivano De Negri, director of the Parco Naturale Veglia Devero organised an adequate and interesting program for the verification visit (appendix 6). During the

visit the verifier was regularly accompanied by the coordinators, members of boards or staff and regional stakeholders.



The programme was very well organised with excellent experts and the time schedule was perfect. The atmosphere was open and a lot of further information and answers were given during the indoor evaluation and during the field visits.

The visit was closed with a meeting with the vice president and the director of the Parco Naturale Veglia Devero in Varzo.





## 5.2 Observations on the Strengths and Weaknesses

### 5.2.1 Strengths

1. Long-term cooperation since 2005 (more than 14 years), intensified in 2013 through the agreement from 27<sup>th</sup> May 2013: **Formal agreement for the creation of a “group” for transboundary cooperation between the nature parks “Alpe Veglia -Alpe Devero” (Italy) and “Landschaftspark Binntal (Switzerland) (appendix 1).**
2. The preparation and voting of the common vision for the cross border cooperation in the annual meeting in May this year (appendix 3).
3. The cross border region is highly natural and characterised by its historical land use. The region is nearly not effected by problematic infrastructure for the migration of species, although the mountains build a strong natural barrier, especially in winter.
4. The 2013 agreement and a step by step development of the TB Park with the following mile stones and facts:
  - Annual parks meeting since 2006
  - Publication of common brochures and bilingual map Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park (1 :25.000) with walking trails published in 2016
  - The education of Swiss hiking guides in Italy and Italian Guides in Binntal in 2007 and 2008.
  - The common INTERREG project ENVITOUR for cooperation and exchange of cross border experiences in protected areas and the beginning of the “Linga Natura” in the period 2007 -2013
  - Publication of the book “Binntal Veglia Devero – Naturparkwandern ohne Grenzen in 2015
  - Common studies on the potentials and feasibility of a geopark in 2016
  - “Parchi in citta”, an annual event in a city in Italy or Switzerland and promotion of local products
  - Realisation of the common vision for the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park in 2019

The following factors play an important role for the success of the cooperation:

- Strong personal engagement of the people who coordinate the cross border cooperation
  - Strong support of the mayors of the relevant municipalities in Piemont and Valais
  - Strong support by local stakeholders, entrepreneurs and strong engagement of a lot of volunteers
5. The cooperating cross border parks fulfil the standards of IUCN category V **protected landscapes** (CH) and II **natural or near natural areas** (I). Part of the cross border region (highest mountain levels) is a protected area which is unmodified or only slightly modified. These area can be best considered as category 1b **Wilderness Area** (CH and I).
  6. Practical cooperation coordinated by the “group” with three to four meetings a year.

7. Because the main language Italian is also relatively well spoken on the Suisse site there is no real hindering because most people on both sides of the border speak also English. The Mayors of Ernen and Binn take part in Italian language courses. The meetings and minutes of the coordinating group are in Italian. Yet by the partners language difference is designed as an impediment to the cooperation.
8. Realisation of communication in Suisse and Italian language (leaflets, map walking trails).
9. Profits to local population in the TB Park by promotion of local offers (selling of regional branded products). Strong integration between dairy farming, cheese production, agritourism and local marketing of specific regional products like the "Bettelmatt" alpine cheese.
10. The TB Park follows "nature's design" as the common border unlimited migration of species is possible without any disturbances by infrastructure. As it is a high and mountainous area migration of species is limited because of a lot of snow and snow coverage and very low temperatures in winter.
11. Good cross border cooperation with local stakeholders (tourism and agricultural organisations) and local authorities (communities are represented by the members in the nature park boards and board members participate at the annual meetings of the parks).
12. Fostering of social and economic wellbeing of local communities were shown by activities in:
  - Annual meeting in August with citizens from both sites of the Albrun/Arbola pass
  - Annual hiking tour "Camminata dell Arbola – Albrundwanderung" in August
  - Cross border partnership between the municipalities Baceno (I) and Binn (CH)
  - Concerts of Italian brass bands and box zither (Hackbrett/salterio) in Italy and vice versa
  - Education of Italian guides in Switzerland and vice versa

### 5.2.2 Weaknesses

1. A weakness is the difference in the organisation form of the parks: in Switzerland a private NGO (Verein) and in Italy a regional authority. Because the high mountains form a barrier it is not easy to travel fast from Binn in Switzerland to Crampiolo in Italy. By car it would take about 2,5 hours, although the bee line is only about 9 km. Therefore the coordinating group meets in Varzo or Brig (only 20 minutes by train).
2. The cross border cooperation is positively influenced by the realisation of cross border projects within the INTERREG-programs of the EU. In future it will be very important to have a structural financial basis for the long term coordination of the cross border cooperation. Although Switzerland is not an EU-member INTERREG projects can also in future support the cooperation.
3. The cross border management of habitats and biotopes and the common monitoring of species are not yet very well synchronised. It certainly needs a special effort in future. Biological data are important for the evaluation of the impact of recreation and tourism.

4. Since 20 % of the cross border area consists of species rich extensively used grasslands dairy farming is a key factor for the biodiversity. It is very important to keep the grazing by cattle of the alps going on. Since the number of grazing cows is declining it might be necessary to think about further instruments to support farmers and dairy farming in the region. A good example in the Parco Naturale Veglio Devero of such support is to provide farmers with a transportable well equipped container for the production of cheese.
5. Visitor management including visitor data collection concerning the natural areas (Natura 2000 and other protected zones within the park) is not taken place. This might become a more important issue in the near future for the growing pressure on nature and species.
6. There is not yet one internet site for the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park. The cross border marketing of the transboundary park starts with a common logo or combination of logos which should be used for all paper and marketing products. The cross border communication and the consequently use of both languages in maps, brochures, flyers and on internet should be developed further.

## **6 Review of the criteria and fulfilment of the basic standards criteria**

### **Primary Criteria - 1.1 Vision**

There is a clear and concrete vision for the cross boundary cooperation, recognised by all partners, which details the benefits of the cross border protected area, refers to the state of the environment and makes reference to the socio-economic wellbeing of local communities. The vision was signed on the 27<sup>th</sup> of May this year (appendix 3). The cooperation is based on the agreement from 27<sup>th</sup> of May 2013. The socio-economic benefits are taken into account in the development of sustainable tourism and recreation together with the tourism organisations and agricultural organisations.

### **Primary Criteria - 1.2 Joint management**

Because of the different legislations in Italy and Switzerland a common cross border management plan for the transboundary area is not possible. The common fields of work are clearly documented in the signed agreement from 2013. Regular meetings of the coordinating "group" take place. The "group" works on the basis of an annual and mid-term planning (3 years) decided on basis of consensus and agreed through the minutes of the meetings. Key-elements of the working plans are capacity building, the agenda of (social) events, monitoring (Red Deer migration) and projects (appendices 2 and 3).

### **Primary Criteria - 1.3 Official Agreements**

The official agreement for the cross border cooperation is:

- Formal agreement for the creation of a "group" for transboundary cooperation between the nature parks "Alpe Veglia-Alpe Devero" (Italy) and "Landschaftspark Binntal (Switzerland) from 2013. The agreement lasts till one partner wants to stop the cooperation.

### **Primary Criteria - 1.4 Staff**

In the organisation plan it is agreed that the directors and responsible staff of the cross border partners are meeting in the “group” three or four times a year for internal exchange and clearance of matters and the overall coordination of the cooperation. In reality the directors and members of staff meet very regularly.

The existence of a living cross border cooperation is documented in detail by the minutes of the meetings coordinating “group”. Through both regional parks the cross border cooperation and the permanent communication involving all levels of staff is guaranteed.

### **Secondary Criteria - 2.1 Guiding Rules for Cooperation**

The cooperation agreement clearly lists the guiding rules. For the cooperation on an operation level the group of the mixed staffs are responsible and meets at least three times a year. The boards of both parks meet once a year alternating in Italy and Switzerland. Every spring the coordinating group makes a three year workplan (appendix 3)

### **Secondary Criteria - 2.2 Exchange of data**

With the publication of the book “Binntal Veglia Devero – Naturparkwandern ohne Grenzen” by Mr. Andreas Weissen detailed information was published for the cross border region Nature Parks. There are some data on species and ecosystems published. In future it will be important to improve mutual monitoring and management of endangered species and ecosystems in relation to the change of the climate. In the alps of Veglia one of three glaciers is already disappeared. With it also a walking trail was interrupted because people no longer can walk over the snow.



### **Secondary Criteria - 2.3 Foreign Language Communications**

Italian is the language in Piemonte and Walliser German in the Valais region. Most people of the Landschaftspark Binntal also speak Italian. So language is not real hindering the cooperation, since people speak also English.

### **Secondary Criteria - 2.4 Ecological Monitoring**

There are some coordinated cross border ecological monitoring programs, like research on populations size and migrations of Red Deer, Alpine chamois and Ibex. An important issue is also the monitoring of number of visitors on both sides of the border in order to evaluate the impact of recreation and tourism and to show economic benefits from landscape and nature.

### **Secondary Criteria - 2.5 Basis of financing**

There is not one budget for the cooperation. The finances are secured within the annual budgets for the management of both regional parks. A mid-term financial security is depending on the budgets of the parks. It is important that in future the partners keep the current level of human resources and that the priority for cross border cooperation will not be reduced. The partners cooperate successfully in EU-funded projects but should not rely on them.

### **Primary Field of Work - 3.1 Nature and Landscape Conservation**

The legislations for hunting are quite different. For example hunting of Red deer and Ibex is allowed in the Suisse part and not in the Italian part. Synchronisation of the management therefore is not completely possible.

Because of the altitude at the moment there are no yet greater problems with invasive species but conservation managers stay alert. Guides and municipalities are informed about the problems with invasive species.

The management of nature and landscape conservation areas is done in accordance with IUCN Protected Area Categories Ib, II and V. The migration of species and natural evolutionary processes are not hindered by the infrastructure or artificial borders.

### **Secondary Fields of Work - 4.1 Education and Communication**

Within the cross border region there are the following important sites for education and communication:

- visitor and information centre of the Parco Naturale Veglia Devero in Crodo
- archaeological exhibition in the office of the Parco Naturale Veglia Devero in Varzo
- the private run mineral museum in Fäld (Binntal)
- information and tourism offices in Ernen, Binn, San Domenico, Baceno and Varzo
- every year a lot of cultural events, excursions and guided walking and alpine tours are offered. A nice and good example of the cultural and nature guided cross border excursion is the walking tour "Alps and cheeses around the Albrunpass" (Alpen und Käse am Albrunpass/Alpeggi e formaggi della Bochetta d'Arbol).

## **Secondary Fields of Work - 4.2 Recreation and Sustainable Tourism**

Recreation and sustainable tourism is an important economic factor. The region is unique for its undisturbed landscapes and important geological sites. There are good maps and hiking trails. There is a good offer of accommodation sites like alpine huts, agritourism, pensions and bed and breakfast. They can easily be found in brochures and on internet. Also the marketing of local products like the famous alpine cheese "Bettelmatt", honey and other regional products is strongly supported by the parks. Until now alpine mass tourism does not and cannot take place inside the borders of the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park. This is an important factor for the future conservation of the unique alpine nature, meadows and characteristic species. For the entrepreneurs in the cross border region not having adequate internet access is a real problem, as it is in the most border regions of Europe.

The Parco Naturale Veglia Devero is already certified by the EUROPARC federation with the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas. The way in which sustainable recreation and tourism is organised in the Landschaftspark Binntal with good examples of private sustainable initiatives, makes the park also a good candidate for the certification of the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas.

## **Secondary Fields of Work - 4.3 Research and Monitoring**

Research activities and monitoring programmes are goals of the cross border cooperation. Some examples show the results of the cross border cooperation in research and monitoring. But this could be intensified in future.

## **Secondary Fields of Work - 4.4 Mutual Understanding and Peace**

The promotion of peace and mutual understanding is part of the work done in the visitor centres and during the regular activities. The work with volunteers and participants of the transboundary cultural events help to strengthen the mutual understanding and peace. Local communities and municipalities are represented in the boards of both parks. They strongly support the unique nature and landscapes protection of the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park.

## **7 Conclusion and recommendations**

### **7.1 Conclusion**

The cross border cooperation in the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park is a very good example of a living cross border cooperation in the protected area management of regional parks in the central Alps in Europe. It shows that cross border cooperation in the protection of nature areas can function well between non-EU and EU-member states.

Important steps have been achieved in the recent years. Exemplary are:

- The cooperation agreement in 2013 and the vision in 2019.
- The annual meeting of board members since 2006
- The meetings 3-4 times a year if the group for the realisation of the transboundary cooperation
- The strong involvement of volunteers in cultural events, working groups and environmental education.

- Several information sites, museums and other sites of historical interest (former mining sites, the lime kiln in Veglia).
- The realisation of important core zones and on the Italian site also buffer zone.

The cooperation has a long tradition by engaged people, municipalities and regional authorities.

The Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park meet all standards of the transboundary park and is a good example how regional parks with important core zones are linked across national borders of EU- and non-EU members.

The Primary and Second Criteria and Fields of Work are fulfilled.

The basis of financing is short-term on a year to year basis, depending on the budgets of the regional authorities, municipalities, sponsors and projects.

The applicants are successful in achieving the level required for official EUROPARC certification. The personal impression of the verifiers during the visit was that the applicants cooperate already for several years according to the EUROPARC Federation Standards for transboundary protected areas in Europe.

Based on the evaluation, the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park together with the communities, municipalities, stakeholders from the sectors of tourism, agriculture and cultural heritage and a lot of volunteers are a very good example of transboundary cooperation and deserves fully the certification as Transboundary Park Following Nature's Design of the EUROPARC Federation.

## **7.2 Specific recommendations to the Applicants**

Although the criteria and fields of work are fulfilled according to the standards there are still some recommendations. For the applicants it will be a challenge to keep the actual level of the transboundary cooperation and protection of nature and landscapes. Therefore it is important that the boards, the installed cross border working group as well as the meetings of stakeholders continue in the coming years. A permanent exchange of information and planning are then ensured.

### **Monitoring and research**

There is some cross border research and monitoring done. It would be good to have more synchronised research on the distribution of flora and fauna species and to publish regularly the results of management, monitoring and research of the protected areas, especially in relation to climate change. I also recommend a visitor management monitoring program in order to monitor and evaluate the impact of visitors on the protected areas. It would be good to know what economic value nature and landscape have for the regional economy. The understanding of economic benefits of nature and landscapes is important for the acceptance by civilians and the cooperation with local stakeholders.



### **Communication and environmental education**

To improve the corporate identity of the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park I recommend the realisation of bilingual websites for the cross border park with information in Italian and German. Through one internet site for the cross border park visitors will get an easier access to the cross border region.

The communication and marketing material should always have at least some general information on the natural values of the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park and show the same logo or combination of logos.

Important communication instruments are new social media. Until now social media are not yet strongly used in the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park. Social media are an important instrument also to involve young people.

### **Dairy farming and alpine cheese production**

Dairy farming and alpine cheese production play an essential role for the ecological functioning of the network of alpine meadows and grasslands. Since these are depending on a functional and economic land use by farmers it will in future be very important to keep farmers in the region which have the ability and knowledge to graze cows, make cheese and sell their products for a price which give them a living.

### **Sustainable recreation and tourism**

Important for the future is that recreation and tourism in the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park are sustainable and has no negative effect on landscape and species. The wilderness of the alpine region with nearly no artificial constructions makes the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park unique.



The unique presence of minerals can be used for a cross border and regional identification with the border region. The nomination as a Geopark by the UNESCO global Geoparks could strongly support such a unique branding.

## 7 Appendices

- 1 Formal agreement for cross border cooperation between Landschaftspark Binntal and Parco Naturale Veglia Devero from 27 May 2013
- 2 Minutes of the meeting of the cross border coordinating group on 18th of March 2019
- 3 Vision of the Binntal Veglia Devero Transboundary Nature Park signed 11th May and 19th June 2019
- 4 Handout for the Verification Visit (Desk Evaluation).
- 5 Program of the Verification Visit 16th - 21st of July 2019.





# Binnatal Veglia Devero

Transboundary Nature Park  
Parco Naturale Transfrontaliero  
Grenzüberschreitender Naturpark  
Parc naturel transfrontalier