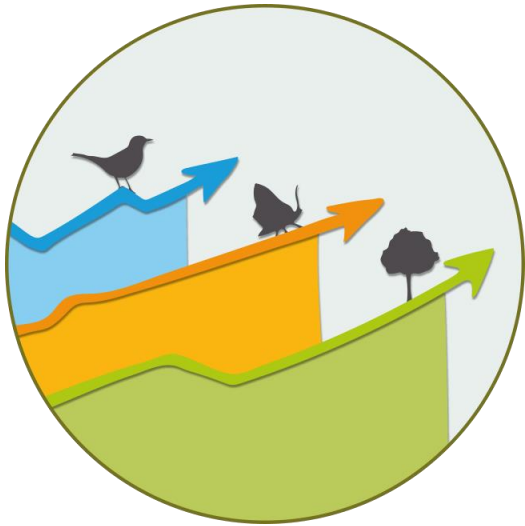


Monitoring in the Alps

Challenges and importance of a good collaboration

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Con il contributo dello strumento
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LIFE GESTIRE 2020 - Nature Integrated Management to 2020.
La strategia integrata per Rete Natura 2000 e la biodiversità in Lombardia

Sostenuto da



Collaboration with



Monitoring differences and similarities

Example in Switzerland

- Different organisations involved in monitoring since more than 100 years (e.g. Swiss National Park, natural reserach society)
- Monitoring for biological diversity in Switzerland since 2001
- Differences in monitoring schemes and species groups



Purpose of monitoring

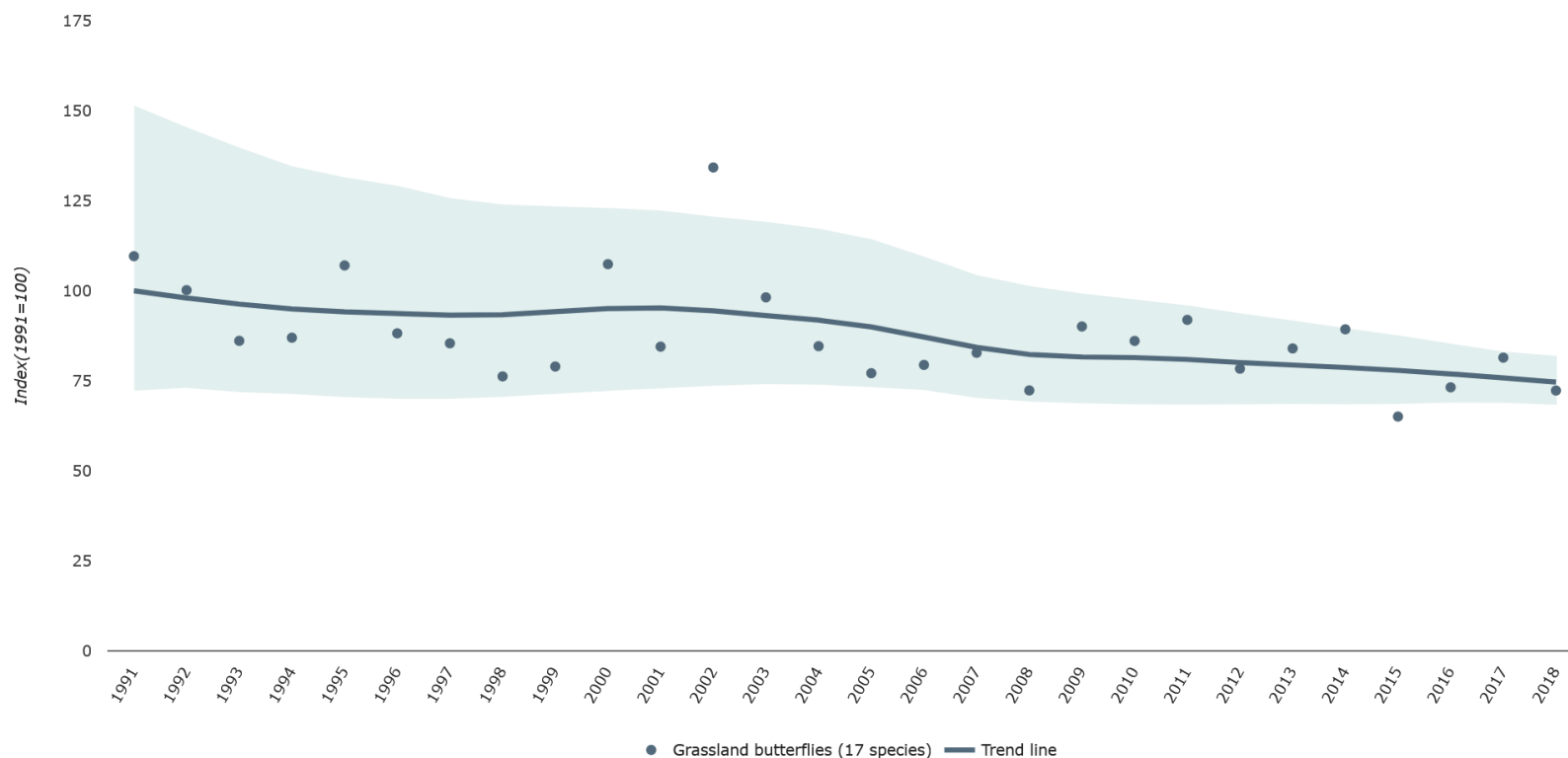
Science

- Monitoring of species
- Contribute to the awareness and on knowledge of (mountain) biodiversity

Highlight trends

- Monitoring based on indicators (e.g. DPSIR of the EAA or PSR (OECD 1994))

Figure 2. Grassland butterflies — population index, 1991-2018



Scale and type of monitoring

EU vs. Alps vs. Country
scale

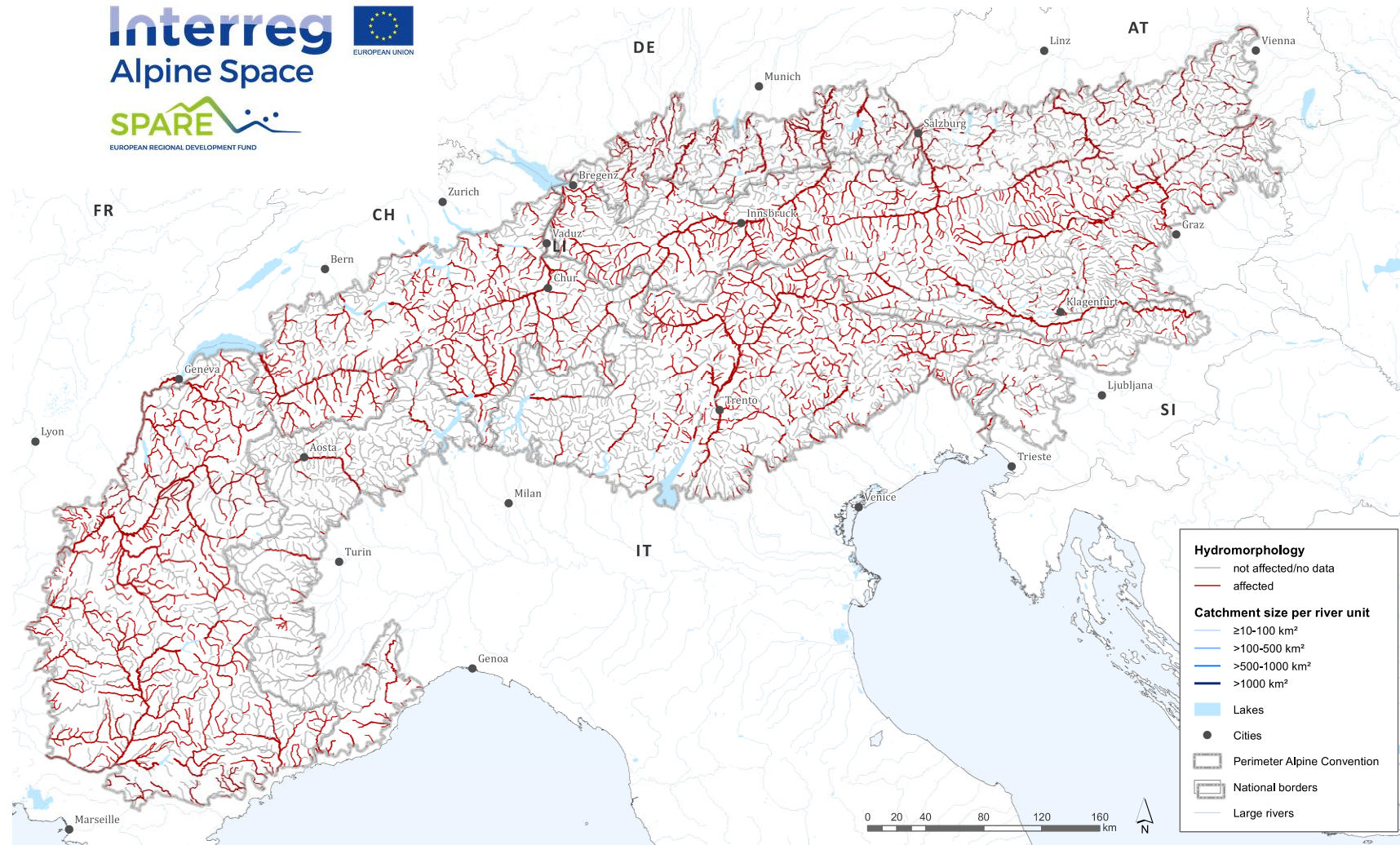
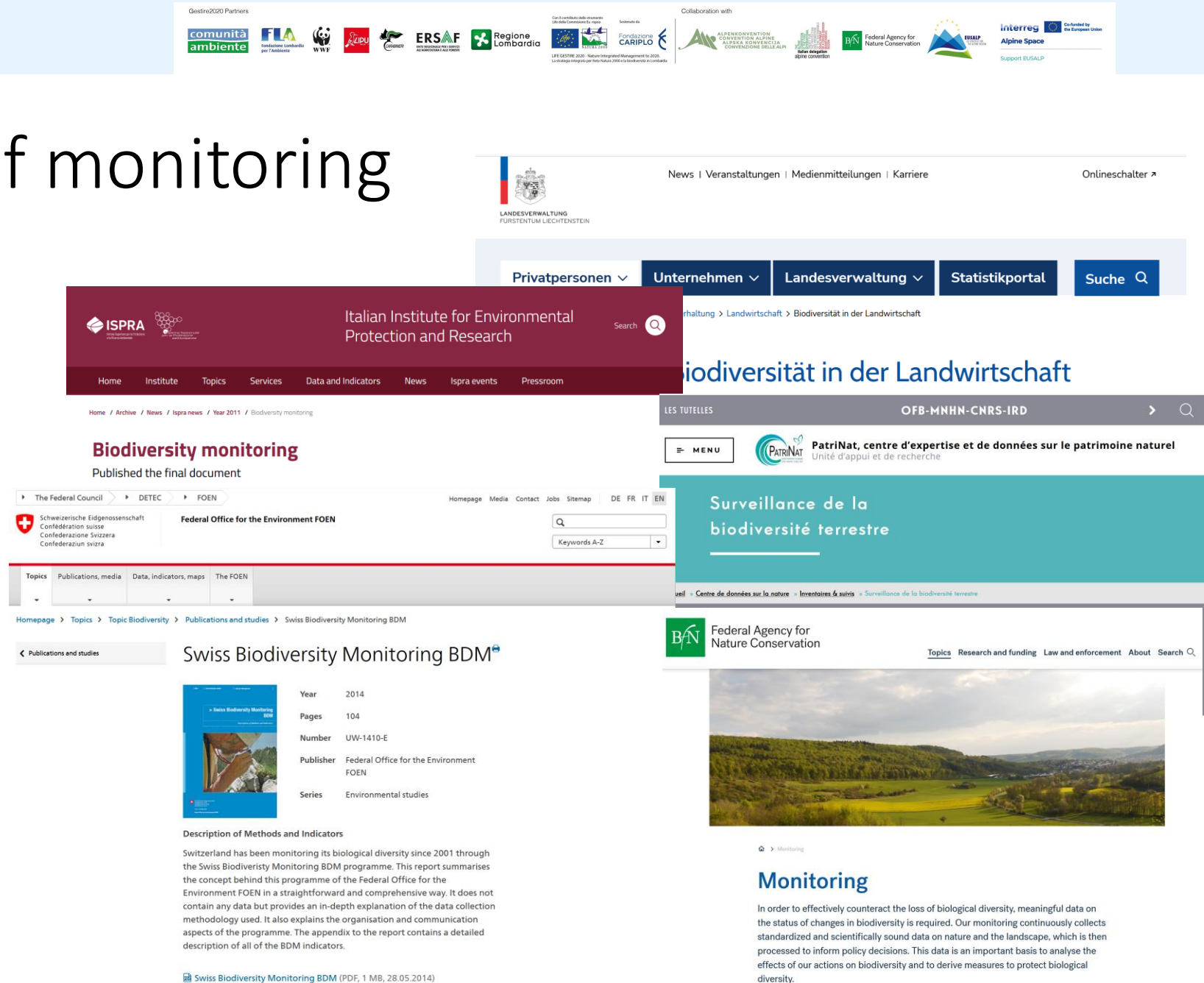


Fig EU: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/ims/abundance-and-distribution-of-selected>

Fig Alps: <https://www.alpine-space.eu/project/spare/>
Muhar S. et al. 2019

Scale and type of monitoring

EU vs. Alps vs. Country scale



The collage displays three distinct levels of biodiversity monitoring:

- EU Scale:** The top website is the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA), featuring a dark red header and navigation menu.
- Alps Scale:** The middle website is the Swiss Biodiversity Monitoring BDM, published by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), with a white and red header.
- Country Scale:** The bottom website is the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), featuring a teal header and a large landscape photograph.

Swiss Biodiversity Monitoring BDM



Year	2014
Pages	104
Number	UW-1410-E
Publisher	Federal Office for the Environment FOEN
Series	Environmental studies

Description of Methods and Indicators

Switzerland has been monitoring its biological diversity since 2001 through the Swiss Biodiversity Monitoring BDM programme. This report summarises the concept behind this programme of the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN in a straightforward and comprehensive way. It does not contain any data but provides an in-depth explanation of the data collection methodology used. It also explains the organisation and communication aspects of the programme. The appendix to the report contains a detailed description of all of the BDM indicators.

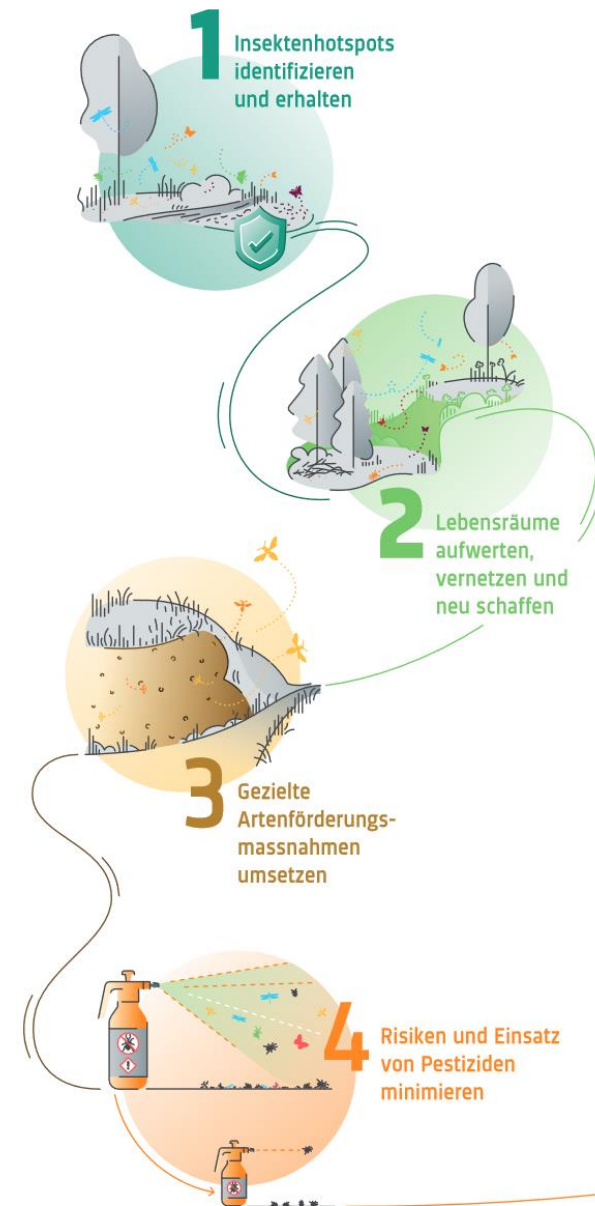
[Swiss Biodiversity Monitoring BDM \(PDF, 1 MB, 28.05.2014\)](#)

Monitoring

In order to effectively counteract the loss of biological diversity, meaningful data on the status of changes in biodiversity is required. Our monitoring continuously collects standardized and scientifically sound data on nature and the landscape, which is then processed to inform policy decisions. This data is an important basis to analyse the effects of our actions on biodiversity and to derive measures to protect biological diversity.

Value of monitoring

- ✓ Knowledge about presence of species
- ✓ Possibility of inventory development
- ✓ Information for action
- ✓ Impact monitoring to control implementation of measures
- ✓ Awareness raising by involvement e.g. citizen science
- ✓ Direct possible influence of biodiversity
- ✓ ...





Thanks for your attention

Foundation Pro Terra Engiadina / WWF CH

Alpine Biodiversity Board / EUSALP AG 7

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