



Action Plan for Improving Ecological Connectivity in the Slovenia-Italy Pilot Region

Triglav National Park - Julian Prealps Nature Park

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1. Introduction

The DINALPCONNECT project aims to strengthen and improve ecological connectivity throughout the Dinaric Mountains, connecting them with the Alps and thus enabling long-term protection of biodiversity in view of current and future climate changes. Due to exceeding fragmentation of the landscape, the European protected areas especially need targeted cross-border connectivity. Cross-border cooperation is an instrument for the effective preservation of the common nature and landscape, but it is also a basis for achieving regional development, promoting mutual understanding and reconciling interests and goals. The four cross-border areas were selected as the project's pilot regions, for achieving the main goal that would be planned and implemented over a 10-year period.

The Triglav National Park and the Julian Prealps Nature Park, as one the project pilot regions, form the official Alpine pilot region for ecological connectivity within the framework of the Alpine Convention. To preserve and improve ecological connectivity between the two parks, the priority habitats and species of the pilot region were considered in terms of forest management, as well as harmonised management of two species: the chamois and Alpine ibex.

An online workshop for developing the Action Plan took place on 17 March 2022 on ZOOM platform. With simultaneous translations, we were able to conduct a workshop with key stakeholders from both countries, Italy and Slovenia. With the action plan, we aim to improve ecological connectivity, identify common needs of the pilot region and present appropriate and applicable steps for improvement of ecological connectivity in the transboundary area.

2. Description of the Pilot Region

2.1 Main Information about the Transboundary Area

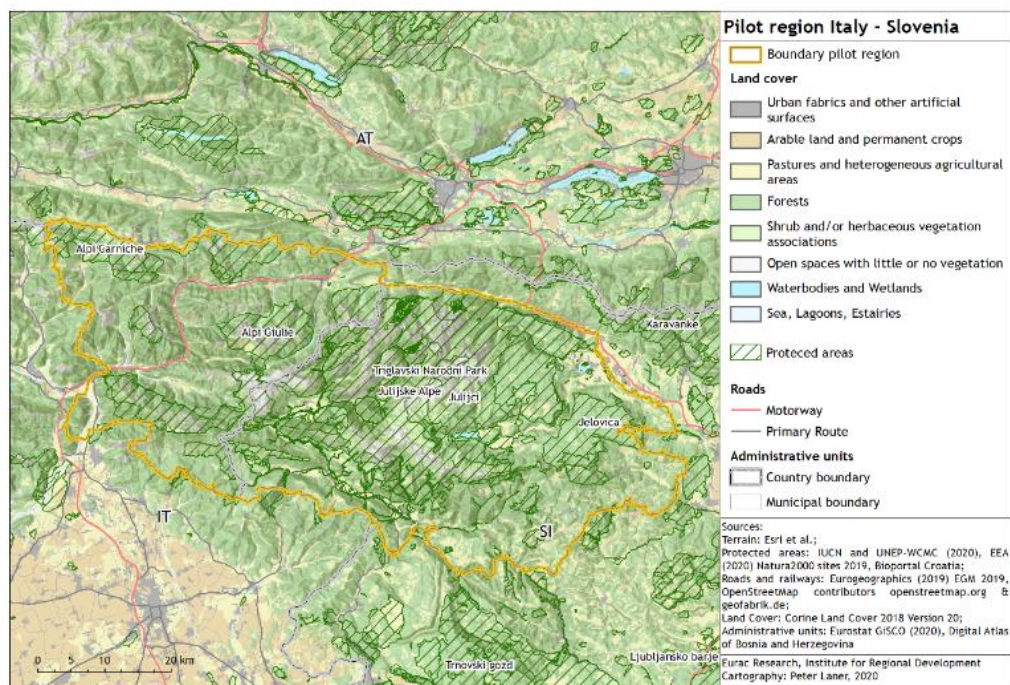


Figure 1: Slovenia-Italy Pilot region map with data of the main ecosystem types/project archive

Country	Slovenia
Original name	<i>Triglavski narodni park (TNP)</i>
English designation	<i>Triglav National Park</i>
IUCN category	Category II (national park) and Category V (protected landscape)
Size of area	83,982 ha
Type of designation	<i>National park</i>
Status year	1981/2010
Governance type	Triglav National Park Public Institution
Management plan	2016-2025

Country	Italy
Original name	Parco Naturale delle Prealpi Giulie (PNPG)

English designation	Julian Prealps Nature Park
IUCN category	Category V (protected landscape)
Size of area	9,402 ha
Type of designation	Regional park
Status year	1996
Governance type	Public body
Management plan	2015-2024

2.2 Interesting Facts of the Transboundary Area between Slovenia and Italy

Cooperation between Prealpi Giulie Nature Park (Italy) and Triglav National Park (Slovenia) dates back to 1996, when the Italian park was established. The partnership between two protected areas started with joint participation in several EU projects and has grown into a strong bond that promotes collaboration in a range of areas, including EU projects, exchange of good practice, exchange of training groups, joint presentation at fairs and other events. In 2007, the idea of a transboundary park was born and in 2009 the transboundary Julian Alps Ecoregion, which also includes Slovenia’s Julian Alps MAB UNESCO Area, was officially awarded the EUROPARC Transboundary Certificate. In 2016, the fruitful collaboration was awarded the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas by the Federation EUROPARC. The two parks were the first transboundary protected areas in Europe to be granted the Charter. In 2014, the Alpine Convention designated the TNP and PNPG as an official Alpine Pilot Region for eco-connectivity. The designation recognizes the parks’ sustainable development efforts and will promote nature conservation cooperation with other pilot regions and support in current and future projects.

The Triglav National Park extends along the Italian border and close to the Austrian border in the north-west of Slovenia, that is, in the south-eastern section of the Alps. Its territory is nearly identical to the area occupied by the Eastern Julian Alps. The park covers nearly 840 square kilometers, or 4% of the Slovenian territory. The TNP is one of the oldest European parks; the first protection dates back to 1924 when the Alpine Conservation Park was founded.

TNP history milestones:

1908 - First proposal by Prof. Albin Belar; unfortunately, the idea was not realised.

1924 - The Alpine Conservation Park in the Triglav Lakes Valley was founded (1,600 ha).

1961 - The decree promulgating the Triglav Lakes Valley as the Triglav National Park (2,000 ha).

1981 - The Triglav National Park Act defined the park's present borders.

2010 - Adoption of the new Triglav National Park Act.

The entire area of the TNP is included in the European Ecological Network - NATURA 2000. In the TNP, there are more than 7,000 animal species and despite severe conditions, more than 1,600 vascular plant species thrive in that area. The Park accommodates a wide diversity of ecosystems, ranging from vast forests, high mountain ridges to crystal-clear waters. Cold winters and short summers are a typical feature of the Alpine climate, which is common for the Triglav National Park.

Julian Prealps Nature Park was established in 1996 and extends over an area of about 100 square kilometers in the north-eastern part of Friuli Venezia Giulia, bordering with Slovenia. It comprises territories in the municipalities of Chiusaforte, Lusevera, Moggio Udinese, Resia, Resiutta and Venzone in the Province of Udine. In 2015, the Conservation and Development Plan (PCS) was approved.

The Nature Park includes the highest areas of Mt. Plauris (1958 m), Mt. Musi (1869 m) and Mt. Canin (2587 m). Due to the intersection of three different biogeographic areas: the Mediterranean, Illyrian and Alpine, the features of this area are very specific, giving rise to an extraordinary biodiversity.

The area is home to all the Alpine ungulates and in the recent years presence of larger mammals, brown bear, wolf and lynx has been recorded. Avifauna boasts 100 species. In addition, amphibians, reptiles, insects are well adapted to the conditions and are therefore represented in all their diversity.

The entire area of the Julian Prealps Nature Park is characterized by very rich and varied vegetation; there are more than 1200 species and subspecies and over 60 endemic species, including *Campanula zoysii*, *Gentiana froelichii*, *Geranium argenteum* and *Papaver julicum*.

Both protected areas, i.e. TNP on the Slovenian side and PNPG on the Italian side, are also part of a pilot region of the DINALPCONNECT project. In total, the pilot region in question covers an area of 289,660 ha. The Slovenian side covers the entire area of the Triglav Hunting Management Area (141,461 ha) and part of the Gorenjska Hunting Management Area (31,050 ha). On the Italian side, the pilot region spans the entire area of the Tarvisiano Hunting District (117,159 ha) which in total covers 13 municipalities.

3. Action Plan for the Slovenia-Italy Pilot Region

3.1. The Vision of the Pilot Region

Example of a vision statement:

“In the Julian Alps and Prealps, an unspoiled area with high mountains and green valleys can be found. Due to the geological composition of the soil and the mixing of the impacts of the climate between the Alps and the Mediterranean, the zone is rich in biodiversity. This area is covered by two parks, that is the Julian Prealps Nature Park on the Italian side and the Triglav National Park on the Slovenian side. Together they have formed a Transboundary Park for many years. They are an important Alpine biocorridor, notably for large carnivores and other wildlife as well. The area is covered with forests, which play an important role in ensuring biodiversity and protecting natural values. The forest reserves and protection forests are important for the preservation of ecological connectivity and therefore biodiversity.” The long-term conservation, protection and sustainable management of the chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) and Alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*) populations and their habitats within the transboundary area of Julian Alps, which also includes Triglav National Park (TNP) and Prealpi Giulie Nature Park (PGNP), are ensured by comprehensive and coordinated hunting estates management and by land and natural resources use adapted to the needs of these two species. This management approach is accepted, appreciated and respected by the community and shall be recognised as a model for environmentally, economically and socially accepted wild game species management within a wider Alpine area of Slovenia and Italy. The vision also recognises that other sectoral policies, including those relating to nature conservation, also have a significant impact on both species (for example, protection regimes within TNP and PGNP) and that wildlife management operates within the given legal and policy framework.”

3.2. Themes and Their Evaluation

Main topics that are addressed by the project partners and relevant stakeholders about the Pilot region include:

- transboundary management of the Alpine ibex and chamois species in the SI-IT Pilot Region;
- adapted forest management aimed at preserving and improving ecological connectivity with a specific focus on bird species.

Table 1. Themes and evaluation of themes with objectives and indicators

<p>Theme A. Transboundary management of the Alpine ibex and chamois species in the SI-IT Pilot Region</p>
<p>Chamois (<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>) The chamois has a short head with quite large eyes, straight back, and thin, curved hook-shaped horns (in males they can measure from 22 to 30 cm). The horns in males are more robust, they have a larger diameter, and they are also more divergent with more pronounced hooks. Chamois are diurnal animals. In case of danger they whistle, bleat or make a barking noise. They have a very fine sense of smell and very acute sight and hearing.</p> <p>Animals are extraordinarily agile and able to move even on steep and difficult slopes. They are strong and can move to higher altitudes very quickly. The average lifespan of chamois ranges from 15 to 20 years, but some have reached up to 25.</p> <p>It is impossible to differentiate the sex of individual chamois younger than one year. It is difficult to do so with individuals from one to two years and only when they are older than two years the difference can be easily discerned.</p>

The structure of female body is more slender and less muscular, males, on the other hand, are squatter and squarer, their chest is larger and in general their muscles are more developed. The female neck is thin and long, even the nose appears longer. In males, the neck is wide and short, the muzzle is short and stocky, and especially in the winter their mane is more prominent, while the females are without it.

The chamois is an animal typical of the high mountain areas and can be observed both in the woods and more often on the bare high slopes, above the tree line. This species is widespread throughout the Alps. Like many other animals, they live at high altitudes during the summer, whereas during winter they move to lower regions to look for food. They feed mainly on herbaceous plants, in particular grasses and legumes, avoiding as much as possible to ingest the plants that have a high fibre content.

During winter, they feed primarily on leaves and twigs of shrubs, needles of resinous plants and lichens. In spring and summer, their diet changes to grass blades, leaves and twigs of shrubs.

Chamois eats about 3.2 kg of green fodder per day during six nutrition phases, it reaches sexual maturity after about two and a half years and the breeding season lasts from October to December. The gestation period lasts approximately six months, and usually in March each female individual delivers one calf that suckles mother's milk for approximately six months.

The chamois live in groups consisting of females with calves and few males that remain largely isolated or form small herds.

The main predator for the chamois is the eagle that only preys on the calves.

The chamois is the most characteristic wild animal species of the Alpine world. In summer, it stays in open rocky areas above the forest line, and in winter they descend to forests. In severe winter conditions, they come all the way down to the valleys. In summer, chamois are active in the morning and evening, and in winter their activities are distributed throughout the day. They are social animals; only older individuals are solitary. The natural enemies of adult animals are the wolf and the lynx, while the offspring are

preyed on by the eagle. Many animals die from falls over precipices, in landslides and due to disease. The increasing pressure of seasonal visitation poses a serious threat to their survival as it has a negative impact on the habitat quality. Together with diseases, it represents an increasing impact on chamois populations.

Alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*) The ibex is an animal of noble and proud appearance. It has strong, rather short legs, the bow-shaped horns are large and curved back with many protuberances that grow larger with age. In summer, its coat is thick and rough, yellowish-brown in colour, while their winter coat is darker and less contrasted.

On average, the ibex lives between 18 and 22 years and, for most of the year, it stays above the wood line, on rocky slopes rich with grassy ledges, from 1,600 to 3,200 m above sea level. In winter, it prefers the south-west slopes where the snow cover is often less thick. In spring, on the other hand, it can descend to the valley to graze the first freshly grown grass. It is a herbivore that feeds mainly in the cooler hours of the morning and evening especially on herbaceous plants or less often on lichens, bark and buds. During the warmer months, it can consume 15-20 kg of plants a day, accumulating important fat reserves for the winter period. Like other ungulates, it generally loves salt and minerals that it finds and licks from the rocks.

The month of December marks the mating season for the ibex. The adult male finds the females' herd which, after a gestation period that lasts from 22 to 24 weeks, deliver calves in the beginning of June. Twins are very rare, more often just one kid calf is born. Kid calves stop suckling in autumn but they stay with their mother until the age of three. Alpine ibex is a strong, stocky mountain goat with a greyish coat. It lives on mountain

grasslands above the forest border, in winter, it descends to the forest border. It is extremely nimble on the rocky terrain and can jump up to 2 m from the spot. The Alpine ibex successfully mates with the domestic goat. Males have long, saber-shaped curved horns. Due to the belief that ibex horns and other parts of its body have healing properties, they were almost went extinct in the 16th century. They have only survived in the area of Gran Paradiso in Italy and all individuals living in the Alps today are descendants of these animals. The management regulations and strategies are different on both sides of the border.

A long-term conservation, protection and sustainable management of the chamois and Alpine ibex populations and their habitats within the transboundary area of Julian Alps are ensured by comprehensive and coordinated hunting estates management and by land and natural resources use adapted to the needs of the two species. This management approach is accepted, appreciated and respected by the community and shall be recognised as a model for environmentally, economically and socially accepted wild game species management within a wider Alpine area of Slovenia and Italy.

General objective A

Continuing with long-term conservation, protection and sustainable management of the chamois and Alpine ibex populations and their habitats within the transboundary area of Julian Alps.

Specific objective AA

Identifying most significant differences in current management practice between Italian and Slovenian side that could impact on chamois and Alpine ibex populations and to put efforts towards its harmonisation.

<p><u>Specific objective AB</u></p> <p>Improvement of the species habitat quality by reducing significant human pressures.</p>
<p><u>Specific objective AC</u></p> <p>Establishing regular and effective inspection and control.</p>
<p><u>Specific objective AD</u></p> <p>Continuing with sustainable management of chamois and alpine ibex populations.</p>
<p><u>General objective B</u></p> <p>Improvement in information sharing, cooperation and communication.</p>
<p><u>Specific objective BA</u></p> <p>Establishing and maintaining regular, constant and constructive cooperation and information sharing between competent wildlife managers.</p>
<p><u>General objective C</u></p> <p>Building wildlife management based on quality-assured knowledge.</p>
<p><u>Specific objective CA</u></p> <p>Improvement of knowledge about the chamois and Alpine ibex populations by developing a common methodology regarding relevant data collection and maintenance.</p>
<p><u>Specific objective CB</u></p> <p>Addressing human-wildlife conflicts in transboundary area in a uniform way.</p>
<p><u>General objective D</u></p> <p>Increasing public acceptance.</p>
<p><u>Specific objective DA</u></p> <p>Conducting regular communication with general public in order to promote the main objectives of wild game species management.</p>

Theme B. Forest management to preserve and improve ecological connectivity with a special focus on bird species.

The forest vegetation of the Alpine world is extremely diverse due to its varied relief, geological and edaphic conditions. The project area covers large natural or near-natural areas that protect large-scale ecological processes with characteristic species, and ecosystems that also offer environmental, scientific, educational, recreational and tourism opportunities. The area is covered with forests, which play an important role in ensuring biodiversity and protecting natural values. The forest reserves and protection forests are important for the preservation of ecological connectivity and therefore biodiversity. In addition, the ownership structure has a significant impact on the forests, as well as extent of the forest surface area, intensity of management and changes in forest cover. Changes in the tree composition of forest stands can affect forest biodiversity and increase risks in forest management. The tree composition or its preservation is divided into four classes according to the share of the habitat of foreign tree species in the wood stock, i.e. preserved stands, modified stands, strongly modified stands and altered stands.

Some habitat types of forests are endangered. There is a risk of their extinction, which in turn threatens ecological connectivity. Conflicts arise in multifunctional areas where different interests meet. Forests and ecological connectivity are threatened by spatial interventions, urbanisation etc. Large forest complexes need to be preserved. The existing forest areas and green belts need to be preserved to the greatest extent. Large forest complexes in the forest landscape should not be fragmented, and the existing non-forest meadows and water bodies should be preserved. The implementation of forest management and silvicultural measures in managed forests is hindered by the ownership fragmentation of private forests. Illegal practice is

also critical, e.g. off-road driving. The threat to ecological connectivity is also implementation of interventions that are not time-adjusted to the protection of species.

General objective BA

Continuing with long-term conservation, protection and sustainable management of the forests and forest bird populations and their habitats within the transboundary area of Julian Alps.

Specific objective BAA

The objectives of forest management are implemented through the adopted forest management plans, which include nature protection, conservation of plant and animal species.

Specific objective BAB

The forest area is maintained and should not be fragmented.

3.3. Activities

Table 2. Table with activities, indicators, timeline of implementations and associates (with examples)

Theme A Transboundary management of Alpine ibex and chamois in the SI-IT pilot region																
General objective A Continuing with long-term conservation, protection and sustainable management of the chamois and Alpine ibex populations and their habitats within the transboundary area of Julian Alps.																
Code of activity	Activity	Indicators	Priority	Timeline of implementation										Associates	Country of implementation*	Cost
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10			
<u>Specific objective AA: Identifying most significant differences in current management practices between Italian and Slovenian side that could impact on chamois and Alpine ibex populations and to put efforts towards its harmonisation</u> <u>Indicator for the specific objective AA – Analysis carried out and differences identified, improved management approach</u>																

AA1	Deepening the knowledge concerning legislative and management differences between Italy and Slovenia covering the protection, conservation and sustainable management of chamois and alpine ibex	1	x	x	x	x	x					SFS / TNP, PGNP, hunting associations, local communities, wildlife experts, scientific organisations, NGOs	SI / IT	10,000 EUR / year
AA2	Collecting data and organise an expert meeting to better understand whether the present legal frame can affect existing populations	2			x	x	x	x				SFS / TNP, PGNP, hunting associations, local communities, wildlife experts, scientific organisations, NGOs	SI / IT	5,000 EUR / year

AA3	In Canin (Kanin) area and where possible, reducing the difference in existing management practice by harmonising the management system and incorporating the agreed changes in relevant plans and programmes (annual plans, long-term management plans)	3							x	x	x	x	Responsible ministries / SFS, TNP, PGNP	SI / IT	2,000 EUR / year
<p><u>Specific objective AB: Improvement of the species habitat quality by reducing significant human pressures</u></p> <p><u>Indicator for the specific objective AB – Hectares of improved key habitats with reduced human pressures</u></p>															

AB1	Identifying key habitats for both species and excluding or at least reducing negative human impacts, primarily in areas of tourism, sport and recreation, by implementing "quiet zones" in hunting districts as well	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				SFS / TNP, PGNP, Region FVG, hunting associations, local communities, wildlife experts, scientific organisations, NGOs, tourism sector	SI / IT	20.000 EUR / year
<p><u>Specific objective AC: Establishing regular and effective inspection and control</u></p> <p><u>Indicator for the specific objective AC – Number of persons / organisations involved</u></p>															
AC1	Formulating a protocol for park rangers, competent inspections and other relevant bodies in order to establish common	3	x	x	x								SFS / TNP, PGNP, Region FVG, hunting associations, local communities, scientific and management organisations	SI / IT	2,000 EUR / year

	and effective inspection															
AC2	Coordinating common activities regarding regular field data collection by using the protocol developed, organising at least one common survey per year, at least in the Canin (Kanin) area	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	SFS / TNP, PGNP, Region FVG, hunting associations, local communities, scientific and management organisations	SI / IT	5,000 EUR / year	
<p><u>Specific objective AD: Continuing with sustainable management of chamois and Alpine ibex populations</u></p> <p><u>Indicator for the specific objective AD – Chamois and Alpine ibex population size, structure and their dynamics</u></p>																
AD1	Analysing the hunting pressure within the last two decades (2000–2018) and to	2	x	x	x								SFS / TNP, PGNP, Region FVG, hunting associations, local communities,	SI / IT	5,000 EUR / year	

	define sustainable annual hunting quotas												scientific and management organisations		
General objective B															
Improvement of information sharing, cooperation and communication.															
<u>Specific objective BA: Establishing and maintaining regular, constant and constructive cooperation and information sharing between competent wildlife managers</u>															
<u>Indicator for the specific objective BA – Communication working group was established</u>															
BA1	Improvement of the existing collaboration between TNP and PGNP management authorities with effective information sharing regarding chamois and Alpine ibex and other wild species and establishing an	1	x	x	x								TNP, PGNP / SFS, hunting associations, Region FVG, Carabinieri Forestali (2 persons from each entity)	SI / IT	10,000 EUR / year

	operational working group responsible for communication and information sharing															
BA2	Organising regular annual thematic workshops for the employees of the involved stakeholders	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	TNP, PGNP / SFS, hunting associations, Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, Carabinieri Forestali (2 persons from each entity)	SI / IT	1,000 EUR / year	
BA3	Examining options to be able to develop the information system for data storage and exchange and for non-confidential data, enabling public access	2	X	X	X								TNP, PGNP / SFS, Region FVG, hunting associations	SI / IT	5,000 EUR / year	

General objective C															
Building wildlife management based on quality-assured knowledge.															
<u>Specific objective CA: Improvement of knowledge of the chamois and Alpine ibex populations by developing a common methodology regarding relevant data collection and maintenance</u>															
<u>Indicator for the specific objective CA – Developed monitoring protocol</u>															
CA1	Development of common guidelines for collection of data within the transboundary area	1	X	X	X								TNP, PGNP / SFS, hunting associations, scientific organisations	SI / IT	3,000 EUR / year
CA2	Development and maintaining of a common shared database accessible to all relevant stakeholders and uploading of all relevant information to improve	1			X	X	X						TNP, PGNP / SFS, hunting associations	SI / IT	15,000 EUR / year

	knowledge and management efforts																
CA3	Seeking funding opportunities to support science on wildlife management, and to ensure that up-to-date knowledge is disseminated and put to use	2		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	TNP, PGNP / SFS		SI / IT	2,000 EUR / year	
<p><u>Specific objective CB: Addressing human-wildlife conflicts in transboundary area in a uniform way</u></p> <p><u>Indicator for the specific objective CB –</u></p>																	
CB1	Development and coming to an agreement on recommendations for preventative reduction of	2	X	X	X	X	X						TNP, PGNP / SFS, hunting associations, scientific organisations, local communities	SI / IT	2,000 EUR / year		

	human-wildlife conflicts																
CB2	Organising a thematic workshop for wildlife managers	3				X	X	X						SFS / TNP, PGNP, hunting associations	SI / IT		500 EUR / year
General objective D																	
Increasing public acceptance																	
<u>Specific objective DA: Conducting regular communication with general public to promote the main objectives of wild game species management</u>																	
<u>Indicator for the specific objective DA – Results of public opinion surveys</u>																	
DA1	Preparing promotion material and publishing relevant information online	3						X	X	X	X	X		TNP, PGNP / SFS, hunting associations	SI / IT		2,000 EUR / year
DA2	Providing general public with relevant information regarding ecological importance of the species in question	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		SFS / TNP, PGNP, hunting associations	SI / IT		1,000 EUR / year
Theme B Forest management to preserve and improve ecological connectivity with a special focus on bird species.																	

General objective BA															
Continuing with long-term conservation, protection and sustainable management of the forests and forest bird populations and their habitats within the transboundary area of Julian Alps.															
<u>Specific objective BAA: The objectives of forest management are implemented through the adopted forest management plans, which include nature protection, conservation of plant and animal species.</u>															
<u>Indicator for the specific objective BAA – Number of forest management plans with included participatory themes of nature protection, conservation of plant and animal species.</u>															
BAA1	Providing proper scientifically based arguments for the adapted forest management when forest management plans must be developed	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SFS, PGNP, TNP, landowners, Region FVG	SI / IT	5,000 EUR / year
BAA2	Determining key forested areas for the protection of species and habitat types and, where necessary, to adapt or exclude use by human	1	X	X	X	X	X						SFS, PGNP, TNP, landowners. Region FVG	SI / IT	15,000 EUR / year
BAA3	In forests of the transboundary area, examining options for introducing a	2	X	X	X	X	X						SFS, PGNP, TNP, Region FVG, scientific organisations	SI / IT	25,000 EUR / year

	common monitoring approach and starting with field data collection																
Specific objective BAB: The forest area is maintained and should not be fragmented.																	
Indicator for the specific objective BAB – Size of the forest cover.																	
BAB1	Making sure that the size of the forest cover is not changing due to human activities	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SFS, PGNP, TNP, Region FVG, owners	SI / IT	5,000 EUR / year	
BAB2	Examining the impact of increased social function on functionality of forest ecosystems	1	X	X	X	X	X							SFS, PGNP, TNP, Region FVG, owners, scientific organisations	SI / IT	10,000 EUR / year	
Specific objective BAC: The climate changes with extreme events and subsequent adaptation.																	
Indicator for the specific objective BAB – Number of climate adaptive forest management plans																	
BAC1	<u>Preparing climate adaptive forest management plans, in particular with regard to extreme events</u>	2	X	X	X	X	X							SFS, PGNP, TNP, Region FVG, owners	SI / IT	5,000 EUR / year	

BAC2														SFS, PGNP, TNP, owners	SI / IT	
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3.4. Risk, Assumptions and Mitigation Measures

*a maximum of one page

Table 3. Possible risks, impact on implementation of the action plan and mitigations measures

Risk	Likelihood that the risk will occur	Impact of the risk on implementation of the action plan	Mitigation measures
Whatever is achieved locally is not applied at higher levels.	medium	high	Communication of achievements to all levels of governance.
Decision-making process hindered by lack of shared data.	medium	high	Cooperation with relevant institutions limited not only to protected areas' management bodies.
Differences in legislation, different implementation rates between Slovenian and Italian side.	high	high	Continuous communication, harmonisation of legislation and implementation of individual activity.

Inconsistency between different state departments and between areas in the country and insufficient internal transfer of information.	medium	medium	Increased number of events, meetings, workshops where different results, ideas, plans are presented.
Insufficient funds.	medium	high	Obtaining funds from the EU and national funds and projects (e.g., Interreg).

4. Literature

DINALPCONNECT ID Card DinAlpConnect transboundary area Slovenia-Italy - Triglav National Park - Julian Prealps Nature Park

DinAlpConnect (2021). Report on situation analysis of current agricultural and forestry practices affecting EC in Pilot Regions. EU Interreg Adrion and DinAlpConnect project

Act on Forests (Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia RS, No. 30/93, 56/99 - ZON, 67/02, 110/02 - ZGO-1, 115/06 - ORZG40, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13 - ZDavNepr, 17/14, 22/14 - the decision of the Constitutional Court, 24/15, 9/16 - ZGGLRS and 77/16)

Triglav National Park Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 52/10, 46/14 - ZON-C, 60/17 and 82/20)

Nature Conservation Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 96/04 - official consolidated text, 61/06 - ZDru-1, 8/10 - ZSKZ-B, 46/14, 21/18 - ZNOrg, 31/18, 82/20, 3/22 - ZDeb and 105/22 - ZZNŠPP)

Game and Hunting Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 16/04, 120/06 - the decision of the Constitutional Court, 17/08, 46/14 - ZON-C, 31/18, 65/20, 97/20 - corr. and 44/22)

Slovenia Forest Service, Bled Regional Unit, Bled Forest Management Area's Forest Management plans, 2001-2010; 2011-2020

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

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L.R. 23/04/2007 n. 9

L.R. 04/11/2019 n.17

DIRETTIVE PER I PIANI DI GESTIONE DELLE PROPRIETA' FORESTALI

5. Appendices

Appendix 1: Pilot Region ID Card



Appendix 2: Action plan workshop report

Appendix 3: SWOT analysis report

Appendix 4: Short description of GIS analysis of ecological connectivity in the Pilot Region including a map