



ENTE PARCO NAZIONALE DELLA SILA

DELIBERAZIONE DEL CONSIGLIO DIRETTIVO

N° 07 in data 27 gennaio 2021

Oggetto:	Adesione e sostegno al progetto “LIFE PolliNetWork Active network of citizens and stakeholders to improve the management of wild pollinators for nature and people - LIFE20 GIE/IT/001074”, presentato dal WWF Italia in qualità di Capofila.
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L'anno **duemilaventuno**, addì **ventisette** del mese di **gennaio**, alle ore **12:55** presso la sede legale e amministrativa dell'Ente, sita in Loricca di San Giovanni in Fiore, via Nazionale, previa convocazione del Presidente, si è riunito il Consiglio Direttivo.

Dei componenti sono presenti di persona n. 02 e, in seduta telematica ai sensi del Decreto Legge 17 marzo 2020, n. 18 cosiddetto “Cura Italia”, n. 03 della cui identità si è certi e assenti, sebbene invitati, n. 1 come risulta qui di seguito:

CONSIGLIO DIRETTIVO		PRESENTE	ASSENTE
Dott. Francesco CURCIO	<i>Presidente</i>	X (in sede)	
Sig. Mauro TRIPEPI	<i>Consigliere</i>	X (in seduta telematica)	
Dott. Roberto SANNINO	<i>Consigliere</i>		X
Sig. Domenico GALLELLI	<i>Consigliere</i>	X (in sede)	
Dr. Giovanni PIRILLO	<i>Consigliere</i>	X (in seduta telematica)	
Dott. Gaetano OSSO	<i>Consigliere</i>	X (in seduta telematica)	
Assegnati n. 6	Totale N° 6	5	1
In carica n. 6	Totale N° 6		

COLLEGIO STAORDINARIO DEI REVISORI DEI CONTI		Presente	Assente
<i>Dott. Alberto Mallamace</i>	<i>Presidente</i>		X
<i>Dott. Luigi Matteo Ingrassio</i>	<i>Componente</i>		X
<i>Dott. Giovanbattista Pistone</i>	<i>Componente</i>		X

Presiede il dott. Francesco CURCIO, nella sua qualità di Presidente dell'Ente.

Funge da segretario il Direttore f.f., ing. Domenico Cerminara.

Verbalizza il Funzionario dell'Ente, dott.ssa Barbara Carelli.

Il Presidente, accertata la presenza del numero legale, dichiara aperta la discussione sull'argomento in oggetto, regolarmente iscritto all'ordine del giorno.

IL CONSIGLIO DIRETTIVO

VISTA la legge 6 dicembre 1991, n°394 “Legge quadro sulle aree protette” e successive modificazioni ed integrazioni;

VISTO il D.P.R. 14 novembre 2002 pubblicato sulla Gazzetta Ufficiale n°63 del 17 marzo 2003, recante l’istituzione del Parco Nazionale della Sila e dell’Ente Parco;

VISTO, il Decreto del Ministro dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare DEC/MIN/303 del 23.11.2018, trasmesso dalla Direzione Generale per la Protezione della Natura e del Mare con nota prot. 0027259 del 23.11.2018, concernente la nomina del Commissario Straordinario dell’Ente Parco Nazionale della Sila dott. Francesco Curcio per sei mesi con decorrenza 24.11.2018, successivamente prorogato;

VISTO altresì il Decreto del Ministro dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare n. 231 del 07.08.2019, trasmesso dalla Direzione Generale per la Protezione della Natura e del Mare con nota prot. 0020268 del 08.08.2019 ed in atti d’ufficio al prot. n. 6021 del 09.08.2019, con il quale il dott. Francesco Curcio è stato nominato Presidente dell’Ente per la durata di anni cinque, con decorrenza dalla data di nomina del Consiglio Direttivo dell’Ente Parco Nazionale della Sila;

VISTO in merito il Decreto del Ministro dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare n. 026 del 04.02.2020, trasmesso dalla Direzione Generale per il Patrimonio Naturalistico con nota prot. 002199 del 05.02.2020, agli atti d’ufficio prot. n. 730 del 06.02.2020, con il quale Signor Ministro dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare ha provveduto a nominare i Sig.ri Componenti del Consiglio Direttivo dell’Ente Parco Nazionale della Sila, per la durata di anni cinque, con decorrenza dal 04.02.2020;

RICHIAMATA la Deliberazione del Commissario Straordinario dell’Ente n. 23 del 10.12.2019, con la quale è stato conferito l’incarico di Direttore facente funzioni per compiti specifici non prevalenti, al funzionario dell’Ente ing. Domenico Cerminara, dipendente con contratto a tempo pieno ed indeterminato inquadrato nell’area C, posizione economica C3, CCNL relativo al Personale non dirigente del comparto “Funzioni centrali”, a decorrere dal 01.01.2020 e fino al 30.06.2020;

RICHIAMATA la Deliberazione del Consiglio Direttivo n. 13 del 30.06.2020 con la quale si è stabilito di prorogare l’incarico di Direttore FF per compiti specifici non prevalenti, al funzionario dell’Ente ing. Domenico Cerminara, senza soluzione di continuità fino al 31.12.2020;

RICHIAMATA la Deliberazione del Consiglio Direttivo n. 27 del 21.12.2020 con la quale si è stabilito di prorogare l’incarico di Direttore FF per compiti specifici non prevalenti, al funzionario dell’Ente ing. Domenico Cerminara, senza soluzione di continuità fino al 30.06.2021;

VISTO il Bilancio di Previsione per l’esercizio finanziario 2021, adottato con Deliberazione del Consiglio Direttivo n. 25 del 31.10.2020, con parere favorevole dei Revisori dei Conti in atti al prot. dell’Ente Parco n. 8937 del 30.10.2020, per il quale è stato autorizzato dal Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del territorio e del Mare l’esercizio provvisorio, ai sensi dell’art.23 c.1 del D.P.R. n.97/2003,

con nota prot. n. MATTM n.0002411 del 12.01.2021, acquisita agli atti dell'Ente a prot. n.213 del 13.01.2021;

VISTA la nota in data 20.01.2021, acquisita in atti dell'Ente in pari data al prot. n° 449, con la quale il Consigliere dell'Ente dott. Roberto Sannino ha richiesto al Presidente di inserire all'ordine del giorno la trattazione dell'argomento oggetto della presente Deliberazione, consistente nella proposta di adesione, senza oneri per l'Ente, al progetto “*LIFE PolliNetWork Active network of citizens and stakeholders to improve the management of wild pollinators for nature and people - LIFE20 GIE/IT/001074*”, presentato dal WWF Italia in qualità di Capofila e soggetto coordinatore e con il MATTM come soggetto finanziatore (**allegato 1**);

CONSIDERATO che il Parco Nazionale della Sila:

- ha tra le proprie finalità statutarie ed istitutive quella di tutelare la biodiversità e promuovere azioni di conservazione ambientale ed una più razionale gestione del territorio;
- è stato accreditato dalla Regione Calabria quale Centro INFEA (Informazione, Formazione ed Educazione Ambientale);
- è detentore della Carta Europea del Turismo Sostenibile (C.E.T.S.), da intendersi come un valore aggiunto per la politica di indirizzo verso uno sviluppo economico di attività che non siano impattanti su quella che è la risorsa primaria di un Parco, l'ambiente ed i suoi endemismi;
- ha ottenuto il riconoscimento quale 10^a Riserva della Biosfera italiana nella Rete Mondiale dei siti di eccellenza dell'Unesco, avvenuto nel corso della 26^a sessione del Consiglio Internazionale di Coordinamento del Programma MAB che si è tenuta a Jönköping in Svezia (giugno 2014);

CONSIDERATO che la “*promozione di attività di educazione, di formazione e di ricerca scientifica, anche interdisciplinare, nonché di attività ricreative compatibili*” rientra esplicitamente tra le finalità perseguite dalle Aree Protette italiane ai sensi della Legge Quadro sulle Aree protette n° 394 del 06.12.1991 e ss.mm. e ii.;

RILEVATO che la tematica del progetto è in linea con il recente coinvolgimento dei Parchi nazionali nel progetto europeo *Butterfly Monitoring Scheme* (info al link <https://butterfly-monitoring.net/it/benvenuto>), al quale il PN Sila ha aderito volontariamente nell'estate del 2019 e del quale ha ospitato il primo workshop italiano (**allegato 2**).

CONSIDERATO che, in caso di finanziamento da parte della Commissione Europea, il progetto *PolliNetWork* si affiancherebbe alle attività già avviate dai parchi a favore degli impollinatori, incrementando la rete dei transetti permanenti;

RITENUTO utile ed opportuno, per quanto sopra, aderire e sostenere, collaborando alle attività di informazione e comunicazione rivolte al pubblico e per l'attivazione dei cittadini come volontari nelle diverse azioni del progetto e contribuendo alla disseminazione dei risultati, progetto “*LIFE PolliNetWork Active network of citizens and stakeholders to improve the management of wild pollinators for nature and people - LIFE20 GIE/IT/001074*”, presentato dal WWF Italia in qualità di Capofila e soggetto coordinatore;

RITENUTO di approvare, conseguentemente, la lettera di adesione all'uopo predisposta (**allegato 3**);

PRESO ATTO che il MATTM – Direzione Generale per la Protezione della Natura e del Mare, con nota circolare prot. n° 10692 del 27/05/2014, ha fornito agli Enti Parco ulteriori indicazioni in materia di separazione tra funzioni di indirizzo e programmazione ed attività di gestione, confermate dalla Corte dei conti nella Determinazione n. 49/2011;

Con votazione favorevole unanime resa in forma palese.

DELIBERA

- **DI RICHIAMARE** la premessa narrativa quale parte integrante e sostanziale del presente provvedimento;
- **DI DICHIARARE** la propria adesione e sostegno al progetto “*LIFE PolliNetWork Active network of citizens and stakeholders to improve the management of wild pollinators for nature and people - LIFE20 GIE/IT/001074*”, presentato dal WWF Italia in qualità di capofila, manifestando il proprio interesse a collaborare per la migliore realizzazione delle attività del progetto, riassunte nel progetto preliminare, già approvato dalla Commissione Europea (**allegato 1**);
- **DI APPROVARE** la lettera di adesione all'uopo predisposta (**allegato 3**), dando mandato al Presidente di procedere alla sottoscrizione della stessa;
- **DI DARE ATTO** che il presente atto non comporta spese;
- **DI DICHIARARE** la presente Deliberazione immediatamente eseguibile ai sensi dell'articolo 21-quater della legge n. 241/90, stante l'imminente scadenza dei termini di presentazione dei progetti, fissata per il prossimo 15.02.2021;
- **DI DEMANDARE**, altresì, al Direttore facente funzioni dell'Ente l'adozione degli atti di gestione connessi e conseguenti.

Letto, approvato e sottoscritto

Il Direttore f.f.

(ing. Domenico Cerminara)

Il Presidente

(dott. Francesco Curcio)

Il Verbalizzante

(dott.ssa Barbara Carelli)

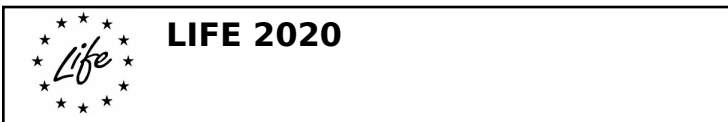




CONCEPT NOTE

LIFE Environmental Governance and Information

TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS



FOR ADMINISTRATION USE ONLY

LIFE20 GIE/IT/001074

LIFE Environmental Governance and Information project application

Language of the proposal:

English (en)

Project title:

Active network of citizens and stakeholders to improve the management of wild pollinators for nature and people

Project acronym:

LIFE PolliNetWork

The project will be implemented in the following Member State(s) and Region(s) or other countries:

Croatia	All regions
Italy	All regions
Romania	All regions
Spain	All regions

Expected start date: 01/09/2021

Expected end date: 31/08/2025

LIST OF BENEFICIARIES

Name of the **coordinating** beneficiary: WWF ITALIA ONLUS

SECTOR

Information, communication and awareness raising campaigns in line with the priorities of the 7th Environment Action Programme

Coordinating Beneficiary Profile Information

Legal Name	WWF ITALIA ONLUS		
Short Name	WWF ITALIA	Legal Status	
VAT No	IT02121111005	Public body	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal Registration	321/83	Private commercial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Registration Date	10/06/1983	Private non- commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pic Number	972786423		
Legal entity is SME	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Employee number			

Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary

Street Name and No	Via Po 25/C		
Post Code	00198	PO Box	
Town / City	Rome		
Member State	Italy		

Coordinating Beneficiary contact person information

Title	Mr.	Function	Senior Biodiversity Specialist
Surname	Ferroni		
First Name	Franco		
E-mail address	f.ferroni@wwf.it		
Department /	Conservation Department		
Street Name and No	Via Po 25/C		
Post Code	00198	PO Box	
Town / City	Rome		
Member State	Italy		
Telephone No	390684497386	Fax No	390684497365

Website of the Coordinating Beneficiary

Website	http://www.wwf.it
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Brief description of the Coordinating Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the

WWF Italia Onlus is an Italian environment protection organization based in Rome, whose aim is to "stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature" therefore implementing a number of actions for the protection of threatened environments and the conservation of endangered species. Founded in 1966, WWF Italia counts nowadays about 300.000 supporters and 70 employees and has an annual turnover of about 9 million Euros.

The Association funds come primarily from membership dues and donations, as well as from private companies. As far as concern conservation projects, funds come mainly from institutions such as the European Union and the Ministry of Environment, which leave to WWF the responsibility for the management and implementation of the specific projects.

WWF Italia specific areas of intervention are nature conservation, legal defence of the environment and of species at risk, establishment and management of public and private protected areas, education and public awareness raising on environmental issues. Furthermore, the Association supports WWF conservation projects throughout the world.

WWF Italia is engaged in projects on pollinator's protection, such as "BEE SAFE: Salviamo le api e gli altri impollinatori" co-financed by the Italian Ministry of Environment and "BEE SAFE: Oasi amica delle api" thanks to the contribution of Conad (https://www.wwf.it/bee_safe.cfm) and "Diamo una casa alle api" with the contribution of Intesa Sanpaolo (<https://www.forfunding.intesasanpaolo.com/DonationPlatform-ISP/nav/progetto/wwf-diamo-una-casa-alle-api>) and. Moreover, WWF Italia has recently been involved in the following LIFE projects: LIFE19 GIE/BG/000846 SWIPE, LIFE18 NAT/GR/000768 ARCPROM, LIFE 15

NAT/HR/000997 EUROTURTLES, LIFE 14 IPE/IT/000018 GESTIRE 2020, LIFE 14 NAT/IT/001017 ConRaSi, LIFE 11 NAT/IT/000069 MEDWOLF, LIFE11 ENV/IT/168 MGN.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT (To be completed in English)**Environmental problem targeted**

In Europe, at least 40% of wild Apoidea are threatened with extinction and 30% of butterflies have been in decline for at least 30 years (Red Lists of European bees and of European butterflies). The IUCN conservation status has been assessed only for butterflies and some wild bees. More than 50% of bees are Data Deficient. National Red Lists for bees are missing in many southern countries, including Croatia and Spain. The first Red List for European hoverflies will be ready only by 2021.

This situation is alarming because pollinators are integral part of healthy ecosystems and provide a fundamental ecosystem service (it is estimated that 84% of EU crop species and 78% of wildflower species rely on insect pollination) valued in more than € 15 billion/year in the EU alone (Gallai et al, 2009). The main threats indicated in the first IPBES world report on pollinators are all due to human activities and include land-use change, intensive agriculture and pesticides, environmental pollution, invasive alien species, pathogens, and climate change (IPBES, 2016; Grab et al, 2019).

The Commission's Communication COM(2018) 395 final "*EU pollinator initiative*" highlights that public attention has been mostly focused on the loss of honeybees populations, but not on the decline of wild pollinators, including wild bees, hoverflies and butterflies. Their decrease is closely related to the lack of knowledge of their threats and the importance of the ecosystem services they provide, leading to a paucity in public and private strategies, projects and concrete conservation actions. Thus, raising awareness and changing the behaviour of citizens, private sector and public bodies is a priority to tackle pollinators decline.

Specifically, there is a lack of:

I.a: data on distribution and trends of pollinator populations, especially for wild bees and hoverflies, and butterflies in some area

I.b: standardization, dissemination, and data sharing about pollinators in Europe

II.a: perception of the pollinators' presence, role and threats

II.b: knowledge of the role of butterflies and hoverflies in pollination among the public and decision-makers

III.a: direct involvement of citizens, teachers, students, farmers, and professionals in awareness-raising and concrete actions to safeguard pollinators

III.b: involvement of large private sector companies

III.c: connection between researchers, citizens, stakeholders and decision-makers

IV.a: homogeneous and cross-sector regulatory instruments at national and municipal level

IV.b. knowledge about European environmental legislation for the conservation of pollinators

The critical situation in several EU countries is also described in '*Pollinator Initiatives in EU Member States: Success Factors and Gaps*' published by IEEP. Italy, Greece and Romania were reported to lack until 2017: a) National Pollinators Plans or initiatives, b) public-private partnerships for pollinators, c) pollinator-friendly management of public green spaces and infrastructure networks. Instead, Spain drafted a National Action Plan for Pollinators (still not adopted), whereas Italy and Spain adopted measures to implement a National Action Plan for the sustainable use of pesticides/phytosanitary products. In some countries, citizen-based monitoring transects compliant with the European Butterflies Monitoring Scheme (EBMS) have been started, but monitoring activities for wild bees and

hoverflies are still lacking, as well as a European database on Pollinator Monitor Scheme. To our knowledge, in Italy, Spain, Croatia and Romania there are a few examples of wild pollinators demonstration areas and there is a scarcity of awareness-raising activities on pollinators aimed to the general public, teachers, students and professionals, beside a lack of educational and communication materials and tools. The recent report from the European Court of Auditors highlights that the EU still lacks necessary tools and policy instruments to address the threats to pollinators, requiring more specific and integrated actions.

A few past and ongoing LIFE projects on pollinators (LIFE UrbanBees, LIFE PollinAction and LIFE 4 Pollinators) tried to tackle some of these problems. Exploiting possible synergies (also with STEP, ABLE and H2020 ProGIREG projects), the proposed "LIFE PolliNetWork" project aims to complement those actions and provide new interventions to face the pollinators decline in the EU.

Project objectives

The overall objective of LIFE "PolliNetWork" is to raise awareness and establish a synergic network of citizens, experts, farmers, private companies, NGOs, road managers, protected areas and relevant public authorities, to improve the management of wild pollinators with durable results in four southern member states: Italy, Spain, Croatia and Romania. This builds on the 7th European Environment Plan (Priority Objective 5)^[1] and the "EU pollinator initiative", which highlight the need to involve also citizens, NGOs and private companies as active data collectors and promoters of pollinator conservation actions.

The four project's objectives (1-4) are based on the three priorities (I-III) set by the 'EU pollinator initiative':

Priority I: Improving knowledge on pollinators decline, distribution and trend (see problems: I.a,b; II.a,b; III.c) -> Objective 1: establish a permanent monitoring network for butterflies, wild bees and hoverflies to increase the availability of data by enhancing the "European Butterfly Monitoring

Scheme" (EBMS) transects, that will be also adapted for wild bees and hoverflies, based on the ongoing design of the European Pollinator Monitoring Scheme.

Priority II: Tackling the causes of pollinator decline (see problems: II.a,b; III.a,b) -> Objective 2: Establish and promote pollinator demonstration areas in urban, agricultural and natural landscapes (sown with pollinators plants, restored natural elements and artificial nests where needed) and pollinator-friendly roadside verges, in order to provide suitable habitats, reduce threats (e.g. use of pesticides along roads) and increase connectivity.

Priority II: Tackling the causes of pollinator decline (see problems: IV.a,b) -> Objective 3: Involve stakeholders in the process to design guidelines for: i) Pollinator National Action Plans; ii) municipal plans or management standards for public and private green areas, iii) roadside maintenance for pollinators, plus iv) assessing the effectiveness of CAP and Pesticides Directive for pollinators.

Priority III: Raising awareness, engaging society at large and promoting collaborations (see problems: II.a,b; III.a,b,c; IV.b) -> Objective 4: Increase knowledge and awareness of key target groups: citizens, teachers and students, farmers, NGOs, road companies, municipalities, public and private green areas managers, protected areas managers.

^[1] Improving the Knowledge Bases and Scientific Basis of EU Environmental Policy

Actions and means involved

Project actions are planned to reach the project objectives in a cross-cutting and collaborative fashion, thanks to a rich panel of partners, ranging from universities to NGOs, world-leading private food companies (Barilla), national road managers, public and private protected areas, with the support of relevant authorities (Ministries of the Environment in Italy and Croatia, Ministry of Agriculture in Italy) and the strong involvement of citizens and stakeholders (e.g. farmers).

The project will take place in three types of landscapes with different threats and opportunities for pollinators (urban, agricultural and natural protected areas), in four EU countries (Italy, Spain, Croatia and Romania), based on a common approach ensured by the coordinating beneficiary, but with

country-specific focuses.

Preparatory actions will provide the detailed background needed to ensure the efficacy of the implementation actions, starting from a **stakeholder analysis** (A.1) and a **communication plan** (A.2), **analysing relevant CAP and Pesticides Directive implementation measures** at national level in project countries (A.3, A.5), and **good practices for pollinators** throughout EU and cutting-edge non-EU countries (A.4).

The first key **implementing action** (B.1) is the set-up of a **pollinator-monitoring network** of transects based on citizen science to fill information gaps while sensitising a number of volunteers. This will be done by extending the European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme with at least **60 new permanent transects** in **urban, agricultural and natural protected areas**, while developing methodologies to exploit them also to monitor **wild bees** and **hoverflies**. This action, coordinated by Universities of Torino and Bologna in accordance with the **EU Pollinator Monitoring Scheme**, will concur to Objectives 1 and 4.

In addition (action B.2), **at least 50 demonstration areas for pollinators** in cities, farms and natural protected areas will provide suitable connection habitat and host awareness-raising and educational activities, concurring to Objectives 2 and 4. This action will be coordinated by Barilla, exploiting its wide network of farmers that will be directly involved, and will be replicated in other countries (Slovenia and Serbia) in action B.8.

Given the importance of effective management measures, in action B.3 we will set up participated processes with stakeholders to draft detailed **guidelines for i) National Action Plans for Pollinators** and ii) **pollinator-friendly municipal plans** for the management of public and private green areas, all integrated with the relevant legislation (e.g. EU Pesticides Directive) to implement the objectives of EU Pollinator Initiative, Biodiversity Strategy and "Farm to Fork" strategy. In addition, we will analyse iii) **the effectiveness of the CAP measures to protect pollinators and relevant financial resources**. This action, coordinated by ISPRA, will exploit the existing references (e.g. Spanish Action Plan draft) and support of relevant bodies (e.g. Ministries) to be adopted and replicated in other project countries, concurring to Objectives 3 and 4.

Given the role of linear infrastructures as either ecological barriers or potential corridors, a unique action (B.4) will define a **technical protocol for the maintenance of roadside green verges** to safeguard pollinators, e.g. by reducing the use of chemical herbicides and creating suitable habitat. The protocol will be tested in at least **2 pilot sites** in Italy and **5** in Croatia, by the respective national road authorities, concurring to Objectives 2, 3 and 4.

Other actions will be carried out to **increase awareness** and promote a positive attitude change in key target groups through **training and information**, namely **citizens** (action B.5, linked to B.1 and B.2), **teachers and students** (also with e-learning tools, B.6) and particularly **managers of green urban areas, farms, and natural protected areas** (B.7), concurring to Objective 4.

A robust **replication and transfer plan**, will be detailed in action B.8, based upon connections between actions, partners, stakeholders, and countries (with replication activities for action B.2 foreseen by WWF Adria also in Slovenia and a non-EU country, Serbia), thanks to the national and international connection of the partners and exploiting an **e-learning platform**.

C actions will monitor the success of the project on all the target levels: communication, dissemination, awareness-raising (C.1) and economic-benefits (C.2) KPIs.

D actions will foster the promotion of results with classical project dissemination tools (Web Site, Notice Board, Layman's Report, media work, newsletter, conferences and relevant events) and also strengthen the project's networking approach.

Finally, **E actions** will provide the necessary **coordination** throughout the project with regular calls, a Coordination Room and a Stakeholder Room (E.1), plus ensuring the **replicability and post-LIFE activities** (After-LIFE Plan and Roadmap, E.2).

Has this proposal been submitted before?

Yes No

If you are resubmitting this proposal, please provide the references and acronym of the previous proposal in the form of reference acronym e.g. LIFE11 BIO/NL/001040 ACRONYM

Quantified expected results and impacts

The project is expected to fill knowledge gaps, increase awareness and improve management measures on wild pollinators in the four project countries, complementing and summing up to the results foreseen in other ongoing LIFE projects.

Expected results include:

Actions A

- 1 (project- and country-level) stakeholder analyses and stakeholder maps
- 1 Communication Plan
- 1 Report on measures having a significant impact on pollinators in post-2020 national CAP programmes
- 1 Report on good practices in the framework of EU Pollinators Initiative
- 1 Report on measures to protect pollinators in implementation of the EU Pesticides Directive

Actions B

- B.1
- At least 60 new permanent monitoring transects for pollinators (avg. +18% in project countries)
 - At least 200 volunteers trained in 20 trainings and 1 e-learning course
 - 1 citizen science manual and 10 field guides for species identification
 - Data sharing in European Pollinator Monitoring Scheme database
- B.2
- At least 50 demonstration areas for pollinators, visited by at least 20.000 people
- B.3
- 3 country-specific guiding documents to draft National Action Plans for Pollinators to be considered for adoption and for 3 County Pollinator Strategies (Croatia)
 - 1 Manual on EU and national funding for pollinators
 - 3 country-level position papers with recommendations for improving CAP measures for pollinators
 - 2 country-specific guiding documents for Management plans of green areas for pollinators
 - At least 15 municipalities engaged in Pollinator-Friendly Municipality Network
- B.4
- Design of a technical protocol for pollinator-friendly roadside management and test in at least 7 pilot sites
 - 1 manual for pollinator-friendly road maintenance, incorporating results from the pilot tests
- B.5
- At least 50.000 citizens reached through at least 12 national events and 10 citizen science events in urban, agricultural and natural areas
 - 1 million people reached through web and media campaigning
 - At least 70 journalists and media representatives reached by at least 7 press trips

B.6

- At least 300 teachers reached through 3 blended (e-learning+F2F) training courses and 3 educational packages, including 1 manual to set up pollinator-friendly school gardens
- Increased knowledge and awareness in 80% of the participants to educational activities

B.7

- At least 12 workshops and 3 e-learning courses for i) urban areas managers, ii) farmers, iii) protected areas managers, reaching at least 350 professionals, 80% of them showing increased knowledge and attitude
- At least 3 technical management guides for pollinators in i) urban, ii) agricultural and iii) natural areas

B.8

- 1 replication and transfer plan, including 1 e-learning course and replication actions within at least 3 pilots (included Serbia and Slovenia)

Results for **C, D and E actions** will include, among others, at least 3000 questionnaires to evaluate the levels of knowledge and attitude improvement, at least 35 networking events and 1 after-LIFE plan.

Sustainability of the Project Results

The sustainability of the results after the project's end will be ensured by the "connection strategy", that guarantees the continuation, replication and transfer of the results in networks of respective partners and stakeholders, following specific networking activities designed in actions B. 8 and E.5.

- Pollinator demonstration areas and permanent monitoring transects will be maintained after the end of the project in areas:
 - a) in public green areas, thanks to the involvement of citizens associations and municipalities adhering to the pollinator-friendly network
 - b) in agricultural areas, thanks to monitoring activities foreseen by Barilla's and other supporting companies' sustainable agriculture guidelines in use
 - c) in natural areas, thanks to protected areas management and WWF as part of their activities on target topics
 - d) trained volunteers will continue the monitoring activities with the scientific support guaranteed by the referents of the European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme and the support of WWF offices
- The transfer of project results will be guaranteed by the network of European WWF Offices and facilitated by the English translation of all project's materials
- WWF Italy and WWF Spain will take efforts to find funding from private companies to replicate project actions after the end of LIFE, expanding existing collaborations
- The results of action B.3 will indicate the financing instruments that could be accessed for the replication of the project's actions and results
- Barilla will guarantee the transfer of results in their associated farm network
- The involvement of ISPRA national agency and Ministries of the Environment and Agriculture in Italy plus the Ministry of Environment and Energy in Croatia as co-financiers will facilitate the implementation of guiding documents (B.3) for the adoption of National Action Plans for Pollinators in countries where they are still lacking
- The adoption of pollinator-friendly municipal plans and regulations for the management of public and private green areas (B.3) will be promoted even after the end of the project by WWF offices
- The continuation of the application of the technical protocol on pollinator-friendly greenery road management will be guaranteed by ANAS (Italy) and Hrvatske Ceste (Croatia) as a sustainability

strategic topic as well as its replication in other roads, as well as being transferred to other road agencies through networking actions

- The increased citizen knowledge and awareness will be supported by the possibility to join monitoring activities and self-guided activities in educational areas
- The e-learning platforms of WWF Italy, WWF Adria and WWF Romania for permanent teacher training and general public education will remain active with after the end of the project
- The pollinator-friendly network will extend knowledge and awareness on pollinators across municipal staff and managers of public and private green areas in other cities, natural protected areas and farms

The proposal addresses the following project topic(s)

- Projects raising awareness on environmental problems, EU environmental policies, tools and/or legislation among the relevant target audiences, aiming to change their perceptions and fostering the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices and/or direct citizen's engagement. Applicants need to provide substantial evidence that a change of awareness levels in the field(s) addressed by the project is a crucial factor supporting correct implementation and/or future development of EU environmental policies tools and/or legislation. The awareness raising activities should have the widest coverage relevant for the specific issue targeted. The environmental problems, EU environmental policies, tools and/or legislation targeted should be directly linked to one or more of the themes listed below:
 - Sustainable consumption with a focus on waste prevention, in particular plastic waste, food waste and marine litter
 - Transition to circular economy, in particular implementation of sustainable business models, sustainable production, products and services
 - Natura 2000 and the benefits of the implementation of the European nature legislation, in line with the Action plan on nature, people and the economy
 - Invasive alien species
 - Safe use of chemicals
 - Benefits of nature including green infrastructure and related ecosystem services
 - Air quality in urban areas and its health effects; and/or
 - Benefits of the implementation of water legislation.

Reasons why the proposal falls under the selected project topic(s)

The proposal falls under the following thematic priority and themes for the following reasons:

Priority: Raising awareness - Environmental problems and policies because it aims to raise the awareness of relevant targets and stakeholders on wild pollinators decline and EU Environmental policies (EU Pollinators Initiative, 2030 Biodiversity, Farm to Fork Strategies, Directive on Sustainable Use of Pesticides, Green Deal, post-2020 CAP).

Theme: Nature 2000 and the benefits of implementing European environmental legislation, in line with the Action Plan for Nature, Citizens and the Economy (Priority D: Better communication and outreach, engaging citizens, stakeholders and communities) because it aims to increase awareness by promoting links and synergies between public bodies-citizens-communities and stakeholders with engaging activities on implementations European environmental legislation.

Theme: Benefits of nature including green infrastructures and related ecosystem services because equipped demonstration areas for pollinators and pollinator-friendly green areas management plans contribute to reach benefits of green infrastructures and related ecosystem services.

What are the Project Partnership details for the Project

The partnership composition is functional to implement the project actions, and to reach a strong connection between various sectors of society and different policy levels. The partnership has a high value of implementation and replication due to international partners such as Barilla, two universities, four WWF offices connected to the WWF global network, two national road agencies. The project will also receive the financial support of three Ministries and the co-financing by all partners' own contributions.

Coordinating beneficiary:

WWF Italy: coordinator of the project, expertise in nature conservation, communication and advocacy. **Responsible for Actions A.2, A.5, B.5, B.6, B.8**

Associated beneficiaries:

- **University of Torino:** Italian coordinator of the European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme. Responsible for B.1
- **University of Bologna:** expertise in hoverfly monitoring. Coordinator of the ongoing LIFE 4 Pollinators, coordinating B.1 for hoverflies
- **ISPRA** (Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research): expertise in environmental research and policy support, responsible for B.3
- **Barilla** (International agri-food company): expertise in agri-food supply chain, responsible for B.2
- **ANAS** (Italian Roads authority): expertise in roadside management, responsible for B.4
- **Gran Paradiso National Park:** leading national park in pollinator conservation actions, contributing to B.1 in protected areas
- **WWF Oasi:** expertise in management of private protected areas, coordinating B.2 and B.5 in natural areas
- **Eliante:** expertise in pollinator-friendly areas management and stakeholder engagement. Responsible for A.1 and B.7
- **WWF Adria:** regional WWF office, active in 8 countries. Expertise in biodiversity conservation and citizen involvement, coordinating all actions in Croatia
- **Environmental Institute Ecologica:** expertise in policy work on CAP, responsible for A.4
- **Croatian Natural History Museum:** Croatian coordinator of the European Butterfly Monitoring Scheme, leading B.1 and B.5 in Croatia
- **Hrvatske Ceste:** Croatian Roads authority, coordinating B.4 in Croatia
- **WWF Romania:** expertise in biodiversity conservation and citizen involvement, coordinating all actions in Romania
- **WWF Spain:** national WWF office. Expertise in pollinator monitoring, conservation in farmlands and policy work on CAP. Responsible for A.3

Project co-financiers

- Italian Ministry of the Environment (MATTEM)
- Italian Ministry of Agriculture (MIPAAF)
- Croatian Ministry of the Environment and Energy

Expected risks and constraints related to project implementation and mitigation strategy

Risk: Covid Pandemics

Mitigation: All monitoring transects are open air and can be surveyed respecting social distancing measures. Open-air activities will be preferred over indoor ones. Physical meetings and conferences will be replaced with virtual calls whenever needed.

Action B.1

Risk: Insufficient number and availability of volunteers to ensure regular monitoring (1 survey/15 days).

Mitigation: **a)** finding a higher number of volunteers per transect to reduce the commitment per individual volunteer over time; **b)** providing monitoring support by local project staff; **c)** search for new volunteers in B.5 action events; **d)** high level and interactive training of volunteers, provided by project partners with the help of external technical assistance will foster their long term involvement.

Action B.2

Risk: Vandalism on equipment in pollinator demonstration areas.

Mitigation: **a)** periodical surveillance by owners and/or managers; **b)** creation of a fund for unforeseen events and damages repair; **c)** dedicated communication panels to discourage such actions as a damage to local community.

Action B.3

Risk: Stakeholders do not participate in preparatory meetings; guiding documents do not foster the official adoption by the target countries.

Mitigation: we will seek the support of the three ministries (Environment and Agriculture in Italy, and Environment and Energy in Croatia) involved as co-financers interested in the project outcomes to facilitate the participation of identified stakeholders and the adoption of National Action Plans.

Action B.4

Risk: ineffectiveness of the proposed management methods for road maintenance.

Mitigation: testing different management techniques and their effectiveness in different pilot areas in order to maximise the chance to obtain effective results.

Actions B.5 to B.8

Risk: low participation of citizens, students, farmers and stakeholders in the actions' activities and events

Mitigation:

B.5) targeting the different audiences with additional and specific involvement activities

B.6) a) activities in schools will be supported by the existing collaboration protocol between WWF Italy and the Ministry of Education; **b)** involvement of farmers selected for high vocation to teaching and already involved by Barilla in "pollinator-friendly" activities

B.7) involvement of stakeholder network through thematic fair trade and e-learning courses

B.8) the partners will seek an improvement of the replication actions with the help of their respective networks

EU added value of the project and its actions

1) The project contributes to reach the specific objectives for the priority area Environmental Governance and Information:

Art.12, b) to support communication, management, and dissemination of information in the field of the environment, and to facilitate knowledge sharing on successful environmental solutions and practice, including by developing cooperation platforms among stakeholders and training

through actions that:

- increase awareness and dissemination of information on the causes of pollinators decline developed with a wide involvement of several target groups through specific methodologies

- facilitate knowledge sharing on best practices through A actions, networking and dissemination actions, enhanced thanks to partners already involved in complementary projects and to companies in strategic sectors such as roads and agriculture

- involve universities, citizens, farmers, professionals and public bodies staff in the same actions and e-learning platforms

Art.12, d) to promote better environmental governance by broadening stakeholder involvement, including NGOs, in consultation on and implementation of policy

through actions that:

- promote participation processes to define guiding document to support implementation of national and local policy regulations, and the direct involvement of citizens, schooling actors, stakeholders and public bodies in field and citizen science activities.

2) The project will mainly contribute to the implementation of European Initiative on Pollinators, with actions to increase awareness and policy implementations to tackle pollinators decline, but also to the implementation of 7th Environmental Program, European Green Deal, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, Farm to Fork Strategy, CAP and Directive on Sustainable Use of Pesticides. The latter four will be considered for the elaboration of guiding documents for Pollinator Action Plans and green areas management plans to be adopted. The proposal also responds to the recent recommendations of the European Court of Auditors.

3) Contribution to the mandatory monitoring activities of the Habitats Directive (art. 17).

4) Possibility to combine local “field approach” and EU levels:

- The network of four WWF National Offices guarantee a good anchoring in the respective region and a powerful networking support for a European wide approach even after the end of the project

- The presence in the project Network of a leading agri-food company and two National Road Agencies allows to reach a national anchoring and a European-wide opportunity for replication in same sectors

- The purpose of joining the “Promote-Pollinators. The Coalition on the willing on Pollinators” increase the EU added value of proposal

5) Strong connection with other European projects on pollinator and synergies with LIFE project “Life4Pollinators”, the Able Project, the H2020 projects ProGIREG, POSH_Bee and B_GOOD, thanks to project partners already involved in their implementation

Budget breakdown cost categories	Total cost in €	Eligible Cost in €	% of total eligible costs
1. Personnel	3,581,176	3,581,176	55.91%
2. Travel and subsistence	558,041	558,041	8.71%
3. External assistance	1,017,407	1,017,407	15.88%
4. Durable goods			
Infrastructure	0	0	0.00%
Equipment	36,250	36,250	0.56%
Prototype	0	0	0.00%
6. Consumables	61,030	61,030	0.95%
7. Other costs	731,530	731,530	11.42%
8. Overheads	418,980	418,980	6.54%
Total	6,404,414	6,404,414	100.00%

Contribution breakdown	In €	% of total	% of total eligible costs
EU contribution requested	3,519,245	54.95%	54.95%
Coordinating Beneficiary's contribution	496,146	7.74%	
Associated Beneficiaries' contribution	1,980,010	30.91%	
Co-financers contribution	409,013	6.38%	
Total	6,404,414	100.00%	



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)
Department B - LIFE and H2020 Energy, Environment, Resources
Unit B3 - LIFE and CIP Eco-Innovation
Head of Unit

CONCEPT NOTE EVALUATION SYNTHESIS (SUMMARY REPORT)

Concept Note Award Criteria according to Call for Proposals 2020

Proposal number: **LIFE20 GIE/IT/001074**

Proposal acronym: **LIFE PolliNetWork**

Proposed EU requested funding in €: **3,519,245**

1. Award criterion 1

- The wider context in which the project is expected to operate is very well described through clear analysis, supported by targeted quantitative information/indicators related to the critical situation of pollinators, the partial state of knowledge, and the related EU policies. The gaps to be filled for successful implementation of policies are well outlined, and the need for actions justified. Overall, the background information provided by the CN effectively addresses the environmental problems that are the subject of the envisaged interventions, definitely allowing for a solid understanding of the whole context.
- The partnership envisaged involves the full range of key actors needed for a sound and successful action in the four countries: research/academy, dedicated environmental NGOs, national institutions (3 national ministries are also project's co-financers) and authorities competent for roads maintenance, plus a powerful private food company from Italy (but with a larger international market). The partnership appears highly relevant and effective to the project scopes, and is already in an advanced state with regard to the operational roles.
- The action plan provides a good level of detail and is effectively structured. Single actions appear properly set to reach the declared objectives (each action directly linked to specific objectives), very clearly described in a not-too-specialist approach, and are well-coordinated. Expected results are also provided with high clarity, both in terms of final outputs, as well as precise quantification of the expected targets and outcomes, with each result directly connected to one or more specific action, that makes the overall project structure and delivering process easy to understand and monitor.
- Identification of project stakeholders and target groups appears rather complete in relation to their functional role in the project development (volunteers, journalists, teachers, farmers, municipalities/urban areas managers, etc.). A larger target audience of citizens is also identified and quantified at a scale consistent with the project ambition.
- The action plan shows high clarity in concept, strong robustness in structure, and effectiveness in targeting relevant environmental problems at EU as well as national scales. Both the definition and conceptualization of the project idea and background, as well as the design of the overall structure and specific articulation of detailed interventions, concur in formulation of a simple but high-quality action plan.
- Thanks to the relevant action plan and the effective partnership structure, the project feasibility appears clearly demonstrated, and highly likely to reach the pursued objectives, irrespective of the high ambition to address such a serious environmental problem such as the continuous reduction of pollinators. Potential risks to project implementation are also very clearly outlined (action by action), and addressed by targeted mitigation strategies and actions.
- The investment required by the CN (also including high external assistance) seems very large by all standards in relation to the impacts addressed, actions foreseen and declared results, and also considering the inherent risks. It would be advisable to demonstrate the approach on a smaller scale, and then replicate/extend it to a larger scale if successful.

2. Award criterion 2

- The CN contributes effectively to the objectives for the Environmental Governance and Information priority area as specified in Article 12 of the LIFE regulation, namely, to promote awareness raising on environmental matters, including generating public and stakeholder support of Union policy-making in the field of the environment. The project seems to comply with the selected project topics, namely, Projects raising awareness on environmental problems, EU environmental policies, tools and/or legislation among the relevant target audiences, aiming to change their perceptions and fostering the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices and/or direct citizen's engagement: Natura 2000 and the benefits of the implementation of the European nature legislation, in line with the Action plan on nature, people and the economy - Invasive alien species - Safe use of chemicals -

Benefits of nature including green infrastructure and related ecosystem services. However, full compliance with the project topic will only be assessed at stage 2 (full proposal) for the selected concept notes.

- The project will mainly contribute to the implementation of the European Initiative on Pollinators, with actions to increase awareness and policy implementations to tackle pollinator decline, but also to the implementation of the 7th Environmental Programme, European Green Deal, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, Farm to Fork Strategy, CAP and Directive on Sustainable Use of Pesticides. The latter four will be considered for the elaboration of guiding documents for Pollinator Action Plans and the green areas management plans to be adopted. The proposal also responds to the recent recommendations of the European Court of Auditors. A relevant contribution to the mandatory monitoring activities of the Habitats Directive (art. 17) is also foreseen.
- All impacts related to awareness raising, information and governance are identified in a very clear manner, in most cases precisely quantified both as target audience to be reached by the awareness intervention, and/or clear definition of the governance product (guidelines, position papers, etc.). Such impacts appear relevant and realistically reachable within the project lifetime. Unfortunately, environmental benefits (reduction/positive trends in population of pollinators) are not clarified, and must be assumed as directly linked to the increased awareness and positive practices (not only for monitoring of population) delivered by the project.
- Replication and transferability of project activities is already assured through implementation in 4 specific countries. Continuation and sustainability of project outcomes and outputs is also assured by the networking activities already included in the action plan, that will guarantee that each partner will take forward the specific activities and related outputs/results for which they have been expressly involved in future years.

Primo Workshop Nazionale "Butterfly Monitoring Scheme Italia"

Dettagli

Ultima modifica: 22 Giugno 2019

Venerdì 21 giugno si è svolto presso la sede dell'Ente Parco Nazionale della Sila il Primo Workshop Nazionale dedicato ai Lepidotteri, vasto ordine di insetti a cui appartengono oltre 158.000 specie, note come farfalle e falene.

I lavori sono iniziati con l'introduzione da parte di Stefano Scalerio, ricercatore per il CREA – SAM Unità di ricerca per la selvicoltura in ambiente mediterraneo di Rende, che ha definito l'obiettivo principale dell'evento: la creazione di una rete di monitoraggio permanente a livello nazionale delle specie delle farfalle. Ha, poi, ringraziato l'Ente Parco Nazionale della Sila, non solo per aver ospitato i lavori all'interno del workshop, ma per aver sposato la *mission* del progetto ABLE. La parola dunque al Commissario dell'Ente Parco Nazionale della Sila, Francesco Curcio, che ha manifestato non solo la sua soddisfazione per l'avvio dei lavori, ma la totale disponibilità da parte dell'Ente per aiutare questa tipologia di studio e ricerca che rappresenta un'attività fondamentale per quella che si definisce lo scrigno della biodiversità presente all'interno della Riserva MaB Sila. "La giornata di oggi", ha poi continuato "sarà motivo di arricchimento per ognuno dei presenti, andremo via con un valore in più, non solo sul mondo delle farfalle, ma anche sul mondo che gira intorno ad esse".

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Il ringraziamento è stato rivolto, quindi, agli autori dei lavori presentati durante l'evento, per aver profuso impegno nell'attività di ricerca e studio nel territorio del Parco e, in particolare, nell'area dell'"*Arboreto Sbanditi*", luogo che rappresenta un esempio di politiche gestionali del territorio di successo: un'area con una superficie di circa 90 ettari che da ex vivaio forestale abbandonato è stata trasformata, grazie all'intervento dell'Ente Parco Nazionale della Sila, in un giardino della biodiversità.



Dopo i saluti del Commissario, un altro plauso da parte di Giuseppe Luzzi, Direttore dell'Ente Parco Nazionale della Sila, che ha ribadito quanto sia importante lavorare in tale direzione attraverso una ricerca non solo teorica, ma altamente pratica, sottolineando, inoltre, il supporto dell'Ente Parco per questo tipo di attività scientifiche.

Si è passati poi all'introduzione del progetto e alla descrizione da parte di Cristina Sevilleja, project manager di ABLE, che ha descritto lo stato dell'arte del lavoro svolto finora nei paesi europei sull'osservazione di questo ordine di Insetti. Gli interventi previsti riguarderanno la produzione di indicatori rilevanti per le politiche comunitarie, attraverso dati e analisi aggiornate, il supporto e lo sviluppo della rete di monitoraggio, i programmi da implementare e l'applicazione delle più idonee metodologie.



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Simona Bonelli, docente dell'Università di Torino, presente al tavolo dei relatori, ha definito in primo luogo l'importanza della condivisione delle informazioni e delle conoscenze, partendo anche da un attento sguardo europeo, sottolineando il ruolo fondamentale dell'Italia per il prosieguo del progetto e delle attività collegate.

Lo studio che si sta facendo, di un ordine come quello delle farfalle, porta con sé una responsabilità elevata perché si tratta di un gruppo animale carismatico, che con il suo fascino e valore estetico, viene apprezzato e riconosciuto da tanti. Si è trattato di un momento formativo altamente partecipato, con tanti ed interessanti interventi da esperti del territorio presenti in platea.

L'intervento di Leonardo Dapporto, ricercatore dell'Università di Torino, ha sottolineato come la biodiversità abbia un effetto stabilizzante sugli ecosistemi. In pratica, più la diversità è compresa in un ecosistema, più esso è resistente ai cambiamenti climatici, alle catastrofi e più esso funziona meglio in generale.

Prima di passare alla parte pratica del workshop con l'individuazione sul territorio, e specificatamente nei dintorni della sede dell'Ente Parco, delle metodologie da applicare nel percorso di monitoraggio da implementare, Stefano Scalercio ha raccontato le esperienze di ricerca nel Parco Nazionale della Sila attraverso transetti tracciati in diverse aree, nella zona della Fossiatà, del Neto, di Righio e di Fallistro, dove peraltro sono state rinvenute diverse specie, di grandissimo interesse.

È importante, afferma, monitorare il maggior numero di ambienti possibili, anche degradati per confrontarli e capire come intervenire con metodi di gestione territoriale volti alla conservazione degli ecosistemi.



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In quest'ottica le Aree Protette come, appunto, il Parco Nazionale della Sila rappresentano dei territori d'elezione per compiere e diffondere attività di monitoraggio di tale stregua, che per la loro facilità di realizzazione, il numero relativamente ristretto di specie da riconoscere ed il predetto "appeal" delle farfalle verso la maggior parte delle persone, rientrano in quella categoria di raccolta dati definita *Citizen Science*.

Il soggetto interessato a partecipare a questo tipo di attività di monitoraggio non deve essere necessariamente un "*professionista in materia*": i transetti individuati, che possono e devono essere localizzati in ogni tipo di contesto paesaggistico (urbano, periurbano, industriale, rurale, boschivo, litoraneo etc.) - di lunghezza compresa tra 500 e 1000 metri e ampiezza pari a 5 metri - vanno lentamente percorsi a piedi con cadenza quindicinale nel periodo primaverile/tardo estivo in giornate assolate e poco ventose, muniti di apposito retino entomologico, guida per il riconoscimento delle specie e taccuino per registrare i dati di campo.

Dopo una prova pratica di riconoscimento e raccolta dati lungo un transetto situato parallelamente alla Strada delle Vette, nei pressi della Sede dell'Ente, è proseguita l'attività di illustrazione delle modalità di inserimento dei dati raccolti all'interno della piattaforma informatica online dedicata al progetto ABLE (<https://butterfly-monitoring.net/able>), sito unico a livello europeo che contiene i dati raccolti su tutti i transetti localizzati nei Paesi Europei aderenti al monitoraggio.

Scopo dell'incontro odierno, che sarà duplicato in altre 5 Sedi sparse per l'Italia, è contribuire ad ampliare nel tempo e nello spazio la rete di soggetti che con metodo e costanza raccolgono dati qualitativi e quantitativi sulle farfalle diurne italiane.

Alla c.a. del
WWF Italia
Via Po, 25/C
00198 Roma

OGGETTO: Adesione al progetto LIFE PolliNetWork, Active network of citizens and stakeholders to improve the management of wild pollinators for nature and people - LIFE20 GIE/IT/001074

Il sottoscritto _____ in qualità di _____
dell'Ente/Associazione/Azienda _____
con sede in _____

dichiara la propria adesione e sostegno al progetto LIFE PolliNetWork Active network of citizens and stakeholders to improve the management of wild pollinators for nature and people - LIFE20 GIE/IT/001074, presentato dal WWF Italia in qualità di capofila, manifestando il proprio interesse a collaborare per la migliore realizzazione delle attività del progetto.

Con l'adesione al progetto si manifesta l'interesse a collaborare alle attività di informazione e comunicazione rivolte al pubblico e per l'attivazione dei cittadini come volontari nelle diverse azioni del progetto e contribuire alla disseminazione dei risultati del progetto.

Cordiali saluti

Luogo e data _____

Firma e timbro

N.B: La lettera va predisposta su carta intestata o timbrata dell'ente che aderisce al progetto

La presente deliberazione è stata pubblicata all'Albo Pretorio dell'Ente Parco in data odierna e vi rimarrà per gg. 15.

Lorica, li 01.02.2021



L'Incaricato
(dott.ssa Barbara Carelli)

-
- ❑ La presente deliberazione è stata trasmessa via pec al Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare con nota prot. n° 829 del 01.02.2021;
 - ❑ La presente deliberazione è stata trasmessa via pec al Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze con nota prot. n° _____ del _____;
 - ❑ La presente deliberazione è stata trasmessa via pec alla Corte dei Conti con nota prot. n° _____ del _____;
 - ❑ La presente deliberazione è stata trasmessa via pec alla Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri Dipartimento della Funzione Pubblica con nota prot. n° 828 del 01.02.2021;
 - ❑ La presente deliberazione è stata trasmessa via pec all'Autorità Nazionale Anticorruzione con nota prot. n° _____ del _____;
 - ❑ La presente deliberazione è stata trasmessa via mail al Collegio dei Revisori dei Conti con nota prot. n° 829 del 01.02.2021;