

greenAlps Workshop

“Building up on Alpine Space”

**Capitalization of project results in the region Berchtesgaden-
Salzburg and perspectives for the future**

29 April 2014, Haus der Berge, Berchtesgaden

Documentation



 **Nationalpark
Berchtesgaden**

Berchtesgaden National Park

30 June 2014

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1 Introduction

A stakeholder workshop was organized in the course of the project greenAlps on 29 April 2014 in Berchtesgaden. 23 participants took part in the event (see 6.1 List of Participants). Next to several organizations representing the greenAlps project different sectors of the region were present, e.g. tourism, municipalities, agriculture, protected areas, German armed forces. The Austrian part of the transboundary pilot area was represented by the EuRegio Salzburg – Berchtesgadener Land – Traunstein.

2 Objectives and agenda of the workshop

The workshop was organized as part of Work Package 4 – Governance in Pilot Areas. This Work Package (WP) comprises the analysis of the main achievements and identification of the institutional needs, ecosystem services and good governance processes for a stronger implementation of the project results of ECONNECT and recharge.green achieved for and in the pilot areas. In addition further relevant results from other Alpine Space and other ETC projects (including those from other cooperation spaces) in the field of resource efficiency and ecosystem management are to be considered to create possible synergies.

Against this general background of WP 4 the objective of the stakeholder workshop was to discuss the experiences of completed and current Alpine Space projects like ECONNECT and recharge.green in order to identify gaps and needs and to develop recommendations for the future in respect to biodiversity conservation, connectivity, and ecosystem services in the pilot region. In order to prepare the ground for fruitful discussions during the workshop current initiatives in the pilot region related to the above mentioned topics were presented next to the most important results of completed projects of the past years. In addition the results of WP4 which had been elaborated until the workshop were presented.

Michaela Künzler of Berchtesgaden National Park guided through the agenda of the workshop. The workshop was held in German language with Italian/German translation. After a short introduction round the workshop was opened by Guido Plassmann who represented ALPARC as Lead Partner of the project. In the following the agenda comprised three presentations from representatives of the region focusing on three different topics:

1. Regional objectives and results in completed projects with a focus on ECONNECT and recharge.green (Michaela Vogel, Berchtesgaden National Park)
2. The development of the landscape framework plan and interfaces to completed projects and initiatives in the region (Wolf Steinert, Planning Agency Steinert)
3. Integrated concept for climate protection in the Landkreis Berchtesgadener Land (Manuel Münch, Management of Climate Protection)

Next to the input from the regional level the alpine level was presented by Filippo Favilli (EURAC) who illustrated the intermediate results of the work in WP 4. In addition Karin Svadlenak-Gomez (FIWI Vienna) gave a brief outline of the project recharge.green.

Based on these presentations two moderated discussions took place to collect the ideas from the participants of the workshop and to generate recommendations. More details about

the agenda can be found in 6.1 Agenda of the workshop. The content of the different presentations will be shortly outlined in the next chapter

3 Summary of presentations

3.1 Welcome of the Lead Partner of the project greenAlps

Guido Plassmann gave an overview on the greenAlps project in general. The project greenAlps aims at strengthening the conservation of Alpine biodiversity by identifying the most significant results of ECONNECT, recharge.green and other related projects within the Alpine Space Program 2007-2013. It makes recommendations to integrate these results into current and future regional, national and Europe2020 policies. Corresponding ecosystem services are identified and evaluated for their significance and their valorisation in the pilot regions in the framework of a stakeholder consultation process. The greenAlps project will lead to:

- The identification of transnational needs of cooperation.
- Analysis of the institutional framework contributing to possible synergies between stakeholders.
- Dissemination of policy recommendations for a future oriented nature protection policy in the Alps

Guido Plassmann stressed the need to identify and formulate gaps with regards to nature and biodiversity conservation as well as sustainable development in order to influence policy. Against this background the project greenAlps is aiming at the capitalization of project results to formulate identified needs towards politicians and decision makers. In this respect the concept of ecosystem services has a great potential.

In the end greenAlps will contribute to achieving the following results:

- EU policies and regional approaches towards a successful ecosystem management will be more coherent and ecosystem services at all geographical levels will be recognized as a real value for human life and economic activities.
- Ecological connectivity and the sustainable use of renewable energies are considered as two of the main elements for a successful ecosystem management policy especially in the Alps where the pressure towards natural resources is particularly high.
- The regional level of implementation is considered as a pertinent scale for the development and verification of strategies for the conservation of ecosystems in cooperation and coherence with the European policies.

3.2 Governance in Pilot Areas

Filippo Favili briefly outlined the activities of WP 4 on the level of the pilot areas. In November 2013 a site visit to the pilot area Berchtesgaden-Salzburg took place in order to assess aspects like organization, funding, regional development (concrete actions for connectivity and potential for renewable energies), and needs. The main results of the site

visit can be accessed on the greenAlps website under http://www.greenalps-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/report_site-visit-in-pilot-area-NPB.pdf.

In the following Filippo Favilli gave a definition of ecological connectivity and ecosystem services. Ecological connectivity means the degree to which the landscape facilitates or impedes movement between resources patches. Connectivity metrics fall into three categories:

1. Structural connectivity metrics are based on the physical properties of landscape patches (size, number of patches, average distance to each other).
2. Potential connectivity metrics are based on the landscape structure as well as some basic information about the study organism's dispersal ability such as average dispersal distance
3. Functional connectivity metrics are measured based on the actual movements of individuals between patches. This takes into account the actual number of individuals born at different sites and their mortality during dispersal.

Ecosystem services are the multiple benefits provided by ecosystems to humans thus contributing considerably to human well-being. Usually ecosystem services are structured into the categories provisioning (food, timber), regulating (climate, flood protection), supporting (habitat provision, ecosystem processes), cultural (ecotourism, ethics).

In the course of WP 4 a questionnaire was developed for experts and stakeholder from different areas of work like the academic world, local governments and from the protected area administrations. It showed a lack of knowledge about the concepts of ecological connectivity and ecosystem services. It also showed that EU policies and strategies concerning biodiversity and ecological connectivity are not consistently implemented by different alpine countries.

The next step will be a SWOT analysis. Eventually, the results of the assessment of pilot regions will be fed into the development of recommendations for European policy instruments.

3.3 ECONNECT / recharge.green & Co.

Director Michael Vogel gave a short outline of relevant projects and initiatives of the National Park in the last years. A strong focus was on activities in relation to climate induced changes of the landscape and related processes. Apart from that recreational use was an aspect of great importance for the National Park Administration, also in the transboundary context. Also the application of the concept of ecosystem services was tested. Eight practical examples for the calculation of the ecosystem service values were conducted for different surface types based on the example Berchtesgaden National Park.

Since 2004 Berchtesgaden National Park is actively involved in the general process to restore and improve ecological connectivity in the Alps. Between 2008 and 2011 the National Park initiated a regional process in the transboundary pilot region Berchtesgaden-Salzburg as part of the project ECONNECT.

Four main focus areas were identified with regards to connectivity in the pilot region: the transboundary complex of protected areas (e.g. Berchtesgaden National Park, Nature Park Weißbach), the connection to the North (Alps-Alpine foothills), the connection within the Northern Limestone Alps (West-East), and the connection to the pilot region Hohe Tauern (North-South).

In the course of ECONNECT a thorough situation analysis with regards to connectivity in the pilot region was conducted. It included workshops with representatives of different administrations dealing with biodiversity conservation and spatially related activities. Based on the situation analysis the following four priority topics were identified: revitalization of the river Saletbach, amphibians at Lake Taubensee, extensively utilized grasslands, transboundary exchange on spatial planning. For each of the priority topics exemplary measures were implemented to improve connectivity in the field. By means of the measures different stakeholders were involved from different levels. Altogether the following sectors actively participated in ECONNECT: water management, fisheries, nature conservation, forestry, traffic, spatial planning. Closely linked several awareness raising activities were implemented, like press work, presentations, observation contest, exhibitions.

An important follow-up activity was the conceptualization of a transboundary information offer between the border of Germany and Austria dedicated to ecological connectivity. A recent success is the integrated landscape framework plan which has been jointly elaborated by the municipalities of Berchtesgaden, Bischofswiesen, Marktschellenberg, Ramsau b. Berchtesgaden and Schönau a. Königssee as well as Berchtesgaden National Park. The aspect of connectivity was considered by integrating results of the project ECONNECT into the landscape framework plan.

3.4 Landscape framework plan and interfaces to completed projects and initiatives in the region

Wolf Steinert (Planning Agency Steinert) outlined the process to develop an integrated landscape framework plan for the municipalities of Berchtesgaden, Bischofswiesen, Marktschellenberg, Ramsau b. Berchtesgaden and Schönau a. Königssee. Apart from that he gave a summary of the current status quo of the plan and derived recommendations for the region.

The need for an integrated landscape framework plan was defined by the general characteristics of the region in which also Berchtesgaden National Park is located. The five municipalities share a common region inside of a basin/valley. With regards to infrastructure development there is a limited availability due to the topography. Human activities are concentrated in the valleys leading to increased pressure and conflicting use (e.g. between agriculture and residential areas, tourism and nature conservation).

In the case of this example eventually several positive implications emerged from the described challenges. With regards to topics like mountain rescue, tourism, national park the cooperation between the municipalities and the national park administration was intensive. For the population the decrease of free spaces and effects of urban sprawl and sealing changing the landscape substantially were visible. Instead of stagnation or increasing

development of fronts between the different interest groups a process of cooperation and balancing interests was launched with the integrated landscape framework plan. This development reflects the need for an integrated regional development in which the cooperation of municipalities is in the center in order to apply the win-win-principle instead of letting the self-interest of single municipalities lead the process. This results in a careful dealing with land rather than increasing the land use.

In the frame of the landscape framework plan a common vision for the five municipalities was developed as well as a common planning process. Several aspects like geology, agriculture, water, tourism, nature conservation were integrated. The plan also includes land development plans for each of the communities. One important part of the plan is dedicated to connectivity. Next to specific Bavarian concepts like the Arten- und Biotopschutzprogramm (ABSP, protection programme for species and biotopes) and the Gewässerentwicklungskonzept (GEP, development concept for water bodies) the results of ECONNECT were of special importance. Different connectivity areas were designated in the plan, e.g. for extensive grasslands, rivers, amphibians.

Based on the experiences made during the planning process Wolf Steinert derived the following recommendations and gaps on the regional level:

In general Wolf Steinert encouraged broadening the understanding of the planning process. It should be based on regions rather than on municipalities. Moreover, the regional development of the future should include more participation, comprehensive approaches and linking-up of different concepts (beyond sectors), implementation activities, and the evaluation of the measures implemented.

Field of agriculture

- Guidance for farmers (einzelbetriebliche Beratung) with regards to the two pillars of the Common Agricultural Policy and its national implementation
- Ecological development concept (jointly elaborated by the agricultural administration and Berchtesgaden National Park)
- Development and marketing of typical products
- Establishment of Land Care Association
- Increase opportunities for advanced training

Field of nature conservation

- Develop programme of landscape conservation measures
- Develop a strategy for implementing wildlife corridors to increase acceptance
- Develop manual for construction projects which are not subject to approval
- Analysis and documentation of changes of the landscape
- Mapping of wetlands

Field of forestry

- Implementation of a concept for the restoration of protection forests
- Assessment of geological risks and consideration in urban land use planning

- Develop concept for the implementation of conservation measures in the forest
- Increase regional marketing for forest products

Field of water management

- Assessment and declaration of flood plains
- Implementation of measures of the GEP
- Development and implementation of a common project about flood protection (water management authority, national park, municipalities)
- Develop regional concept for utilisation of hydropower (including exclusion areas)

Field of tourism

- Develop common vision of the five municipalities based on situation analysis
- Increase offers of environmental education and networking between tourists and providers of tourism services
- Consideration of regional construction culture
- Increase possibilities of public transportation
- Haus der Berge as key element for the linking-up of the five municipalities

3.5 Recharge.green - Balancing Alpine energy and nature

Karin Svadlenak-Gomez represented the Research Institute of Wildlife Ecology of the Veterinary University Vienna, Lead Partner of the project recharge.green. She gave a brief outline of the project which is aiming at providing the basis for balancing Alpine renewable energy production and nature conservation. The project is co-funded by the Alpine Space Programme/ERDF with a total budget of 2.7 million €. 16 partners from six countries, among them research institutes, administrations, energy companies are cooperating in the frame of recharge.green. The project started in October 2012 and will be completed in June 2015.

Background of the project is the increasing demand for sustainable sources of energy (climate change mitigation) and economic development. At the same time conservation of ecological connectivity, biodiversity (genes, species, ecosystems) and ecosystem services are of growing importance so that the questions emerge what could be the impact of development of renewable energy on the habitats of animals and plants and how these impacts affect land use and soil quality. Eventually, the main question is how much renewable energy can be reasonably used.

Recharge.green contributes with the following results:

- Assessment of the status quo of Alpine renewable energy production and of potential (with maps)
- Trade-off analysis (renewable energy production vs. biodiversity conservation/ecosystem services)
- Decision-support system for renewable energy development considering ecological trade-offs and economic dimensions

Various methods are tested in different regions whereby a holistical approach is being followed. In different pilot areas the emphasis is on different aspects:

- Woodland biomass vs. biodiversity (Maritime Alps, Triglav)
- Hydropower vs. biodiversity (Maritime Alps, Bavaria, Belluno)
- All forms of RE vs. ecosystem services (Vorarlberg)
- Hydropower & water resource management (Northern French Alps)

The results of recharge.green are also important for greenAlps as many ecosystem services depend on connectivity. In addition in the frame of recharge.green geographically explicit models are being elaborated in order to optimize the setting of bioenergy production plants that include the consideration of biodiversity “hotspots” and other relevant indicators. By this a decision support system is being developed. Its tools are examples that can be applied to any context (proof of concept).

3.6 Integrated concept for climate protection in the Landkreis Berchtesgadener Land

Manuel Münch (Management of Climate Protection) presented the integrated concept for climate protection in the Landkreis Berchtesgaden. It formulates the vision to provide 100% renewable energy in the Landkreis Berchtesgaden until 2030. Five fields of activity and 30 projects have been developed. The concept was officially accepted in 2013 and is currently being implemented.

The five fields of activity are the development of structures for renewable energies, activities in the field of energy consumption of private houses (e.g. restoration of building), the development of renewable energy (e.g. analysis of potential for different techniques), energy management in companies (e.g. energy efficiency), and mobility (e.g. public transport, e-mobility).

Based on this approach a regional added value will be derived as local businesses and manufacturers will be involved in the manifold measures on the regional level which are implementing the concept.

4 Results of exchange and discussion

4.1 Exchange

Before the lunch break a short exchange took place in order to collect ideas and thoughts after the first presentations.

The participants acknowledged the cultural ecosystem services provided by their region – the landscape has a high aesthetical value and offers possibilities for different types of recreational activities (e.g. hiking). This means a great potential for offering sustainable tourism in the region and the need to conserve the ability of the landscape to provide these services. Currently one of the municipalities in Bavaria (Ramsau) is in the process to be designated as “Bergsteigerdorf” (village of mountaineering). This can be a model example on how to conserve ecosystems and at the same time generate value for the regional community in a sustainable way.

In this respect the relevance of hotels and their suppliers (baker, butcher, and restaurants) was stressed. It was considered to be of high importance that more regional products are being used so that a market and a regional cycle for products are sustained and farmers in the region can produce profitably. In this respect also the quality of regional products is important. This topic also relates to the infrastructures which are owned and run by municipalities, e.g. butcheries. They are only profitable if they are being used by regional farmers. It was proposed to develop a regional brand in order to raise the awareness of the importance of regional production and consumption.

Alpine farming was in general considered to be of high relevance for the region. It means not only an important source of income and the production of regional goods in order to sustain regional cycles. The result of alpine farming at the same time contributes to the aesthetical value of the landscape as it creates the typical mosaic of forests and open spaces which make the landscape so interesting for many visitors. In this respect there is a close link to the provisioning ecosystem services, e.g. the fodder for domestic animals in alpine farming and the general ability of the landscape to sustain alpine farming. The participants stressed the need to develop an overall long-term concept for agriculture as a guiding principle for the region.

In this respect it was considered to be of special importance to develop common strategies with different sectors so that the needs of as many stakeholders as possible are considered. In this respect also the transboundary aspect is important. In order to cooperate a common understanding of terms and definitions is important too.

4.2 Discussion

An integrated discussion took place after all presentations had been held. Unfortunately, a time delay lead to the fact that only about 30 minutes were left for the discussion before several participants had to leave. Some of the participants had to leave even earlier and could not attend the discussion at all. Therefore this documentation comprises not only the results discussed during the workshop but also reflects individual feedback which has been contributed by email and/or collected on paper during the workshop.

Based on the results of the previous discussion the following concrete recommendations have been developed during the integrated discussion:

Regional development and creation of a regional brand as exemplary measure

The topic of regional development as it was described by Wolf Steinert in his presentation was picked up. It was stressed that it comprises a comprehensive and cross-sectoral process. It covers the further development of aspects outlined in the landscape framework plan and especially questions related to connectivity and biodiversity in general. An institution/organization is needed to keep the process going. For this purpose an association could be established.

One concrete idea under the topic regional development was the creation of a regional brand for regional products related to tourism and agriculture. This proposal comprised also awareness raising activities, e.g. to increase the understanding of the local population and

different stakeholders how the consumption of regional products relate to the reality of farmers in the region and which impacts on the landscape are related with it. It was recommended to make use of creative methods.

Apart from activities to increase the consciousness in the population it was suggested to undertake an analysis of existing problems and challenges related to the creation of a brand. Based on this analysis concrete activities could be planned and implemented.

It was proposed to involve the following stakeholders in the process: municipalities, local population, Biosphere Reserve Region, National Park Administration. The concept of regional development in this broader sense could be the bracket for several of the later mentioned activities.

Exchange and networking of different stakeholders

It was suggested to make some efforts to bring together stakeholders from different sectors, like agriculture, gastronomy, hoteliers, business development, skilled crafts and trades.

It was proposed to involve more actively different sectors in current initiatives. In order to raise interest and foster increased participation it was stressed that common topics need to be identified. At the same time also the concerns behind activities should be formulated more precisely and specific so that the relevance of different topics becomes more obvious.

Future Berchtesgadener Land as platform for exchange

In the administrative district of Berchtesgadener Land (which at the same time is identical with the boundaries of the Biosphere Reserve) are currently several activities ongoing which might offer possibilities to bring together the different stakeholders in the region. A series of workshops is to be held in the next months which will cover different topics like tourism, agriculture, nature conservation, climate change, connectivity, ecosystem services. The results of the current workshop will be integrated into the workshop series.

Agriculture and alpine farming

In the region alpine farming is of great importance. With respect to the contribution of agriculture to nature and biodiversity conservation it was suggested to intensify the guidance for farmers (einzelbetriebliche Beratung). This activity could increase the awareness of farmers how they can contribute to biodiversity conservation and connectivity and may lead to increased activities in this respect.

Apart from that it was stressed that alpine farming plays an important role for the conservation of the typical cultural landscapes in the region. Thus it substantially contributes to biodiversity conservation and to maintaining the landscape which is of high value for tourism activities. This contribution needs to be acknowledged, e.g. by the instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU. At the same time more scientific research is necessary in order to increase the knowledge about the interactive effects between different management practices and biodiversity.

A “Landschaftspflegeverband” (Land Care Association) could be a valuable institution in this respect and the establishment in the region was recommended by the participants of the workshop.

Tourism

Tourism is of high importance for the region. It is mainly based on the biodiversity of the region which also means that this basis has to be preserved. At the same possibilities for experiencing nature are needed in order to create tourism offers. A close cooperation is necessary in order to balance different demands and develop integrated concepts. Also from the perspective of tourism a regional brand can be useful.

In this respect also increased transboundary cooperation can be valuable, e.g. by developing offers which bring together the Haus der Berge (Berchtesgaden) and the Haus der Natur (Salzburg) to create a complementary aspect of providing additional information and knowledge next to experiencing nature in reality.

Climate Protection

It was suggested to exemplarily test objectives of the climate protection concept on the regional level. There are several examples existent in which the conflict between conservation of biodiversity and connectivity on the one hand and energy production on the other hand is obvious and unsolved (e.g. hydro power plants along the river Salzach). Here a best practice demonstrating ways to balance different interests and to consider topics like connectivity and biodiversity when producing renewable energy are needed.

Transboundary cooperation

It was stressed that the region has a strong transboundary character. This needs to be reflected in cooperation. It is important to keep up and intensify transboundary cooperation like during the project ECONNECT. This aspect is of particular importance for most of the topics mentioned above. In this respect it was considered very important to keep alive personal contacts. Personal contacts unfold positive impacts for the planning and implementation of common projects.

How can regions contribute to the EU?

It was stressed that the regions need to take up the topics of the EU and become active in order to actively contribute to the EU and make it become alive. At the same time it is important for the regions that the EU considers topics and challenges on the regional level. For the regional level the concrete implementation of activities is most important. Funding is needed for this so that the support from the programme level is of great importance.

5 Conclusion

The workshop showed that most of the stakeholders are aware of the ecosystem services which are provided by the ecosystems in their region even though they are not always mentioning them explicitly. Also the concept of connectivity was picked up several times

during the workshop. The landscape framework plan for the Alpine park Berchtesgaden is an example that the results of projects of the Alpine Space Programme are incorporated in current regional processes. Several gaps and recommendations have been identified for the future of the region giving valuable hints for the further programming of European Funds.

6 Appendix

6.1 List of Participants

Name	Institution
De Bortoli, Isidoro	EURAC Research
Favilli, Filippo	EURAC Research
Gschoßmann, Herbert	Mayor of Municipality of Ramsau
Heinrichs, Anne Katrin	External consultant
Hohmann, Bernhard	Planning Agency Steinert
Köhl, Stephan	Tourism Berchtesgadener Land
Kohler, Yann	ALPARC
Künzl, Michaela	Berchtesgaden National Park
Lichtmanegger, Franz	Mountain Hotel Rehlegg
Loreth, Peter Dr.	Biosphere Region Berchtesgadener Land
Maltan, Beppo	German Alpine Association
Münch, Manuel	Landkreis Berchtesgadener Land
Nitsch, Christoph	Kalkalpen National Park
Oeggl, Bernhard	Municipality of Bischofswiesen
Plassmann, Guido	ALPARC
Rasp, Franz	Mayor of Municipality of Berchtesgaden
Rubach, Steffen	EuRegio Salzburg-BGL-Traunstein
Stein, Patrick	German Armed Forces
Steiner, Wolf	Planning Agency Steinert
Stöberl, Maria	Association of Holders of Forestry Rights
Stöcklein, Bernd	University Weihenstephan-Triesdorf
Svadlenak-Gomez, Karin	Research Institute of Wildlife Ecology
Vogel, Michael	Berchtesgaden National Park

6.2 Agenda

10.00 – 10.15 **Welcome by Lead Partner of the project greenAlps (Guido Plassmann/ALPARC)**

Overview of the project on alpine level

10:15 – 10.45	<p>Intermediate results of the project greenAlp (Filippo Favilli/ EURAC)</p> <p>Results of visit in pilot regions Presentation of online survey Conclusion for future projects</p>
10.45 – 11.15	<p>ECONNECT / recharge.green & Co.” (Michael Vogel/National Park Berchtesgaden)</p> <p>Regional objectives of the project greenAlps Objectives of the project Results in completed projects and their relevance for the region with a focus on ECONNECT</p>
11.15 – 12.00	<p>The landscape framework plan for the Alpine park Berchtesgaden (Wolf Steinert/Planning agency Steinert)</p> <p>Background Intermediate results Consideration of ecological connectivity and integration of ECONNECT results into the current planning Identification of gaps and recommendations for further activities</p>
12.00 – 12.30	Discussion / Exchange of experiences
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch break
13.30 – 13.45	<p>The alpine project recharge.green (Karin Svadlenak-Gomez/Research Institute of Wildlife Ecology)</p> <p>Project aims Intermediate results</p>
13.45 – 14.30	<p>Integrated concept for climate protection for the Landkreis Berchtesgadener Land (Manuel Münch/Management for climate protection BGL)</p> <p>Aims for the Landkreis Berchtesgadener Land Current activities and objectives</p> <p>Future fields of activity</p>
14.30 – 16.00	<p>Recommendations for future project activities (Anne Katrin Heinrichs/Consultant)</p> <p>Moderated Discussion</p>