Project Coordinator (Company)

Cooperation Partner (Company)

XX

For the insect-promoting region

**03.06.25**

Background

In order to effectively protect and promote biodiversity in a region, a clear management plan is required. Such a plan helps to take a targeted and structured approach to preserving existing habitats, creating new ones and reducing negative influences. It ensures that all measures are coordinated with each other and that the region can achieve its objectives to promote biodiversity. It is not a scientific study, but a practical strategy with concrete, measurable objectives and actionable steps. Such a plan for biodiversity is called a **Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).**

In terms of content, a regional BAP should set out two overarching lines of action:

* The protection of existing biodiversity elements and the creation of further potential for insects and biodiversity (especially habitats, food sources).
* The reduction of negative impacts on insects and biodiversity caused by agricultural activities and other land uses.

Description of the region

Information on the size and extent of the region

Description of the natural area

Description of land use in the region

Recording the current situation in the region

**Agricultural Land**

The total utilized agricultural area in the region is XXX ha and is distributed among the cities and districts as follows (reference year 20XX):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Region** | **Total UAA (ha)** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **Region XXX** |  |

The breakdown by production type is as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Region** | **Cereals (ha)** | **Oilseeds (ha)** | **Field fodder (ha)** | **Permanent green-land (ha)** | **Root crops (ha)** | **Permanent cultures (ha)** | **Special crops (ha)** | **Greening and from production (ha)** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Region XXX** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Areas of high value for biodiversity**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Protected areas** | **Extent in ha** | **Region XXX total** | **Share of total area Region** |
| Nature reserve [ha] |  |  |  |
| Protected landscape area [ha] |  |  |  |
| Biotopes [ha] |  |  |  |
| FFH area [ha] |  |  |  |
| FFH meadows [ha] |  |  |  |
| Bird sanctuary [ha] |  |  |  |
| Protection and Conservation [ha] |  |  |  |
| Natural monument [ha] |  |  |  |
| Individual trees [ha] |  |  |  |

Measures to protect and promote biodiversity

**Agriculture**

(EU and state) Funded measures that are implemented in the districts and cities in agriculture:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Measures as part of the  XXX funding program** |  | **Pro rata** |  | **Pro rata** | **Region XXX total** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Municipalities**

* Are there district-wide or municipal biodiversity strategies or other concepts aimed at protecting biodiversity?
* Is there a sustainable/natural green space management
* Further measures by local authorities to protect insects (e.g. street lighting)?
* Participation in initiatives such as "Kommunen für biologische Vielfalt e.V."?
* Are there requirements for the promotion of biodiversity in lease agreements?
* Does the local authority support the maintenance of landscape elements by farmers?

**Forestry**

* …

**Company/Industry**

* …

**Players in the region**

Which actors in the region are already working on the topic of biodiversity/insect protection?

E.g.

* Farmers and agricultural producer organizations
* Food standards and quality labels
* Agricultural trade and cultivation associations
* Specialist agricultural administrations and educational and advisory institutions
* Companies in the food industry
* Beekeeping clubs and associations
* County administrations, nature conservation authorities
* Landscape management / landscape conservation associations
* Towns and municipalities, road construction authorities, forestry offices, private forestry companies

Risks to biodiversity in the region

**Area developments**

E.g.

* (Potential) loss of land for natural/cultural landscape
* Increase in area of settlement structure, industry, sealing, etc.

**Climate change**

E.g.

* Development of the average annual temperature since approx. 1900
* Change in number of hot days
* Development of droughts
* Change in annual precipitation and distribution of precipitation
* Change in extreme weather events

**Invasive species**

E.g.

* Occurrence of alien, invasive species and their changes

**Accumulation of pollutants**

E.g.

* Exhaust fumes due to heavy industrial use
* Phosphate in the soil
* Nitrate in the soil

Analysis of strengths and weaknesses based on the current regional situation

**Strengths of the region in terms of insect promotion**

E.g.

* Landscape and/or agricultural diversity
* Well-networked stakeholder structure
* Existing biodiversity strategy(ies)
* Direct marketing

**Weaknesses of the region in terms of insect promotion**

E.g.

* High proportion of intensive agriculture / large agricultural structures
* Structural poverty in the cultural landscape
* Low proportion of protected areas / low status of protected areas
* High loss of space
* High impact / risk of climate change
* High input of nutrients / eutrophic areas

Action Plan

The agreed regional Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is the management tool to establish and strengthen insect-promoting land use. During its preparation it should be taken into account:

* Fields of action should be specified at regional level.
* Measurable targets and indicators for possible monitoring should be defined for all fields of action.
* Priority measures should be defined for all fields of action.
* A fixed time frame should be set.
* Responsibilities for the implementation of the measures in the fields of action should be defined.
* Links/synergies between the fields of action should be identified and utilized.

The following matrix can be used to clearly record and track the **regional biodiversity action plan**:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Handling field | Overarching goals | Key figures / indicators | Key measures | Expected results | Achieved until | Responsible |
| Cross-field measures | | | | | | |
| Structures | Expansion and extension of the food supply for insects | Extent of flowering areas (ha) | Planting (autochthonous seeds) and maintenance of perennial areas |  |  |  |
| Structures | Expansion of habitats for biodiversity, focus on insects | Extent of native woody plants (ha) | Creation and maintenance of hedges, connection of existing structures, creation of borders around existing woody structures |  |  |  |
| Structures | … |  |  |  |  |  |
| Promotion | Valorization of agricultural insect promotion measures | Number of companies paying into a funding program; Amount of the funding program in euros | Support program for food companies to implement particularly ambitious measures |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Handling field | Overarching goals | Key figures / indicators | Key measures | Expected results | Achieved until | Responsible |
| Insect-promoting measures in agriculture | | | | | | |
| Arable farming | Reducing the use of pesticides | Extent of areas treated with PPPs | Biological plant protection; consistent implementation of IP principles, mechanical weed control, extended crop rotations, variety selection/seeds, (flowering) undersowing |  |  |  |
| Arable farming | Expansion and extension of the food supply for insects | Extent of land cultivated with undersown crops | Establishment of fields with flowering undersown crops |  |  |  |
| Vegetable growing | Promotion of beneficial insects; reduction in the use of pesticides | Extent of the beneficial insect strips in ha | Establishment of at least 4 m wide beneficial insect strips every 80-100 meters in the field |  |  |  |
| Greenland | Expansion and extension of the food supply and habitats for insects | Extent of grassland left standing per mowing | Old grass strips / perennial strips and areas |  |  |  |
| Viticulture | Reducing the use of pesticides | Extent of areas treated with PPPs | Biological plant protection; consistent implementation of IP principles, use of site-adapted vine plants, mechanical weed control, reduction of PPP drift, especially in water bodies |  |  |  |
| Others | … |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Handling field | Overarching goals | Key figures / indicators | Key measures | Expected results | Achieved until | Responsible |
| Insect-promoting measures by the municipalities | | | | | | |
| Land use planning | Create biotope corridors | Extent of planned biotope corridors | Plan biotope corridors |  |  |  |
| Green spaces | Expansion and extension of the food supply and habitats for insects | Scope of insect-friendly settlement areas | Enhancement of green spaces in terms of insect friendliness (wildflower meadow instead of lawn, wild perennials instead of alternating planting, etc.) |  |  |  |
| Roadside green maintenance | Reduction of insect decline through mowing | Extent of green areas managed with insect-friendly mowing technology | Insect-friendly mowing techniques: bar mowers instead of mulching techniques; alternating mowing, old grass strips, etc. |  |  |  |
| Lighting | Reducing the loss of insects through lighting | Number of measures implemented in the region | Ground-directed luminaires with mast heights of max. 4 meters, low spill light luminaire types, no radiation into gardens or green areas, use of insect-proof encapsulated light sources, light colors up to max. 2500 Kelvin (light color amber), dimming of the entire street lighting from 10 p.m. partial switch-off / motion detector control |  |  |  |
| Sensitization | Raising people's awareness of insect protection and insect-friendly products | Number of citizens, farmers, etc. reached. | Information events on the topic Sponsorships for insect-friendly areas; Open days for information and implementation of measures (join-in day) |  |  |  |
| Others | … |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Handling field | Overarching goals | Key figures / indicators | Key measures | Expected results | Achieved until | Responsible |
| Insect-promoting measures on company premises | | | | | | |
| Advice / Information | Food supply and habitats for insects (possibly temporary) | Information procurement / consulting | Free initial consultation for companies on the natural design of company premises |  |  |  |
| Natural design of company premises | Food supply and habitats for insects (possibly temporary) | Extent of sealed surfaces | Unsealing of access roads, squares etc. No sealing during the redesign |  |  |  |
| Others | … |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Handling field | Overarching goals | Key figures / indicators | Key measures | Expected results | Achieved until | Responsible |
| Insect-promoting measures in forestry | | | | | | |
| Forest edge design | Food supply and habitats for insects | Extent of herb-rich buffer strips between forest and other land use | Preserve and maintain buffer strips as near-natural habitats (no use of fertilizers and pesticides, no agricultural use, etc.) |  |  |  |
| Others | … |  |  |  |  |  |

*The BAP should be accompanied by monitoring. The BAP should be updated every 2-3 years according to the results of the monitoring.*