

# Biodiversität in Österreich

## Strategien, Ziele, Prozesse

DI Gabriele Obermayr  
BMNT, Abteilung III/2  
10. Oktober 2019

## Biodiversität?

= umfasst die Vielfalt innerhalb der Arten (genetische Vielfalt),  
zwischen den Arten und die Vielfalt  
der Ökosysteme

P. b. b. Erscheinungsort Wien, Verlagspostamt 1030 Wien

3393

# BUNDESGESETZBLATT

## FÜR DIE REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH

Jahrgang 1995

Ausgegeben am 24. März 1995

67. Stück

213. Übereinkommen über die biologische Vielfalt samt Anlagen und Erklärung  
(NR: GP XVIII RV 1617 AB 1795 S. 172. BR: AB 4897 S. 589.)

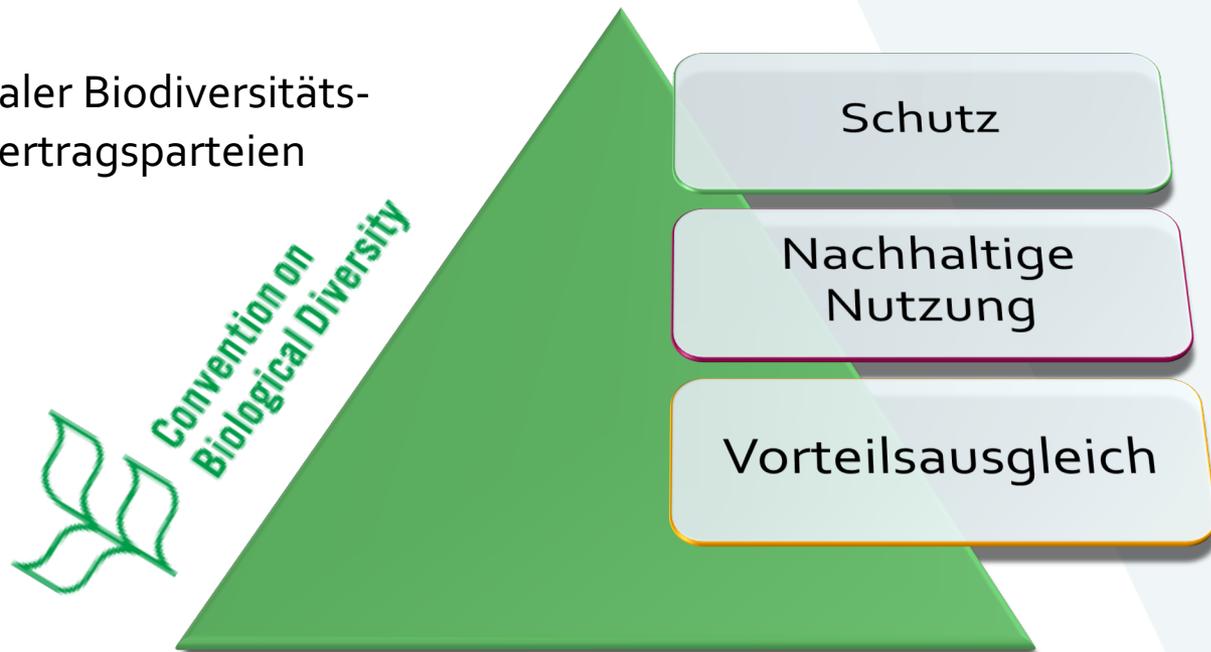
213.

Der Nationalrat hat beschlossen:

1. Der Abschluß des nachstehenden Staatsvertrages samt Anlagen und Erklärung wird genehmigt.
2. Dieser Staatsvertrag ist im Sinne des Art. 50 Abs. 2 B-VG durch Erlassung von Gesetzen zu erfüllen.
3. Gemäß Art. 49 Abs. 2 B-VG ist dieser Staatsvertrag hinsichtlich der authentischen Texte in arabischer, chinesischer, russischer und spanischer Sprache dadurch kundzumachen, daß diese beim Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Jugend und Familie zur öffentlichen Einsicht aufgelegt werden.

## VN-Übereinkommen über die biologische Vielfalt

**Artikel 6:**  
Festlegung Nationaler Biodiversitäts-  
Strategien durch Vertragsparteien



## 20 globale Aichi Biodiversitäts-Ziele 2020



### Stopp der weltweiten Biodiversitätsverluste bis 2020

#### National Implementation

To implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Parties are:

- reviewing, and as appropriate, updating and revising their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;
- developing national targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as a flexible framework, and integrating these national targets into the updated NBSAPs. The national targets are developed taking into account national priorities and capacities with a view of also contributing to the collective efforts to reach the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
- adopting the updated NBSAPs as a policy instrument;
- using the updated NBSAPs for the integration of biodiversity into national development, accounting and planning processes;
- monitoring and reviewing implementation of the NBSAPs and national targets, using indicators.

For further details on the revision of NBSAPs please consult [www.cbd.int/nbsap](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap)  
Additional information about the Strategic Plan can be found at [www.cbd.int/sp](http://www.cbd.int/sp)

#### Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Targets

*“Living in Harmony with Nature”*

*The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 – A ten-year framework for action by all countries and stakeholders to save biodiversity and enhance its benefits for people.*

Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction. In addition it is a central component of many belief systems, worldviews and identities. Yet despite its fundamental importance, biodiversity continues to be lost. It is against this backdrop that the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with the purpose of inspiring broad-based action in support of biodiversity over the next decade by all countries and stakeholders. In recognition of the urgent need for action the United Nations General Assembly has also declared 2011-2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.



  **Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity**  
World Trade Centre, 413 St. Jacques Street, Suite 800  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9

 **2011-2020**

The Strategic Plan is comprised of a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and 20 ambitious yet achievable targets, collectively known as the Aichi Targets. The Strategic Plan serves as a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and it promotes the coherent and effective implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## THE VISION

*"By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."*

## THE MISSION

*"Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach."*

## The Aichi Biodiversity Targets

*Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society*



By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.



By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.



By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

*Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use*



By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.



By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.



By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.



By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.



By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.



By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.



*Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity*



By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems

of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.



By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.



By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

*Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.*



By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.



By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.



By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

*Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building*



By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.



By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.



By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.



By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

**Please feel free to use the Aichi Biodiversity Targets icons in your own materials. More details at [www.cbd.int/sp](http://www.cbd.int/sp)**

The Strategic Plan is comprised of a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and 20 ambitious yet achievable targets, collectively known as the Aichi Targets. The Strategic Plan serves as a flexible framework for the establishment of national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the three objectives.

**THE MISSION**

**THE VISION**

"By 2050, biodiversity, ecosystem services, sustainable development and climate change are effectively implemented, and a fair and equitable approach."



**Kernziel 11**

Bis 2020 sind mindestens 17 Prozent der Land- und Binnenwassergebiete und 10 Prozent der Küsten- und Meeresgebiete, insbesondere Gebiete von besonderer Bedeutung für die biologische Vielfalt und für die Ökosystemleistungen, durch effektiv

und gerecht gemanagte, ökologisch repräsentative und gut vernetzte Schutzgebietssysteme und andere wirksame gebietsbezogene Erhaltungsmaßnahmen geschützt und in die umgebende (terrestrische/marine) Landschaft integriert.

in order to ensure that by 2050, biodiversity, ecosystem services, sustainable development and climate change are effectively implemented, and a fair and equitable approach."

**The Aichi Targets**

Strategic Goal A: Address the loss by mainstreaming biodiversity into all policies and planning processes and accounting, as appropriate.

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of land and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas, and integrated into the wider landscape.

By 2020, at least 10 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 5 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas, and integrated into the wider landscape.

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Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct drivers of biodiversity loss.

By 2020, the direct drivers of biodiversity loss have been brought close to zero, and degradation of ecosystems has significantly reduced.

**Kernziel 15**

Bis 2020 ist die Widerstandsfähigkeit der Ökosysteme und der Beitrag der biologischen Vielfalt zu den Kohlenstoffvorräten durch Erhaltungs- und Wiederherstellungsmaßnahmen, einschließlich der Wiederherstellung von mindestens 15 Prozent der geschädigten Ökosysteme, erhöht und somit ein Beitrag zur Abschwächung des Klimawandels und zur Anpassung daran sowie zur Bekämpfung der Wüstenbildung geleistet worden.



Since implementation through participatory management and capacity building.

Each Party has developed, adopted as a national strategy, and has commenced implementation of the Convention through effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

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16 Resources and the fair and equitable sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Please feel free to use the Aichi Biodiversity Targets icons in your own materials. More details at [www.cbd.int/sp](http://www.cbd.int/sp)

# The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020



## Der Aufbau der EU-Biodiversitätsstrategie für 2020

### DIE VISION FÜR 2050

#### Das Ziel für 2020

*Eindämmung des Biodiversitätsverlustes – Wiederherstellung von Ökosystemleistungen – globaler Beitrag*

### SECHS ZIELE



Verbesserte  
Umsetzung des  
Naturschutzrechts

Wiederher-  
stellung von Öko-  
systemen  
Schaffung einer  
grünen Infra-  
struktur

Nachhaltige  
Land-  
und  
Forstwirtschaft

Nachhaltige  
Fischerei

Bekämpfung  
gebietsfremder  
invasiver  
Arten

Beitrag zur  
Abwendung des  
globalen  
Biodiversitäts-  
verlustes

**MASSNAHMEN**

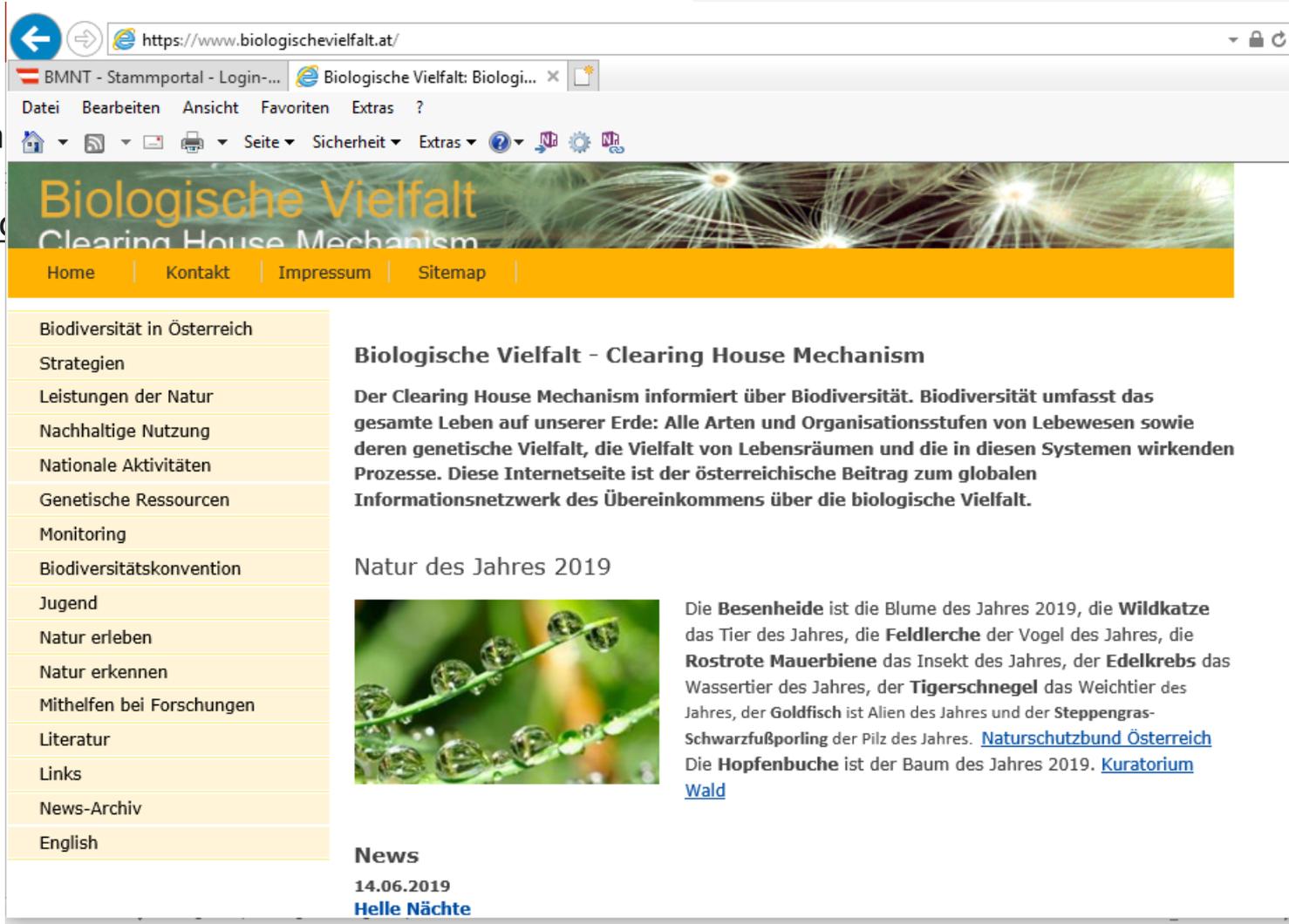


## Nationale Umsetzung:

- 1995: Nationale Biodiversitäts-Kommission beim Umweltministerium
- [www.biologischevielfalt.at](http://www.biologischevielfalt.at)

## Nationale Umsetzung:

- 1995: Nationale
- [www.biologischevielfalt.at/](http://www.biologischevielfalt.at/)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.biologischevielfalt.at/>. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible. The website's header features a green banner with the text "Biologische Vielfalt" and "Clearing House Mechanism". Below the banner is a navigation menu with links for "Home", "Kontakt", "Impressum", and "Sitemap". A left sidebar contains a list of menu items: "Biodiversität in Österreich", "Strategien", "Leistungen der Natur", "Nachhaltige Nutzung", "Nationale Aktivitäten", "Genetische Ressourcen", "Monitoring", "Biodiversitätskonvention", "Jugend", "Natur erleben", "Natur erkennen", "Mithelfen bei Forschungen", "Literatur", "Links", "News-Archiv", and "English". The main content area has a heading "Biologische Vielfalt - Clearing House Mechanism" followed by a paragraph: "Der Clearing House Mechanism informiert über Biodiversität. Biodiversität umfasst das gesamte Leben auf unserer Erde: Alle Arten und Organisationsstufen von Lebewesen sowie deren genetische Vielfalt, die Vielfalt von Lebensräumen und die in diesen Systemen wirkenden Prozesse. Diese Internetseite ist der österreichische Beitrag zum globalen Informationsnetzwerk des Übereinkommens über die biologische Vielfalt." Below this is a section titled "Natur des Jahres 2019" with a photograph of a green stem with water droplets. To the right of the photo is a list of "Natur des Jahres 2019" winners: "Die **Besenheide** ist die Blume des Jahres 2019, die **Wildkatze** das Tier des Jahres, die **Feldlerche** der Vogel des Jahres, die **Rostrote Mauerbiene** das Insekt des Jahres, der **Edelkrebs** das Wassertier des Jahres, der **Tigerschneigel** das Weichtier des Jahres, der **Goldfisch** ist Alien des Jahres und der **Stoppengras-Schwarzfußporling** der Pilz des Jahres. [Naturschutzbund Österreich](#) Die **Hopfenbuche** ist der Baum des Jahres 2019. [Kuratorium Wald](#)". At the bottom, there is a "News" section dated "14.06.2019" with the headline "Helle Nächte".

## Österreich ist ein Land der Vielfalt!

Fotos: BMNT: Karin Brier, NP Thayatal / P.Lazarek, D. Manhard, NP Donau-Auen / Sendore Zeman



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Manhard, NP Donau-Auen / Sendore Zeman



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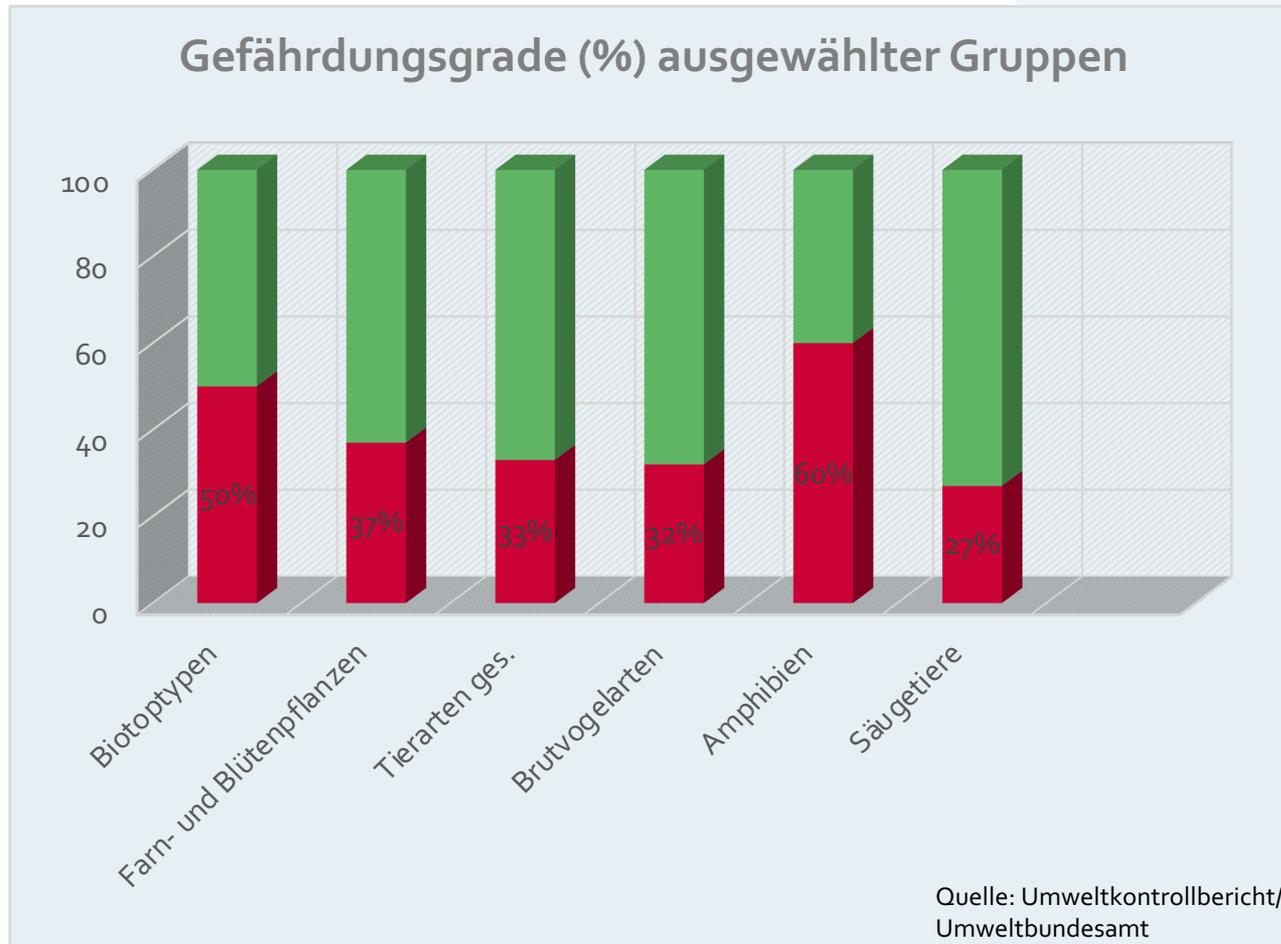


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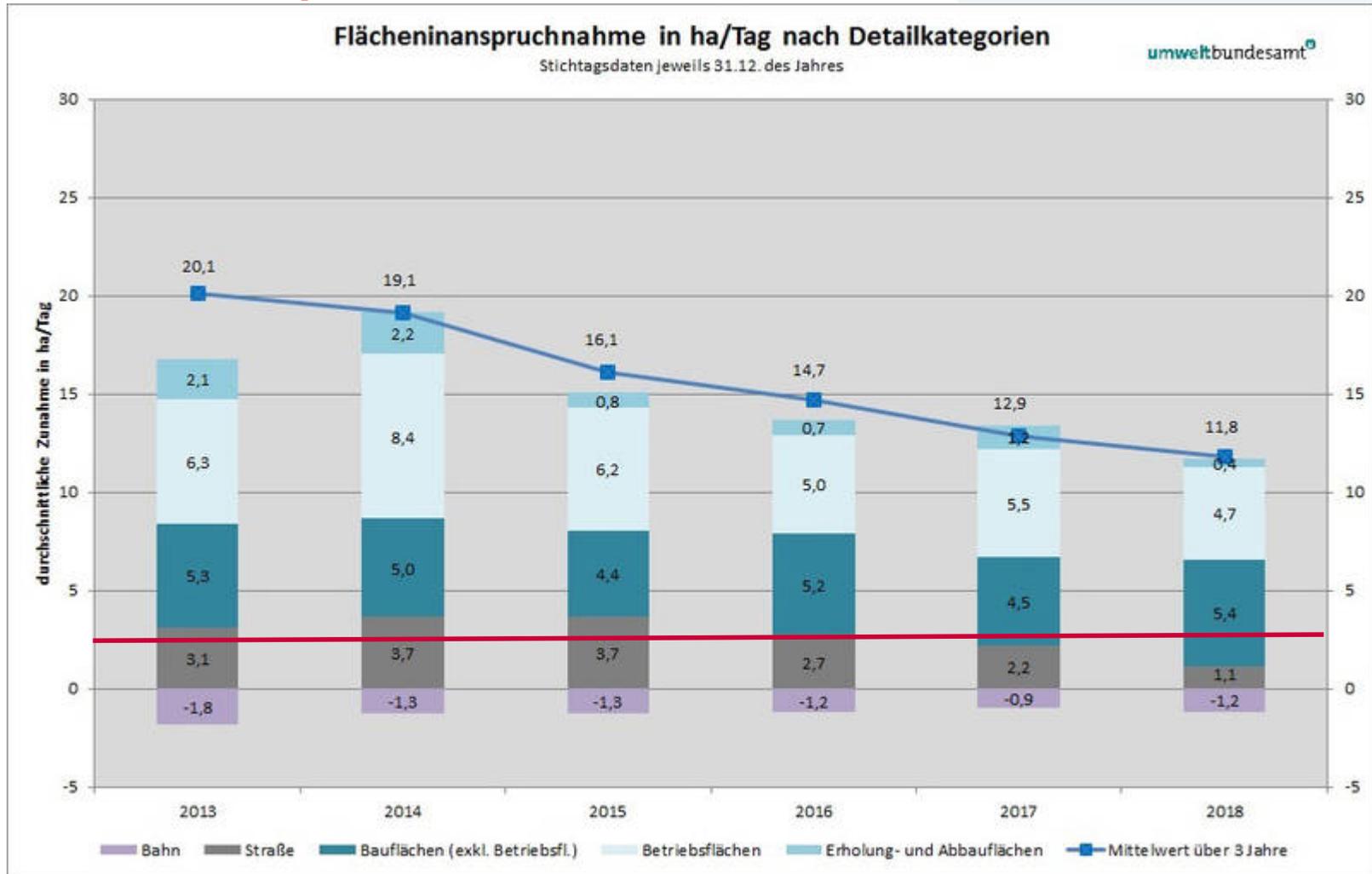
Fotos: BMNT: Karin Brier, NP Thayatal / P.Lazarek, D.  
Manhard, NP Donau-Auen / Sendore Zeman



## Status und Trends der Biodiversität in Österreich



## Ursachen Bsp.



## Erfolgreiche Biodiversitäts-Maßnahmen und Programme in AT

- 28% Schutzgebiete, 3% Nationalparks
- Erfolgreiche Artenschutzprogramme: Großtrappe, Bartgeier, ....
- Umfassendes Agrarumweltprogramm mit Biodiversitätsmaßnahmen
- Waldprogramm / Forstgesetz fordert nachhaltige Waldbewirtschaftung
- Uvm.

## Nationale Biodiversitäts-Strategie 2020+



Vorgaben für Bund, Länder, Gemeinden, NGOs, sowie alle Stakeholder und Akteure:  
**Stopp der Biodiversitätsverluste in Österreich**

## Fünf Handlungsfelder

- 12 Ziele
- 50 Unterzielen
- Ca. 150  
Umsetzungsmaßnahmen
- Parameter zur Evaluierung  
der Zielerreichung

1. Biodiversität **kennen und  
anerkennen**

2. Biodiversität **nachhaltig  
nutzen**

3. Biodiversitäts-  
**belastungen  
reduzieren**

4. Biodiversität **erhalten  
und entwickeln**

5. Biodiversität **weltweit  
sichern**

## 12 nationale Biodiversitäts-Ziele

- 1 **Gesellschaft** anerkennt **Bedeutung**
- 2 Ausbau von **Forschung** und **Monitoring**
- 3 **LW und FW** sichern Biodiversität
- 4 Angepasste **Wildtier- & Fischbestände**
- 5 **Tourismus** unterstützt Biodiv-Ziele
- 6 **Energieversorgung** unterstützt Biodiversität
- 7 **Schadstoffe** reduziert
- 8 **Invasive Arten** reduziert
- 9 **Negative Anreize** reduziert
- 10 **Arten und Lebensräume** erhalten
- 11 **Raumordnung / Verkehr** unterstützen Biodiv-Ziele
- 12 Biodiversität **weltweit sichern**



**FOKUS:** Einfluss des Wildes auf Biodiversität

**UNTERZIELE:**

- Fortsetzung des Forst-Jagd-Dialogs
- Populationsgröße und –struktur beim Schalenwild sind bestmöglich an Lebensraum angepasst
- Wildeinflusssituation hat sich verbessert
- Akzeptanz der Beutegreifer bei Bevölkerung hat sich erhöht



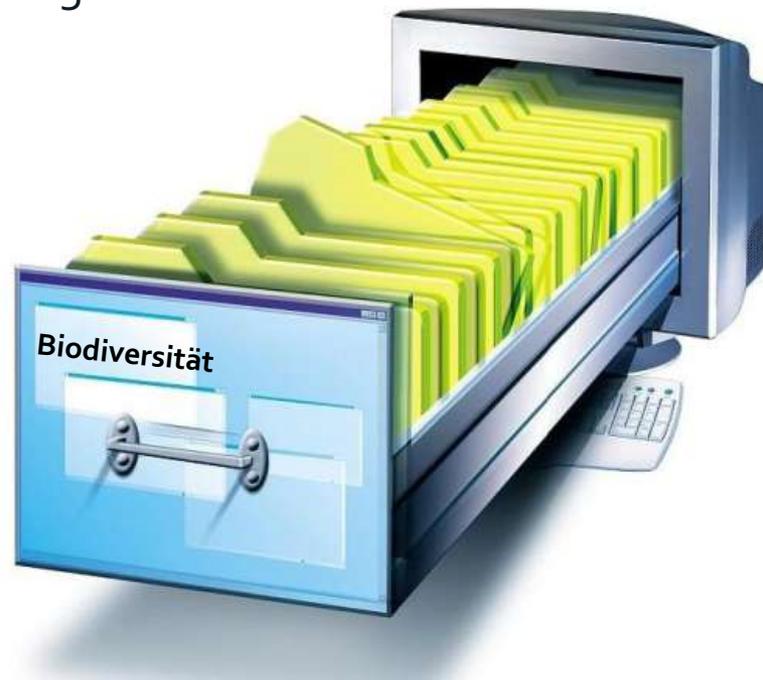
## Angepasste Wildtier- & Fischbestände

### MASSNAHMEN:

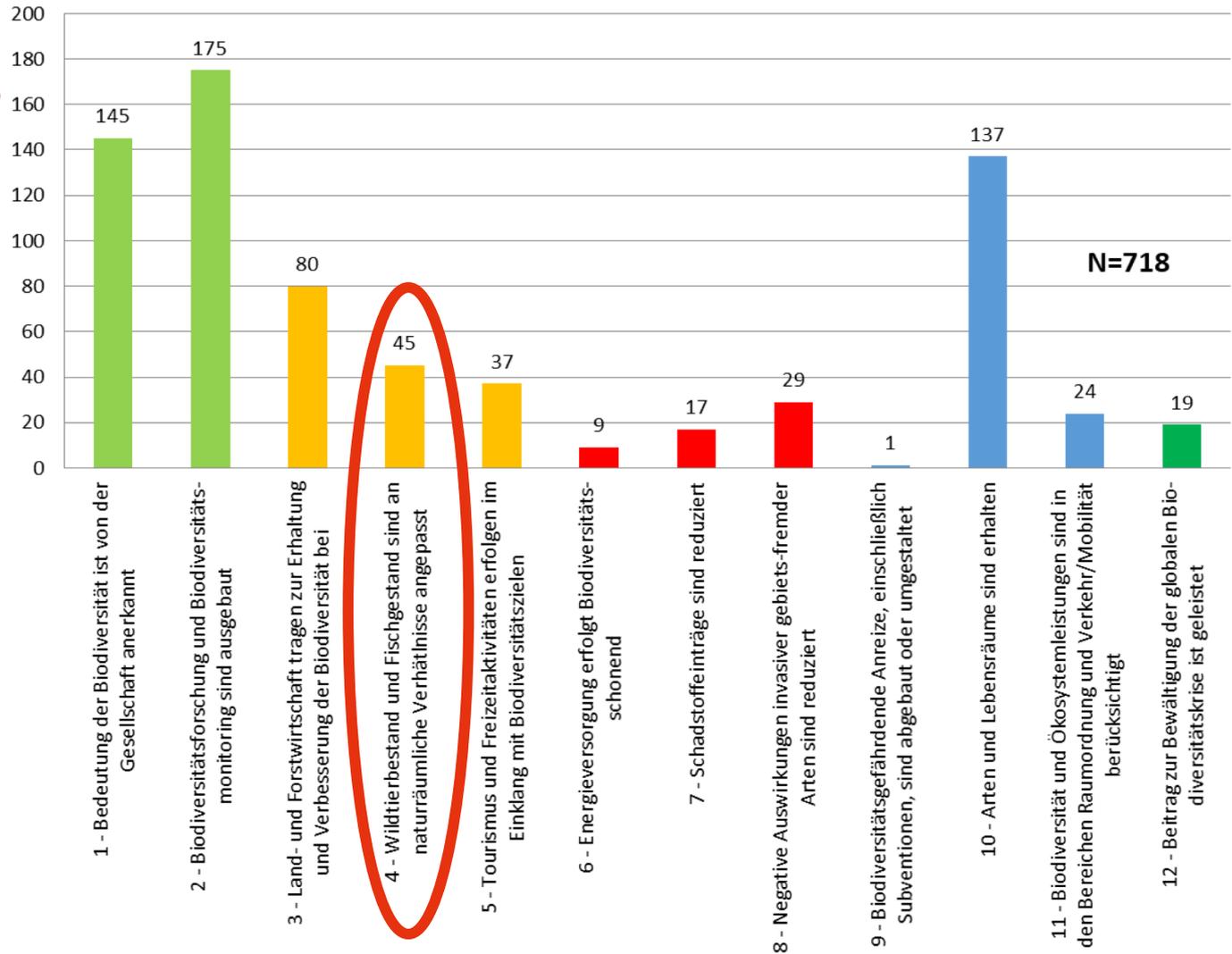
- Sektorübergreifende Abstimmung Jagd & LW, FW, Verkehr, Erholung, Tourismus, etc..
- Verstärkte Kommunikation der Mariazeller Erklärung an alle Nutzergruppen
- Verstärkte Berücksichtigung der Kriterien für eine nachhaltige Jagd
- Prüfung der Einführung wildökologischer Raumplanungsinstrumente
- Berücksichtigung von Wildkorridoren in Raumplanung
- Fortführung WEM
- Schalenwildbewirtschaftung im Hinblick auf Verbesserung der Waldbiodiversität

## Nationale Biodiversitäts-Strategie / Umsetzung:

Biodiversitäts-Datenbank & Umsetzungsberichte



## Anzahl der Projekte je Handlungsfeld und Ziel



Datenbankabfrage Sept. 2019

# **Biodiversitätspolitik im geänderten politischen Umfeld !**

## Verbesserter Wissensstand

- Biodiversität ist die Grundlage des Lebens auf der Erde
- Weltweit 1 Mio Arten vom Aussterben bedroht
- Ursachen: Landnutzungsänderung, Übernutzung, Klimawandel, Verschmutzung, invasive Arten
- Es braucht Wertewandel in der Gesellschaft („transformative change“)



The regional assessment report on  
BIODIVERSITY AND  
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES  
**FOR EUROPE AND  
CENTRAL ASIA**

## Gestiegene mediale Aufmerksamkeit für das Thema

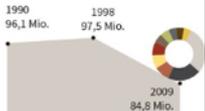
# Insektensterben in Deutschland

The New York Times Magazine

Biodiversitätsverlust & Klimawandel sind die größten (umwelt)politischen Herausforderungen unserer Zeit

### Drastischer Vogelsch

Über 12 Mio. Vogelbrutpaare in nur 12 Ja



Gesamtzahl aller Vogelbrutpaare in Deutschland fällt zwischen 1998 und 2009 um 15%.

Grund ist der starke Rückgang vieler häufiger Vogelarten seit der Jahrtausendwende.



CHRONIK ÖSTERREICH

24.02.2019

### Insektensterben: Der letzte Willi

O (Heu)Schreck: Viele Insektenarten sind gefährdet, manche in Österreich fast verschwunden. Nun vermehren sich die Schädlinge.

von Elisabeth Holzer

Langer Winter verzögert Vogelbalz

Das schleichende Vogelsterben

Mit Vögeln reden, aber richtig

Königspinguine: 70 Prozent bedroht

Stadtleben für Turmfalken ungesund

### Insektensterben „Problem Nummer eins“

Die Zahl der Vögel geht schleichend, aber dramatisch zurück. Seit 1980 verschwanden europaweit 300 Millionen Brutpaare - und ein Ende des Vogelsterbens ist nicht in Sicht. Beunruhigende Zahlen kamen zuletzt aus Frankreich. Dort ist die Vogelpopulation laut zwei aktuellen Studien in nur 15 Jahren um ein Drittel, bei manchen Arten gar um zwei Drittel geschrumpft.

„Insect numbers threaten lapse of nature“



## Neue EU Politik – EU Biodiversitäts-Strategie 2030



*„Preserving and restoring our ecosystems  
needs to guide all our work!“*

Neue **EU Biodiversitäts-Strategie 2030** für Jänner 2020 angekündigt als Teil des  
„**European Green Deal**“ – ohne Biodiversität können Klimaziele nicht erreicht werden

## Vereinte Nationen: Neue globale Biodiversitäts-Ziele 2030



## Der internationale Prozess für einen globalen post-2020 Aktionsrahmen für die Biodiversität



**Sept. 2020: UN Biodiversitäts-Gipfel der  
Staats- und Regierungschefs in NY**

## Biodiversitäts-Dialog 2030

Foto: BMNT/Paul Gruber

Fachlicher Dialog

Start 8. Juli 2019

**Ziel:** Biodiversitäts-  
Strategie 2030



## Biodiversitäts-Dialog 2030 / Prinzipien

Vielfalt betrifft ALLE

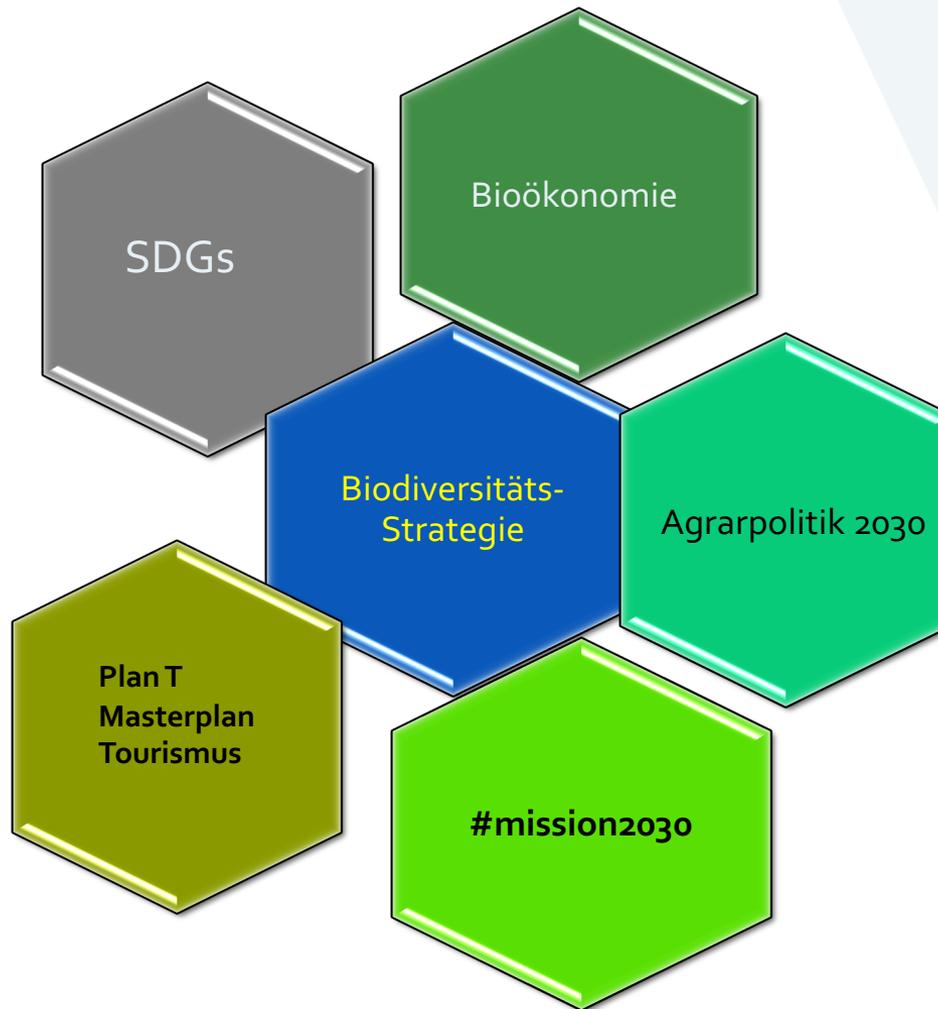
Gemeinsam Verantwortung  
übernehmen

Agieren statt Reagieren

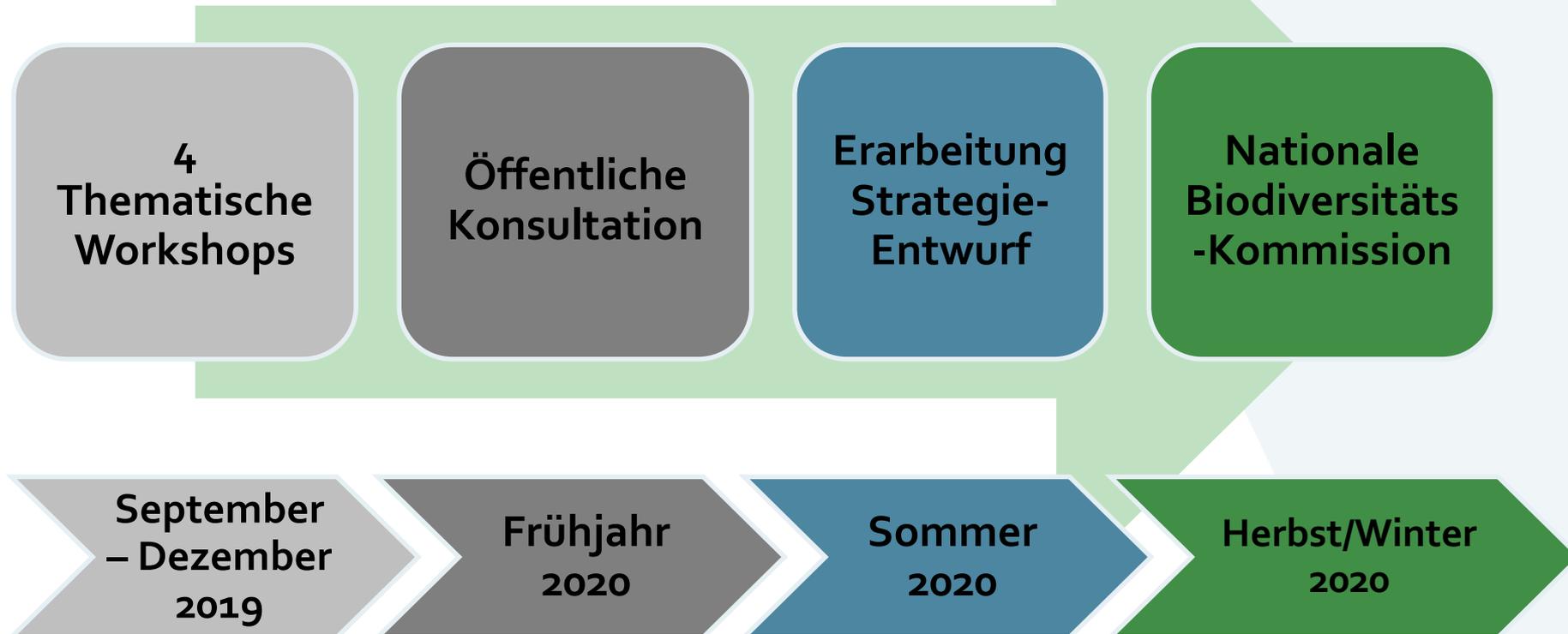
Vertrauen schaffen

Vielfalt - für Natur und Menschen!

## Biodiversitäts-Dialog 2030 / Synergien schaffen



## Biodiversitäts-Dialog 2030



## Workshops i.R. des Biodiversitäts-Dialogs 2030

Termin	Arbeitstitel	Themen (tbc)	Ort
27. September 2019	Schaffung der Grundlagen	Forschung, Bildung, Klima, Naturschutz	Wien
28. Oktober 2019	Jede/r Einzelne ist Akteur!	Konsum, Mobilität, Infrastruktur, Freizeit, Gesundheit, Medien	Salzburg
15. November 2019	Nachhaltige Landnutzung	Landwirtschaft, Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei, Jagd	Klagenfurt
4. Dezember 2019	Integration (in Wirtschaft)	Energie, Verkehr, Raumplanung, etc.	Wien





## Biodiversitätsdialog 2030

[www.biodiversitätsdialog2030.at](http://www.biodiversitätsdialog2030.at)

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