



# and feasibility of a LIFE project

TIB results from a number of previous projects carried out by the Province of Varese, Cariplo Foundation and LIPU since 2008 to:

- define the ecological network design at local scale and the target species
- identify the critical areas (passageways) and the needs (defragmentation/habitat improvement)
- verify technical and planning feasibility
- identify legislative and planning instruments available

#### LIFE TIB PROJECT

 Concrete actions, monitoring and comunication

•NETWORK
AGREEMENT
Planning and protect



dinating beneficiary

PROVINCIA WARESE





fondazione c a r i p l o





## The governance challenge



Natura 2000 Network 1979 Birds Directive 1992 Habitat Directive



#### **Protected Areas**

1991 Framework Law n. 394 Natura 2000 Network 1997 DPR n. 357 Regulation (now DPR n. 120/2003)



Protected Areas System Regional Parks, Natural Reserves, Local Parks, Natural Monuments 1983 R.Law n. 86 (covering 23,6% of regional land)



Province of Varese Ecological Network Coordinating Land Plan PV 2007

Regional Ecological Network 2008-2009 194 SCI, 66 SPA

Outside SCIs/SPAs and Protected Areas the ecological network hadn't got a prescriptive value over **local planning** and projects



The Network Agreement
A voluntary instrument for the protection of the network











### Towards the Network Agreement

#### **Objectives:**

- Inform stakeholders on the concepts of ecological connection and Natura 2000 network
- Describe the project and its aims
- Communicate the importance of local planning in the protection of biodiversity
- Discuss the crucial value of land use planning
- Define an agreement on the protection of ecological corridors

In February 2011 32 Municipalities, 2 Regional Parks, Province of Varese and the partners LIPU and Cariplo Foundation signed Towards the



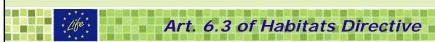


**Network Agreement,** a commitment to respect the **general principle** of protecting areas in the ecological network, avoiding decisions in land use planning that could damage ecological corridors and passageways... while working together to define a **specific regulation** for the ecological network.









In 2013 the 3 Managing Authorities of SCIs and SPAs Province of Varese, Campo dei Fiori Park, Ticino River Valley Park recognised that Application of Art. 6.3 of Habitats Directive (Assesment of effects of plans/projects on sites) is the appropriate legislative instrument to protect Campo dei Fiori – Ticino ecological network, because:

- Campo dei Fiori Ticino ecological corridor connects 13 SCIs, 5 SPAs, 2 Natural Regional Parks, 2 Natural Reserves and has a key role in Natura 2000 network at european scale
- Art. 6.3 applies to new activities foreseen also outside a Natura 2000 site but likely to affect it
- allows a case by case analisys focused on maintaining ecological connections











## Lombardy Region EN

Important changes in Lombardy Region Ecological network concept:

- In 2008 the Lombardy Region Land Plan stated that the Ecological Network is a priority infrastructure
- In 2011 Ecological network became prescriptive over local planning, as stated by R.Law n. 12/2011000









On 12th may 2014 41 Municipalities, together with the Province of Varese, Campo dei Fiori Park, Ticino River Park, and the partners LIPU and Cariplo Fundation, with the support of Lombardy Region, signed the **Network Agreement**, with the commitment to protect the ecological corridor through **local land planning** and the application of art. 6.3 of Habitat Directive.











## LIFE TIB Actions

- **Defragmentation actions** to help animals cross man-made barriers (target species: animals with medium and high vagility): creation of Underpasses for amphibians and small/medium animals, interventions to improve animal passage in waterways.
- Actions to improve environmental quality (target species: animals with low vagility): small wetlands and dry stone walls, planting new Salix alba trees to be managed by pollarding, increase tree necromass in woodland, in order to increase suitable sites for saproxylic fauna
- Actions to fight the spread of invasive exotic species: experimentation with various techniques to remove invasive exotic water plants in the project area, such as Nelumbo nucifera and Ludwigia grandiflora
- Awareness-raising actions and actions aiming to strengthen the integration between land use planning and biodiversity protection needs











