

BESPIN

Regional Trialogue for Europe and Central Asia



Action Document

Overcoming silos through integrated knowledge,
governance and action for biodiversity and climate

Supported by:



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the German Bundestag

The BESPIN Regional Trialogue for Europe and Central Asia is a collaborative initiative between [the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network](#) and [the REinforcing Science-Policy Interfaces for integrated biodiversity and climate knowledge and policies](#) project funded by the European Union, implemented in collaboration with the Europe and Central Asia Network of organisations engaging in IPBES and held under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning of the Republic of North Macedonia.

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Disclaimer: This document was developed through a collaborative process involving the country delegations. The views expressed herein synthesize inputs from multiple sources and do not necessarily represent the official positions of the implementing organizations.





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Introduction

[The BESPIN Regional Trialogue for Europe and Central Asia](#) (the Trialogue) was held in Skopje, North Macedonia, from 19 to 21 May 2026, bringing together policymakers, scientists and practitioners from [12 participating countries](#): Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Slovenia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Co-organized by the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network ([BES-Net](#)), the REinforcing Science-Policy INTERfaces for integrated biodiversity and climate knowledge and policies ([RESPIN](#)) project funded by the European Union (EU), the Europe and Central Asia Network of organisations engaging in IPBES ([ECA Network](#)) and the [Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning](#) of North Macedonia, the Trialogue provided a space to examine how convergent biodiversity and climate knowledge from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) [Transformative Change](#) and [Nexus](#) Assessments and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report ([AR6](#)) can be translated into policy-relevant action. The discussions focused on identifying institutional, governance, knowledge and implementation barriers and on exploring practical pathways for more coordinated uptake across sectors and governance levels and scales.

Across the discussions, participants repeatedly pointed to a shared implementation challenge: on one hand, relevant evidence, experience and policy commitments exist; on the other hand, governance arrangements, finance mechanisms, communication channels and knowledge systems often remain fragmented.

[The context across participating countries is highly diverse](#), extending from Mediterranean and Balkan forests, wetlands, grasslands and karst systems to the Caucasus, mountain landscapes, the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea Basin. Yet the action logic emerging from the Trialogue was broadly shared. [Climate change and biodiversity loss are mutually reinforcing](#): water, land, food, health, livelihoods and equity are interlinked, and effective responses often depend on the ability to work across sectors, governance levels, knowledge systems and borders.

This Action Document is framed as a practical bridge from dialogue to follow-up. It captures six anticipated regional action pathways and 12 country-specific priorities and actions developed through participant discussions. While the proposed actions do not add new commitments beyond existing national ones, they are participant-generated proposals and entry points that may inform continued dialogue, national follow-up, regional cooperation, peer learning and future resource mobilization.

The regional action pathways are also intended to contextualize [key messages](#) from the IPBES Nexus Assessment, the IPBES Transformative Change Assessment and IPCC AR6 assessments for the Europe and Central Asia context. The pathways use the assessments' key messages as an analytical lens to identify where integrated responses may reduce trade-offs, where enabling conditions are needed, and where biodiversity-climate knowledge can be translated into practical institutional, financial and management arrangements.

What is a Trialogue?

[Trialogues](#) are BES-Net's signature methodology designed to support the uptake and application of IPBES assessment findings by bringing together actors from science, policy and practice. Through inclusive, multi-stakeholder dialogue, they help interpret global knowledge in national and regional contexts, identify practical pathways for action and strengthen the science–policy–practice interface. Originally developed under BES-Net for IPBES uptake, in 2026, this approach has also been applied in collaboration with other partners and increasingly adapted to support integration between climate and biodiversity knowledge base.

Dialogue Key Messages

While Europe and Central Asia span a wide range of ecosystems, the discussions about [shared ecological and climate characteristics](#) emerged constantly throughout the Dialogue. The climate vulnerabilities of mountain “water towers”, drylands and steppes, forested zones, transboundary rivers, coastal and inland sea systems across the region are exacerbated by shared pressures such as water scarcity, extreme events, habitat fragmentation, land degradation and ecosystem decline, which have direct [socioeconomic implications](#) on biodiversity and local livelihoods.

[Six converging messages](#) from the IPBES Nexus Assessment, the IPBES Transformative Change Assessment and IPCC AR6 highlight the interdependence of biodiversity and climate, the limitations of siloed governance, the availability of integrated response options, the role of Indigenous and local knowledge, the importance of equity and just transition, and the urgency of coordinated action (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Converging messages from IPCC and IPBES assessments



These converging messages were confirmed relevant to the region and supported Dialogue participants in contextualizing global insights for Europe and Central Asia, showing how they are applied in concrete country cases, institutional settings and action pathways. The Dialogue discussion also helped to further update these messages, demonstrating how global messages can be enriched through regional interpretation.

1. Biodiversity and climate are interdependent, but their integration becomes visible through concrete ecosystems and management problems

Participants consistently highlighted that biodiversity and climate cannot be treated as separate policy domains. This interdependence is most tangible when grounded in specific ecosystems and management challenges: drought-stressed fir forests in Greece, climate-sensitive cave microclimates in Bulgaria, wetland management in North Macedonia, Caspian seal habitat in Kazakhstan, dry grasslands in Croatia, Zeta River Nature Park in Montenegro, wild plant conservation in Tajikistan and restoration in the Aral Sea Basin.

The resulting insight goes beyond the general notion that “nature and climate are one system”: integrated action often begins when countries identify a concrete ecosystem, species, protected area or livelihood system where climate and biodiversity risks are already interacting. These cases provide practical entry points for translating assessment knowledge into action.

2. The main implementation challenge is not only fragmented governance but also fragmented uptake of knowledge

While siloed governance was identified as a key barrier, participants emphasized that the challenge goes further. The discussions highlighted fragmented mandates, weak coordination across ministries and levels of government, short-term planning, limited institutional memory, uneven access to data and gaps between policy commitments and implementation.

In most cases, the proposed response was not to create entirely new knowledge but to strengthen the institutional coordination and uptake of existing knowledge. Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed strengthening a biodiversity platform and linking it more clearly to climate considerations. Croatia discussed extending an existing climate governance platform to include biodiversity. Montenegro’s case showed that legal designation alone does not guarantee protection if a management body and management plan are missing.

This points to the need for durable coordination spaces, such as platforms, management bodies, working groups, monitoring systems and policy processes, that allow biodiversity and climate knowledge to inform decision-making in an integrated way.

3. Integrated solutions exist, but their durability depends on enabling conditions

The Trialogue country pathways showed that many response options are already well understood, including restoration, protected area management, ecological corridors, monitoring, nature-based solutions, community engagement, education, fiscal incentives and transboundary cooperation. This confirms the IPBES Nexus Assessment message that synergistic response options already exist.

However, the participants noted that these solutions often remain fragile when they are project-based, underfunded, weakly coordinated or disconnected from institutional mandates. The key question is therefore not whether a solution exists but whether it has the enabling conditions to endure: legal authority, finance, data sharing mechanisms, trained staff, community support, monitoring and accountability.

The emerging direction for the region is to move from promising pilots and legal designations towards sustained implementation, adaptive management and practical scaling.

4. Plural knowledge is central to transformative action

Participants emphasized that transformative action depends on the combination of multiple knowledge systems. This includes not only scientific evidence but also local knowledge, lived experience, practitioner expertise, scientific evidence, youth engagement, community observations and social science perspectives.

In Tajikistan, local knowledge was discussed as important for identifying and conserving the genetic diversity of wild plant species that have particular significance for local communities. In Uzbekistan, the Aral Sea case showed how rapid environmental change has transformed livelihoods, health, migration and local ecological experience. In North Macedonia, the Prespa wetland case showed that formal protection is not enough if local communities and farmers do not see the value of the wetland or are not engaged in management.

The key insight is that knowledge should not just be collected from communities; it should shape how problems are defined, how evidence is interpreted and how action is designed. This is central to legitimacy, trust and long-term stewardship.

5. Equity, trust and rights-based engagement determine whether action is socially durable

Equity emerged as a practical implementation issue rather than an abstract principle. Discussions focused on concrete questions: how farmers are engaged around pesticide use and groundwater; how fishers are involved in reducing harm to Caspian seals; how rural communities are affected by the Aral Sea crisis; how local land users participate in restoration; how decisions on protected areas are made.

Participants emphasized that biodiversity-climate action is more likely to endure when it is socially legitimate. This requires attention to livelihoods, health, local economies, cultural values, rural outmigration, gender, youth and the rights and responsibilities of communities and land users. Transformative change is therefore not only a technical or institutional process but also a process of building trust.

6. The opportunity lies in aligning existing institutions, finance and regional cooperation mechanisms

While urgency remains high, participants also highlighted that many relevant mechanisms already exist. These include National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), adaptation strategies, protected area systems, EU alignment processes, biodiversity platforms, national monitoring systems, local action plans, regional networks and transboundary conventions or cooperation mechanisms.

The key opportunity lies in using these existing systems more coherently. Finance and institutions should be viewed not only as gaps but as systems that can either reinforce fragmentation or support integration. In some countries, finance, data and policy frameworks already exist but are not yet channelled in ways that bring biodiversity and climate action together. The opportunity after the Dialogue is to use existing mechanisms more coherently and to support practical peer learning across countries facing similar implementation challenges.

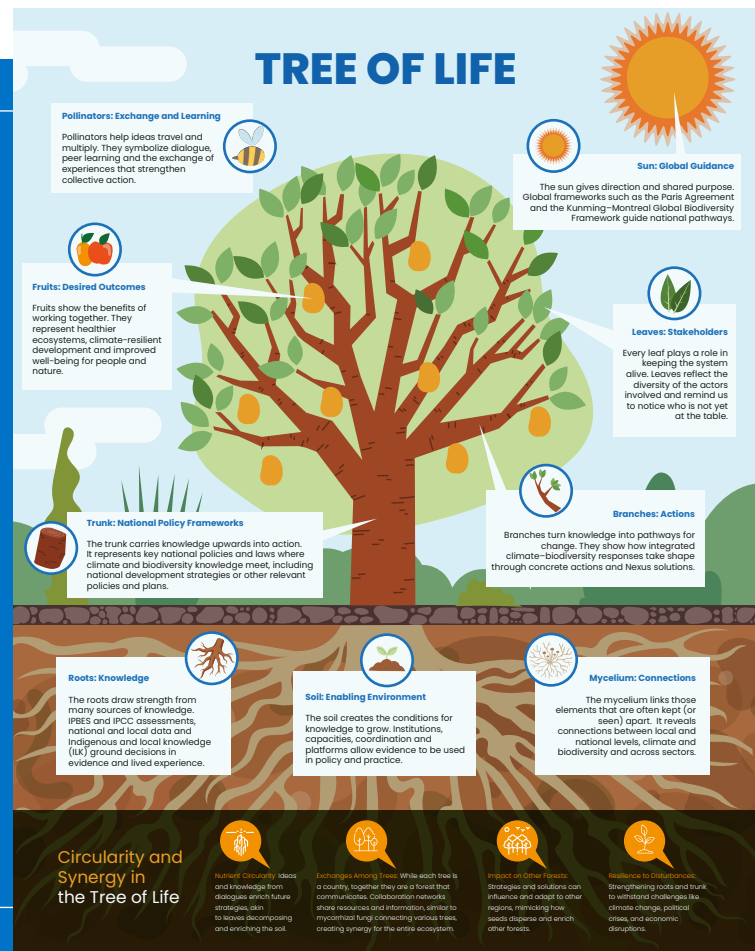


Regional and country action pathways

The following regional and country action pathways were developed during the Trialogue using the co-creation tool [Tree of Life](#). They should be seen as participant-generated proposals rather than prescriptive recommendations or formal country commitments. Each pathway reflects how participants interpreted IPBES and IPCC assessment messages in relation to specific ecosystems, governance challenges, knowledge needs and implementation opportunities in their national contexts.

What is the Tree of Life?

The Tree of Life is a BES-Net co-creation exercise that brings stakeholders together to map how knowledge, policies and actions connect to support integrated climate and biodiversity outcomes. Through this exercise, participants collectively build each part of the tree, from roots (knowledge) to fruits (desired outcomes), drawing on scientific evidence, Indigenous and local knowledge, and lived experience. The process, applied across the three days of the Trialogue, encourages dialogue, peer learning and exchange across sectors and scales. The result is a living representation of shared priorities and pathways, which fosters stronger collaboration and more resilient, inclusive solutions for people and Nature.



The Tree of Life exercise generated action-oriented country tables that make more explicit the linkages between expected results, specific actions, policy connections, responsible or enabling actors, stakeholders, levels of implementation and indicative timelines. These tables are complemented by a regional set of discussions and actions, which reflect exchanges in mixed groups and cross-country dialogues.

Taken together, these outputs should be read as draft records of the dialogue, intended to support continued exchange among participants upon their return home, as well as with relevant institutions and partners at national, regional and local levels, including for potential use in planning, programming and resource mobilization.

Regional action pathway	Anticipated pathway outcomes	Link to IPBES/IPCC key messages	Strategic implementation implications	Possible 12-month follow-up opportunity
Integrated governance and science-policy platforms	Create or strengthen coordination spaces that jointly address biodiversity and climate, translate assessment findings into policy-relevant options and connect ministries, scientists, practitioners, communities and finance actors.	Reflect the shared IPBES and IPCC emphasis on integrated decision-making across sectors, scales and knowledge systems. It responds to the Trialogue finding that the key gap is often not the absence of knowledge but the weak institutional uptake of available knowledge.	Embed joint consideration of biodiversity and climate in existing ministries, platforms, legislation, planning instruments and implementation processes, rather than relying only on temporary projects. At the regional level, existing networks and platforms may provide enabling spaces for exchange and continuity without replacing national or local implementation responsibilities.	Participating countries, with enabling support from existing regional networks, could map existing science-policy platforms and coordination mechanisms, identify institutional leads for each regional action pathway and support practical peer-learning tracks on science-policy platforms and biodiversity-climate coordination.
Restoration, protected areas and nature-based solutions	Move from legal designation and pilot initiatives towards effective management, climate-resilient restoration and locally supported stewardship across forests, wetlands, grasslands, rivers, karst systems, coastal areas and other climate-sensitive ecosystems.	Connect to the Nexus Assessment by highlighting response options that may generate combined benefits for biodiversity, climate, water, livelihoods, health and well-being when designed in an integrated way. It also reflects IPCC messages on ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-resilient development.	Scale locally grounded restoration, nature-based solutions and effective protected-area management to deliver combined biodiversity, climate, water, livelihood and well-being outcomes. This requires attention to management mandates, local stewardship, finance, monitoring and long-term institutional responsibility.	Countries and partners could compile examples from the Trialogue cases where restoration, protected-area management or nature-based solutions already connect climate and biodiversity objectives. This could help identify common enabling conditions and barriers such as management-body gaps, monitoring needs, community engagement, finance and institutional mandates.
Transboundary ecosystems, water and species	Support shared learning and possible joint action for ecosystems and species that cross borders, including the Caspian Sea, the Aral Sea Basin, the Danube Basin, flyways, marine and coastal systems, mountain ecosystems and other ecological connections. While water is often central, this pathway is broader than water management alone and includes species, habitats, migration routes, livelihoods and risk.	Reflect Nexus Assessment messages on interdependencies among biodiversity, climate, water, food systems, health and livelihoods. It also connects to IPCC messages on cascading and cross-border climate risks, especially where ecosystems, species and water systems are shared.	Use transboundary and micro-regional cooperation to address shared species, habitats, water systems and marine and coastal systems and to exchange tested management, policy and monitoring approaches. Cooperation can begin through practical learning and shared questions, even where formal agreements are not yet in place.	Interested countries and regional partners could identify two or three transboundary learning cases from the Trialogue discussions, such as Caspian seal conservation, Aral Sea Basin restoration, flyways, Danube-related cooperation, drought and forest-health exchange or marine and coastal systems. These cases could be used for targeted knowledge exchange rather than requiring new formal structures at the outset.

Regional action pathway	Anticipated pathway outcomes	Link to IPBES/IPCC key messages	Strategic implementation implications	Possible 12-month follow-up opportunity
Plural knowledge, capacity and community trust	Treat scientific evidence, local knowledge, lived experience, practitioner expertise and youth perspectives as complementary sources of insight. Strengthen accessible communication, capacity-building, rights-based participation and trust between institutions and communities.	Link directly to the Transformative Change Assessment by recognizing that durable change depends not only on technical evidence but also on values, legitimacy, trust, participation and the ways knowledge is recognized and used.	Support meaningful participation by local communities, women, youth, land users, knowledge holders, non-governmental organizations, practitioners and affected sectors in action design and delivery. This includes appropriate consent, context-sensitive engagement, accessible communication and capacity-building for both institutions and communities.	Follow-up could include a simple knowledge-weaving and communication protocol for country and regional pathways. This could address accessible language, translation, community engagement, youth participation, treatment of local knowledge and ways to connect scientific and practitioner knowledge without extracting knowledge from communities.
Data and knowledge-sharing mechanisms	Improve the systems through which biodiversity, climate, social and local knowledge are documented, shared, interpreted and used. This includes data-sharing protocols, procedures, standards and links between natural sciences, social sciences, monitoring systems and policy processes.	Respond to IPBES and IPCC messages on the importance of evidence-informed decisions while recognizing that data only becomes actionable when it is accessible, interoperable, trusted and relevant to decision-makers and practitioners.	Strengthen monitoring, data sharing and learning by connecting long-term monitoring, community observations, biodiversity information, climate projections, social data and evaluation systems. Where data-sharing arrangements already exist, the focus may be on interoperability and use; where such arrangements are weaker, the priority may be basic protocols, standards and institutional responsibilities.	Countries and partners could map existing monitoring systems, biodiversity databases, climate data platforms, community-based monitoring initiatives and knowledge-sharing mechanisms. This could identify gaps in accessibility, standards, ownership, interoperability and use in decision-making.
Finance, monitoring and accountability for integrated outcomes	Connect action pathways to budgets, biodiversity finance, climate finance, monitoring systems and institutional responsibility. The focus is not simply on finance being absent but on the fact that finance may be channelled through separate institutions, project cycles or reporting systems that can either reinforce silos or support integration.	Reflect the Transformative Change Assessment's focus on enabling conditions and the IPCC emphasis on aligning finance with climate-resilient development. It also connects to nexus thinking by asking whether finance supports integrated biodiversity-climate outcomes or single-sector interventions.	Link actions to public budgets, biodiversity finance, climate finance, donor support, sustainable private investment, fiscal incentives and indicators that track biodiversity, climate and social outcomes together. Financial and institutional mechanisms should help move promising initiatives beyond short-term project mode.	Countries and partners could map existing biodiversity and climate finance opportunities, monitoring systems and accountability mechanisms relevant to the regional pathways. This could help explore how nexus and transformative change knowledge can inform the design, channelling and tracking of finance so that actions support biodiversity, climate resilience and social equity together.



1. Armenia

Yeghegis Ecosystem Restoration Programme

Ecosystem restoration is often seen as a way to address interconnected climate, biodiversity and rural livelihood challenges in Armenia. The intended response is to restore priority landscapes through assisted natural regeneration, targeted planting with climate-adapted native species, riparian corridor restoration and community-based human-wildlife conflict mitigation. The approach links Armenia's NDC and biodiversity commitments with practical benefits for rural communities, including beekeepers, livestock keepers, women and youth.





Armenia

Ambition/expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/ lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Restore forest and riparian ecosystems for climate resilience and biodiversity recovery	Place 6,000 ha under assisted natural restoration	NDC 3.0 LULUCF target; NBSAP targets 2,10; GBF Target 2	FPWC	Ministry of the Environment; partner organizations; donors; local communities	Local, with national policy contribution	Medium term: 2–3 years
	Restore 600 ha with climate-adapted native species and 70 ha of riparian corridors along priority river segments	NBSAP targets 2, 10: Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) Target 2; NDC 3.0 LULUCF target	FPWC	Ministry of the Environment; scientific/technical partners; local communities	Local/site-based, with national contribution	Medium term: 2–3 years
Ambition 2: Reduce human-bear conflict while supporting rural livelihoods	Formalize cooperation with communities and implement human-bear conflict mitigation measures	NBSAP Target 5/human-wildlife conflict; GBF Target 8 as cited by presenters	FPWC	Local communities, including women, youth and vulnerable groups; Ministry of the Environment; donors	Local/community level	Medium term: 2–3 years
	Restore 20 ha with wild fruit species as a food barrier for bears	NBSAP human-wildlife conflict target 5; biodiversity restoration targets 2 and 10	FPWC	Local communities; beekeepers and livestock keepers (where relevant); technical restoration partners	Local/community level	Medium term: 2–3 years
Ambition 3: Use the case to inform wider learning and cooperation	Document results and explore continuation through a sustained strategy and exchange with other countries	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)/ COP17 preparation relevance; NBSAP implementation learning	FPWC and Ministry of the Environment	Potential regional peers in Central Asia and Eastern Europe; donors; BES-Net partners	National with regional learning potential	Long term



2. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Integrating climate change considerations into protected area management planning

Bosnia and Herzegovina's national case addresses challenges related to fragmented governance and the uneven integration of climate change considerations into protected area management. The proposed response focuses on strengthening policy coherence, improving biodiversity–climate data and using the emerging biodiversity platform as a coordination space for scientists, policymakers, practitioners and local communities. This is critical because protected areas can only respond effectively to climate risks when climate projections, biodiversity evidence and management decisions are aligned across the country's complex institutional landscape.





Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ambition/ expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/ lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Embed climate change into protected area management plans	Use existing project examples to include climate projections in protected area management plans; use existing projects to include the assessment of the impact of climate change on the natural values of the protected area	Entity-level nature protection law ; amendments of nature protection law in Federation BiH requiring climate change consideration in management plans; developed and integrated a climate change component in the management plans for protected areas	Protected area managers; entity environment ministries	Scientists; project partners; protected area authorities	Protected area/ local and entity level	Ongoing/short term, based on existing project examples
	Synchronize nature protection law, climate law (currently under development) and biodiversity/ climate strategies across governance levels; strengthen coordination and promote harmonization of nature and climate policy across governance levels	Nature protection legislation; law on climate change, (currently under development); biodiversity and climate strategies	Environment ministries	Other ministries; legal/policy experts; IPBES/IPCC focal points; practitioners	Entity and national coordination	Longer-term policy alignment
Ambition 2: Strengthen the effectiveness and functionality of the biodiversity platform	Strengthen the emerging biodiversity platform and consider a climate change module within it	Science-policy interface; biodiversity and climate policy implementation	Biodiversity platform conveners; environment ministries	Scientists; policymakers; local communities; practitioners; non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Platform with bottom-up input	Medium term: approximately 2 years for communication and capacity improvements
Ambition 3: Improve evidence and implementation capacity	Improve biodiversity and climate data availability and build capacity for scientists, policymakers, practitioners and NGOs	Supports protected area management, as well as biodiversity and climate strategy implementation	Environment ministries, environmental protection funds; institutes for nature protection and knowledge institutions	Academia; NGOs; practitioners; financing/project partners such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility	National/entity with site-level application	Medium term



3. Bulgaria

Climate-sensitive management of the show cave Saeva Dupka ecosystem

Climate change is significantly altering the microclimate of Bulgarian show caves, many of which are popular tourist sites. Prolonged warm periods and rising temperatures disrupt natural ventilation processes, leading to the accumulation of hazardous gases such as carbon dioxide and radon. These changes pose increasing health risks to cave guides and visitors while also affecting sensitive cave ecosystems.

The proposed response focuses on strengthening evidence-based management through long-term monitoring, adaptive visitor management, targeted biodiversity research and the gradual scaling of effective practices to other caves. By combining scientific data with practical management measures and institutional coordination, this approach aims to ensure both visitor safety and ecosystem integrity under changing climate conditions.





Bulgaria

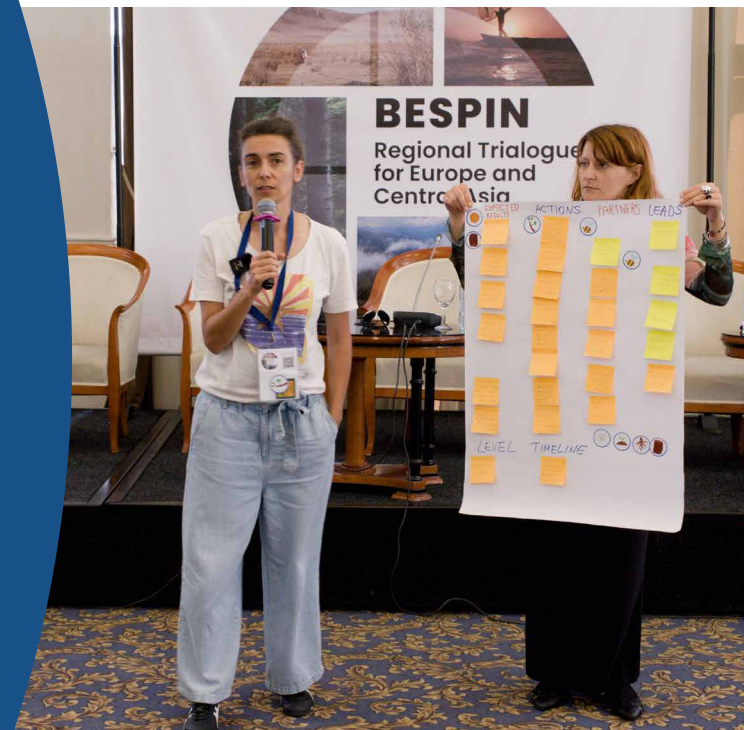
Ambition/expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/ lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Protect tourists, guides and cave biodiversity from climate-related gas accumulation risks	Continue long-term physical monitoring of cave conditions, including radon and CO ₂ , to inform management decisions	State-owned protected/tourism cave management; National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy & Action Plan ; Protected Areas Act; Biodiversity Act; National Biodiversity Monitoring System; horizontal adaptation measures under the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)	Ministry of Environment and Water	Regional Inspectorate on Environment and Water; Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	Local cave case with national oversight	Ongoing; 15-year monitoring baseline already exists
	Adapt visitor management during high-risk accumulation periods, including limiting time spent inside the cave when needed	Tourism and environmental safety management; Protected Areas Act; Tourism Act; National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development in the Republic of Bulgaria 2014–2030; National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (sections on Tourism and Biodiversity); public health requirements under the Health Act regarding indoor air quality	Ministry of Environment and Water; cave management authority	Bulgarian Tourist Union; municipality of Yablanitsa town; local businesses; tour operators/guides	Local/site level	Short-term adaptation action
Ambition 2: Understand and manage biodiversity impacts under climate change	Undertake additional studies on climate change and bat populations in the cave	Biodiversity conservation and protected species management	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	Ministry of Environment and Water, regional inspectorate; NGOs	Local research with national relevance	Medium term
Ambition 3: Scale lessons to other show caves	Assess whether the monitoring and adaptive management approach should be applied in other tourist caves	National cave/tourism management practice; Protected Areas Act; Tourism Act; National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development in the Republic of Bulgaria 2014–2030; National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy & Action Plan (tourism and ecosystem management chapters); Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan – horizontal adaptation measures	Ministry of Environment and Water; the Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism; municipalities; cave operators; scientific institutes	National, scaling from a local case	Medium and/or longer term



4. Croatia

Climate-resilient restoration of dry grasslands and pastures

Croatia's national case focuses on the restoration of dry grasslands and pastures in Mediterranean landscapes affected by land abandonment and the decline of traditional grazing. The intended response is to combine field-level restoration measures, such as prescribed burning and vegetation removal, with education, citizen science and stronger alignment across biodiversity, forestry, agriculture and spatial planning. Restoring climate-resilient mosaic habitats can reduce wildfire risks, support biodiversity and create a stronger evidence base for cross-sectoral policy implementation.





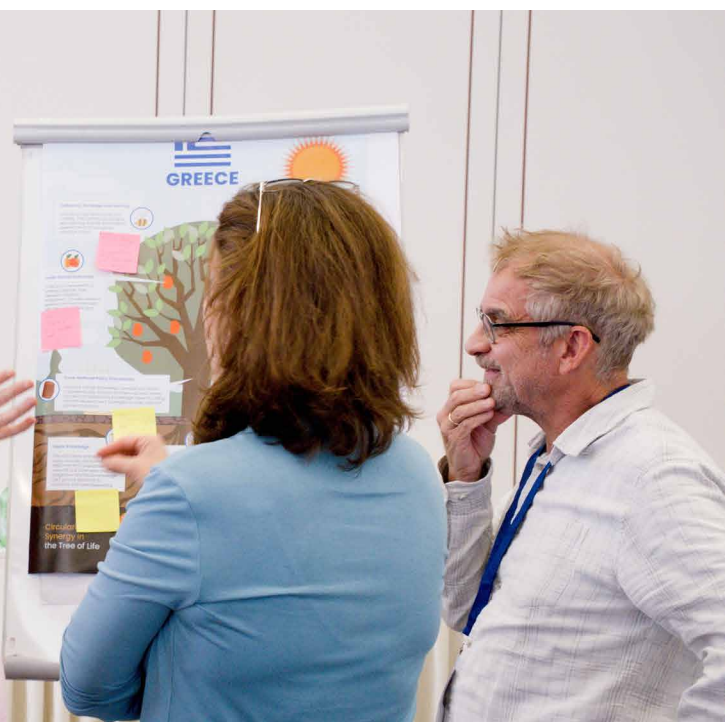
Ambition/ expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Restore dry grasslands and pastures and reduce wildfire risk through nature-based solutions	Apply prescribed burning and mechanical vegetation removal in ongoing field projects	NBSAP, 2017– 2025 , forestry, agriculture and spatial planning policies; restoration and fire-prevention relevance	BIOM Association and Croatian Forests for existing projects such as the Mosaic of Life and GRAS	Local NGOs; farmers; local communities; protected area managers	Local/site level, with national learning	Ongoing
	Implement education, citizen science and educational camps to support restoration and community ownership	Supports conservation, land management and awareness priorities	Project implementers/NGOs	Local communities; farmers; schools/youth where relevant; BirdLife; academia	Local/ community level	Short to medium term
Ambition 2: Improve evidence-based cross-sectoral policymaking	Align terminology and policy understanding across biodiversity conservation, forestry, agriculture and spatial planning	Biodiversity, forestry, agriculture and spatial planning policy alignment	Relevant ministries	Academia, including University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture; National Park Krka ; NGOs; sector agencies; protected area institutions	National, cross-sectoral	Medium term
Ambition 3: Contribute to and strengthen an operational national biodiversity and climate change platform	Engage with and support the development of the national platform being established through existing climate adaptation coordination processes, ensuring biodiversity priorities and cross-sectoral inputs are integrated	Existing climate mitigation/ adaptation multi-level governance platform; biodiversity-climate policy integration	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition (currently implementing a project aimed at establishing a focal point for coordinated implementation of climate change adaptation policies, through which a climate change adaptation platform will be established)	Public institutions managing protected areas; academia; NGOs; other ministries	National, with multi-level governance	Longer-term institutional action
Ambition 4: Create incentives for climate-resilient grassland management	Develop a result-based agro-environment scheme for grasslands	Common agro-environmental policies and agricultural policy instruments (e.g., Mosaic of Life project)	Ministry responsible for forestry and agriculture	Farmers; agronomy faculty; conservation NGOs; public institutions	National, with local uptake	Medium to long term



5. Greece

Road map to protect climate-stressed fir forests

Greece's national case responds to the growing decline of endemic fir forests under the combined pressure of rising temperatures, drought and bark beetle outbreaks. The intended response is to develop a road map for monitoring, biological and management options, removal of affected trees where needed and coordination across protected area governance structures. Fir forests are significant for Mediterranean biodiversity, and early coordinated action can help prevent localized forest health problems from becoming wider ecological and socioeconomic crises.





Ambition/ expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/ lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Prepare a road map to protect fire forests affected by drought and beetle outbreaks	Develop a funding proposal to finance studies and road map preparation	EU Nature Restoration Regulation planning obligation; Natura 2000/protected area framework	NECCA with Ministry of Environment and Energy approval/support	Universities/ researchers; protected area management units; potential funders	Southern parts of continental Greece (Peloponnese)/ national	Member States must submit their first draft plans to the European Commission by 1 September 2026. Following the Commission's review and incorporation of feedback, Member States have a 12-month window from the initial submission to submit the final plans.
	Use monitoring, biodiversity mapping and climate projection data to identify priority intervention areas	National biodiversity and climate data platforms/hubs; Natura 2000 management	NECCA/Prefecture of Peloponnese	Universities and research institutes; forest services; protected area management units	Protected-areas of southern Greece and replication to other affected areas	Short-term input to road map.
Ambition 2: Implement forest health measures to reduce beetle spread	Remove dead or affected trees carrying beetles where required and assess biological control options	Forest management and protected area management rules; restoration policy	Forest services, with NECCA coordination and Ministry of Environment and Energy support	Protected area management units; researchers; contractors where needed	Local/site implementation within the national protected area system	After road map and financing
Ambition 3: Build institutional capacity for implementation	Train/fund forest services to implement the road map	Protected area law implementing Natura 2000; national restoration planning	NECCA and the Ministry of Environment and Energy	Forest services; protected area management units; universities; financing partners	National and local	Medium term; EU-related nature restoration plan deadline presented at the beginning of September 2026



6. Kazakhstan

Caspian seal habitat conservation and sustainable use cooperation

Kazakhstan's national case focuses on the Caspian seal, an endemic species affected by climate-sensitive habitat change, pollution, vessel disturbance, food-web disruption and harmful fishing practices. The intended response is to strengthen habitat conservation through protected area expansion, ecological corridors, pollution control, safer fisheries practices and a transboundary action plan with other Caspian littoral states. The Caspian Sea is a shared ecosystem, and effective conservation of the seal depends on coordinated action across biodiversity, climate, fisheries, transport and local livelihood concerns.





Kazakhstan

Ambition/expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/ lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Conserve and connect critical habitats for the endemic Caspian seal	Develop a transboundary action plan for the Caspian seal and its habitat	Tehran Convention ; Kazakhstan NBSAP ; GBF	Ministry of Ecology and Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Caspian littoral states (Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan); academia; NGOs; international organizations	Regional/ transboundary and national	Approximately 5 years, aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework and NBSAP timelines
	Expand relevant protected areas and establish ecological corridors along migration routes; consider a transboundary protected area regime	National Biodiversity Conservation Concept 2026–2035 ; protected area frameworks; Tehran Convention relevance	Ministry of Ecology/ protected area authorities	Scientists; local authorities; Caspian littoral state authorities; NGOs	National and regional/ transboundary	5-year horizon
Ambition 2: Reduce pressures from pollution, vessels and unsustainable resource use	Develop changes to rules and regulations and apply stricter environmental requirements to prevent sea pollution and reduce disturbance from vessels	Tehran Convention; national marine/ environmental regulations; National Biodiversity Conservation Concept 2026– 2035	Ministry of Ecology; Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation; transport/ maritime authorities	Private sector operators; enforcement bodies; local authorities; academia	National and transboundary Caspian Sea level	5-year horizon
Ambition 3: Engage fisheries and communities in seal-safe practices	Work with fishers on safer gear/practices, smart fiscal incentives and possible rescue/ rehabilitation responses for net-related harm	Sustainable use/fisheries management; National Biodiversity Conservation Concept 2026– 2035	Agriculture/ fisheries-related authorities	Local fishers; NGOs; academia; private sector; local authorities	Local coastal communities with national policy support	5-year horizon
Ambition 4: Strengthen awareness and citizen engagement	Promote awareness, youth engagement, citizen science and corporate social responsibility around Caspian seal conservation	National Biodiversity Conservation Concept 2026– 2035	Ministry of Education and Ministry of Ecology	Youth groups; schools/ universities; NGOs; private sector; local authorities	National and local	5-year horizon



7. Moldova

Monitoring, restoration and action planning for protected ecosystems

Moldova's national case focuses on strengthening long-term monitoring and practical implementation for protected and managed ecosystems under increasing climate and biodiversity pressures. The proposed response combines biodiversity–climate research, systematic monitoring, ecosystem restoration, targeted capacity-building for research teams and the development of a national action document through multi-stakeholder working groups. Moldova's EU alignment process and cooperation with Romania create a timely opportunity to translate knowledge into enforceable field action and more effective ecosystem protection.





Moldova

Ambition/ expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/ lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Establish long-term biodiversity and climate monitoring for protected and managed ecosystems	Undertake research on biodiversity and climate change in protected-area ecosystems	EU standards and strategies; national biodiversity and climate working groups	Research institutes and the Ministry of Environment	Environmental agencies; academia; protected area authorities	National and protected areas/ local	Long-term monitoring; first action-planning steps within 12 months
	Train research teams for monitoring continuity and knowledge transfer	EU-aligned monitoring standards and national working group processes	Research institutes	Ministry of Environment; environmental agencies; universities; Romanian partners for experience exchange	National, with regional learning from Romania	Within 12 months for meetings/ symposia/action document; long-term implementation thereafter
Ambition 2: Apply evidence through law enforcement and ecosystem restoration	Restore ecosystems and connect monitoring results to field enforcement and implementation	EU regulatory approaches and national enforcement frameworks	Ministry of Environment and environmental agencies	Protected area managers; inspectors/ enforcement bodies; local landowners; research teams	Local/protected areas and national	Implementation in the 12 months following the action document
Ambition 3: Prepare a nationally grounded action document	Hold meetings and symposia through national commission working groups and develop an action plan/document	EU standards; EU candidate-country alignment; national biodiversity/climate working groups such as National Programme for the Accession of the Republic of Moldova to the European Union for the years 2025-2029 ; Reform Agenda related to the Growth Plan for the Republic of Moldova 2025–2027 ; Environmental Strategy for the years 2024-2030 EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 ; Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) ; Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) ; Government Decision No. 425/2024 on the organization and functioning of the National Commission on Climate Change	National commission working groups; Ministry of Environment	Research institutes; environmental agencies; Romanian counterparts	National with regional cooperation with Romania (and potentially with Ukraine)	Within 12 months



8. Montenegro

Effective management of the Zeta River Nature Park

Montenegro's national case focuses on the Zeta River Nature Park, a protected area that remains vulnerable due to the absence of an operational management body and management plan. The proposed response brings decision makers and stakeholders together to develop a joint assessment and initiate the formal establishment of governance structures and a management plan. Legal designation alone is insufficient; effective governance is required to address biodiversity loss, climate-related risks, pollution, water management challenges and pressures from unsustainable development.





Montenegro

Ambition/expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Establish governance for the Zeta River Nature Park	Bring decision makers and stakeholders together through a joint meeting and awareness campaign	Law on Environmental Protection ; government proclamation decision; IUCN Category V status	Local municipality/ proposed task force or advisory board	Environmental Protection Agency; relevant ministries; NGOs; scientists; local communities; IPBES/IPCC focal points	Local initiation with national confirmation	Urgent/short-term
	Prepare a joint assessment/report on the current state of the area and use it to inform decision makers	National and local biodiversity action plans; water framework; protected area management requirements	Proposed task force/ advisory board	Hydrometeorological institute; scientists; NGOs; local communities; Environmental Protection Agency	Local and national	Short-term evidence-building step
Ambition 2: Formalize management body and management plan with the support of the National Biodiversity Platform	Send an official request and initiate the procedure to establish the management body, followed by a management plan	Law on Environmental Protection ; government proclamation; Natura 2000 relevance under Habitats and Birds Directives	Municipality of Danilovgrad; competent ministry and Environmental Protection Agency to confirm/adopt	Relevant ministries, including agriculture/ water management; NGOs; local communities and farmers; businesses with visible impact and whose engagement is required	Local-to-national governance process	Urgent/short term
Ambition 3: Address biodiversity, climate and water pressures through active management	Use the management plan to address pollution, unsustainable construction, weak water management and flood-related risks	Water framework; local/ national biodiversity action plans; protected area management obligations	Future management body once established	Water/agriculture authorities; local communities; polluters/ business sector; NGOs; scientists	Local protected area, with national policy oversight	Medium to long term after the establishment of governance structures



9. North Macedonia

Community stewardship for a climate-resilient Prespa wetland

North Macedonia's national case focuses on a protected Ezerani wetland in the Prespa region, where the key challenge is not the absence of legal protection but limited awareness and local engagement. The proposed response works with local communities, particularly farmers engaged in intensive apple production, to reduce pesticide use, promote sustainable groundwater management and support wetland restoration. Climate-resilient wetland protection depends on local cooperation, practical management and recognition of the site's ecological and social value.





North Macedonia

Ambition/expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/ lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Build local community support for a climate-resilient protected wetland	Strengthen education and engagement of local communities within the management planning process	Ramsar site; Nature Park; potential Natura 2000 site; new management plan under preparation	Municipality of Resen as managing body	Macedonian Ecological Society; local communities; schools/community groups; Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics	Local/site and municipal; Greece as a regional stakeholder (with a potential involvement of the Society for the Protection of Prespa)	Ongoing management plan process; sustained effort needed
Ambition 2: Reduce agricultural pressures on the wetland	Work with apple/ orchard farmers to reduce pesticide use around the wetland	Protected area management plan; pollution reduction and sustainable use priorities; potential Natura 2000 relevance	Municipal management body, with support from the Macedonian Ecological Society	Farmers; agricultural advisers; local authorities; water/ environment inspectors	Local/community level	Medium term
	Assess and promote sustainable use of groundwater by farmers and local users	Wetland management plan; water use and protected area governance	Municipal management body/ competent water authority	Farmers; local communities; project team; water authorities	Local/site level	Linked to ongoing project assessment
Ambition 3: Reduce deliberate fires and improve cooperative site management	Build cooperation with locals to reduce deliberate wetland fires and improve site stewardship	Protected area management; risk management; rights/ equality and integrated planning priorities	Municipal management body	Local communities; farmers; Macedonian Ecological Society; fire/ risk authorities	Local/community level	Sustained medium-term effort



10. Slovenia

Integrating nature conservation into the national climate adaptation strategy

Slovenia's national case focuses on the preparation of a national climate adaptation strategy covering ten sectors, including nature conservation. The proposed response identifies a coordinating actor to connect ministries, align sectoral inputs, and support the translation of the national strategy into regional and local action plans.

Climate adaptation requires integration across sectors and levels of government, and embedding biodiversity considerations within broader adaptation planning can strengthen nature conservation outcomes.





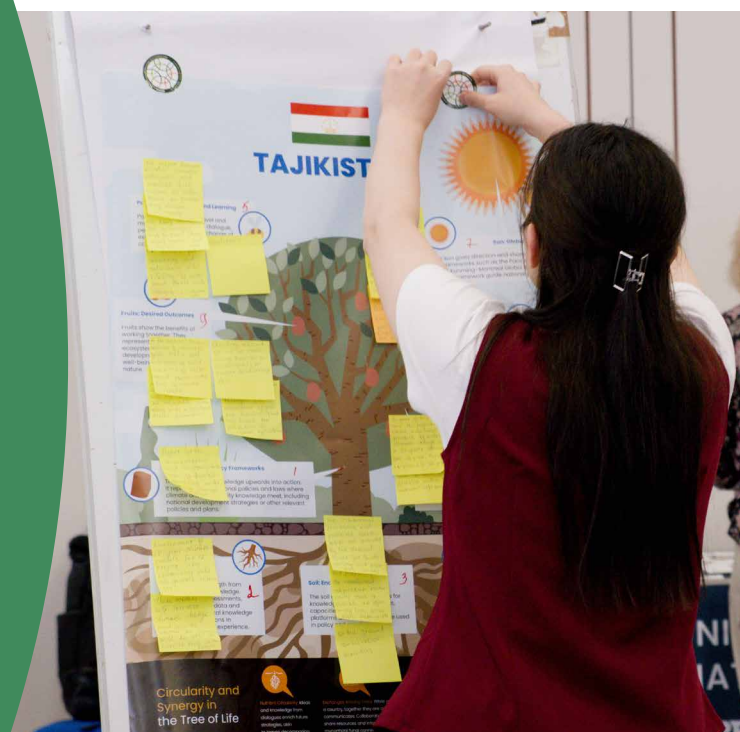
Ambition/expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Prepare a national adaptation strategy integrating nature conservation across ten sectors: water management; nature and cultural heritage conservation; agriculture; forestry; energy; infrastructure and buildings; public health; economy; and settlements, including cities and other urban settlements	Use completed national risk and vulnerability assessments as core input for strategy preparation	Climate Act adopted in June 2025 ; national adaptation strategy; national climate and energy action plan context	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Sector ministries, research institutions and technical experts	National	Strategy to be prepared by January 2027
	Mainstreaming nature-based resilience as a horizontal nexus across all 10 priority sectors by integrating Life4Adapt 's evidence-based methodologies (ecosystem services valuation, NarCIS biodiversity datasets) into national sectoral guidelines	National adaptation strategy; National Nature Restoration Plan (NRP)	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Public Nature parks	National	Strategy to be prepared by January 2027; Life4Adapt timeline 2032
Ambition 2: Strengthen inter-sectoral and vertical coordination	Identify an external actor/service able to connect ministries and facilitate collaboration across sectors and government levels	Climate Act legal basis; adaptation strategy preparation process	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	External coordinating actor/service; all sector ministries; private sector, NGOs and research institutions	National and vertical governance	Before January 2027, strategy completion
	Establishing a dual-track governance model: Political oversight and inter-ministerial consensus led by MESP through the 'Nexus Task Force,' supported by an External Service for technical synthesis and inter-sectoral synergy identification	Climate Act legal basis	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Inter-ministerial working group for adaptation (WGA)	National Nexus Governance	Before January 2027, strategy completion
	Identify synergies among adaptation actions being developed in different sectors	National adaptation strategy; climate-resilient development; integration of the nature conservation sector	External coordinating actor/service with ministry oversight, TBD	Sector ministries; sector stakeholders; NGOs; private sector; research institutions	National cross-sectoral	During strategy preparation by January 2027
Ambition 3: Translate national strategy into regional and local action	Enable regional development agencies to prepare regional or local adaptation action plans from the national strategy	National adaptation strategy ; regional/local development planning	Regional development agencies, after the national strategy adoption	Local communities, municipalities, sector stakeholders, NGOs and the private sector	Regional and local	After January 2027, strategy finalisation; exact rollout to validate
	Facilitating the translation of the National Strategy into Regional Action Plans by providing Regional Development Agencies with Life4Adapt's downscaled tools (Atlas of Climate Projections, RVA datasets) and technical assistance from the Local Contact Point (LCP)	National adaptation strategy; Life4Adapt governance structure linking the national inter-ministerial work with the regional capacity building	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Local communities, municipalities, local energy agencies, government agencies, sector stakeholders, NGOs and the private sector		



11. Tajikistan

Gene bank and climate-informed conservation of important wild plant species

Tajikistan's national case focuses on the conservation of important wild plant species vulnerable to long-term climate change. The intended response is to develop 50-year climate models, assess future environmental conditions for priority species and conserve vulnerable plants through nurseries, botanical gardens and gene bank approaches informed by scientific and local knowledge. This is important because wild plant diversity underpins ecological resilience, local livelihoods and adaptation options in climate-sensitive mountain and dryland environments.





Tajikistan

Ambition/expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Generate climate-risk evidence for important wild plant species	Prepare long-term climate models for 50 years for 12 regions/cities (similar to one in Beljuvon district)	NBSAP, the 7th National Report (7NR)	Committee for Environmental Protection	National Academy/scientific institutions of Tajikistan; UNDP and other cooperating entities	National	50-year modelling horizon
	Analyse modelled/forecast environmental conditions for a national species survey	CBD; national conservation planning	Committee for Environmental Protection with scientific institutions	National Academy/scientific institutions; local knowledge holders; survey teams	National with local survey inputs	After modelling
Ambition 2: Conserve vulnerable species in situ and ex situ	Transfer and maintain vulnerable species in nurseries and botanical gardens	CBD; national plant conservation/gene bank objectives	Committee for Environmental Protection/botanical garden institutions	Scientific institutions; nurseries; botanical gardens; UNDP and cooperating entities	National and site/institution-level	Medium to long term
Ambition 3: Integrate genetic and local knowledge into conservation planning	Use genetic analysis of more than 100 wild plant species and drought-resistant genotypes, alongside local knowledge collected through interviews and consultations	CBD; recognition of local knowledge in biodiversity conservation	Scientific institutions with the Committee for Environmental Protection	Local communities/local knowledge holders; scientists; UNDP and cooperating entities	National, with local/community knowledge contribution	Ongoing evidence base
Ambition 4: Advance regional learning on wild plant conservation	Coordinate or exchange with neighbouring countries on related conservation work	CBD; regional biodiversity cooperation	Committee for Environmental Protection	Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; scientific partners	Regional cooperation	Ongoing



12. Uzbekistan

Integrated restoration and livelihoods in the Southern Aral Sea Basin

Uzbekistan's national case addresses the ecological and social consequences of the drying Aral Sea and the degradation of the Southern Aral Sea Basin. The intended response is to restore saxaul, riparian and wetland ecosystems, strengthen protected areas and biodiversity-climate monitoring, improve water and agricultural management, and support alternative livelihoods and ecological education. The Aral Sea crisis is transboundary, it affects biodiversity hotspots and local health and requires coordinated action across restoration, water governance, livelihoods and regional cooperation.





Uzbekistan

Ambition/expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 1: Restore ecosystems in the Southern Aral Sea Basin	Support local initiatives to restore saxaul and riparian ecosystems on the former seabed, wetlands and riverbanks (similar to the Green Aral Sea crowdfunding initiative)	Aral Sea Region Development Programmes; initiatives coordinated through the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea ; programmes of the National Committee for Ecology and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan; relevance to World Heritage and biodiversity conservation areas. NBSAP ; GBF ; land degradation neutrality targets	Government organizations; committees; ministries	International organizations; local communities; restoration practitioners	Local and national, with regional basin relevance	Longer-term restoration; immediate 12-month step is to compile evidence, conduct a gap analysis and identify priority restoration areas
Ambition 2: Strengthen species protection and protected-area coverage	Identify plant and animal species (including migratory species) that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts; map areas that can become protected areas or OECMs ; support the conservation of desert and transboundary ecosystems	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage (e.g., Cold Winter Deserts of Turan); important bird and biodiversity areas and key biodiversity areas; NBSAP ; GBF	National Committee for Ecology and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan; protected area administrations; other relevant authorities	Scientists; international organizations; local communities	National/ local, with transboundary ecological relevance	Longer-term; evidence review and gap analysis within 12 months
Ambition 3: Improve monitoring and address climate-linked river-system risks	Create regionally-accepted biodiversity and climate monitoring protocols; improve data-sharing protocols, including upstream glacier-related monitoring in Amu Darya/ Syr Darya basins	Climate and biodiversity monitoring programmes; Aral Sea Basin regional cooperation programmes (e.g., Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia); relevant climate adaptation and water management policies; NBSAP	Environment and hydrometeorological/ scientific institutions	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan through shared basin relevance; research institutions	Regional/ transboundary and national	Long-term monitoring; evidence synthesis within 12 months

Ambition/expected result	Specific action	Policy link	Champion(s)/lead	Linked stakeholders	Level	Timeline
Ambition 4: Reduce deforestation, dust and land degradation impacts	Develop a road map for halting deforestation in river deltas	Land degradation neutrality targets	Relevant ministries/committees	Local communities; international organizations; forestry/restoration agencies	Local/national, with regional environmental benefits	Longer-term
Ambition 5: Support sustainable agriculture, water management and alternative livelihoods	Develop sustainable agriculture and water-resource approaches and support alternative livelihoods for local communities	Regional/local Aral Sea development programmes; sustainable development and water	Agriculture/water/economic development authorities	Local communities; traditional/local knowledge holders; international organizations; livelihood partners	Local and national; regional basin relevance	Longer-term; 12-month evidence/gap analysis as immediate next step
Ambition 6: Build ecological education and recognize local knowledge	Develop and disseminate ecological education materials; conduct public awareness activities in local communities and schools; document traditional/local knowledge relevant to ecosystem restoration	Education/awareness components of biodiversity and Aral Sea programmes	Environment/education authorities and project partners	Local communities; schools/youth groups; local knowledge holders; NGOs; international organizations	Local and national	Immediate 12 months for compilation/analysis; longer-term for education programme

Conclusion: From dialogue to coordinated follow-up

The BESPIN Regional Trialogue for Europe and Central Asia highlighted that biodiversity and climate action is not starting from zero. Participating countries already have relevant knowledge, policy commitments, institutional frameworks, platforms, protected area systems, restoration initiatives, monitoring processes and community-based experience. The central challenge is how these elements can be connected more coherently across sectors, governance levels, knowledge systems and finance mechanisms.

The regional and country pathways presented in this document point to several practical entry points for follow-up, including strengthening science-policy platforms and coordination mechanisms; improving data-sharing and monitoring systems; supporting effective protected area management and restoration; deepening community engagement and plural knowledge approaches; and aligning biodiversity and climate finance with integrated outcomes.

The pathways may also support ongoing national and regional processes, including the implementation and updating of NBSAPs, NDCs, adaptation strategies, restoration planning, protected area management, biodiversity finance planning and transboundary cooperation. In this sense, the value of the Trialogue lies not only in the actions identified but also in the relationships, shared questions and learning spaces it helped create.

As country delegations developed regional and country-specific pathways, follow-up actions could focus on identifying focal points or interested partners for each pathway, clarifying which actions are already underway, mapping financing and technical support opportunities, and selecting a small number of practical peer-learning tracks. Existing regional networks and partners may provide enabling spaces for this exchange, while implementation would remain with the relevant national, local or transboundary actors.

This Action Document is intended as a living bridge from assessment knowledge to context-specific action. It offers a basis for continued dialogue, refinement and cooperation while providing practical ways to contextualize IPBES and IPCC messages through the participatory approach of the Trialogue.







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BESPIN

Regional Dialogue
for Europe and
Central Asia

Annex I. BESPIN Trialogue Agenda

Day 1: Tuesday 19 May

Co-Initiating and Co-Sensing

Setting intention, framing the challenge and grounding the dialogue

Time	Session
08:30–09:00	Registration
09:00–10:00	Opening Ceremony and Setting the Shared Intention
10:00–10:30	Coffee Break and Group Photo
10:30–11:50	Panel Session: Bridging Knowledge and Action for National Pathways
11:50–13:00	Networking Dialogue on Shared Challenges and Barriers
13:00–14:30	Lunch
14:30	Departure for the Site Visit
14:30–19:30	Immersive Site Visit: Vodno Mountain; Mountain Tea Plantation; Traditional Goat Farming and Natural Food Production
19:30	Return to Skopje and Free Time

Day 2: Wednesday 20 May

Sensing and Presencing

Deepening understanding and exploring pathways

Time	Session
08:45–09:00	Welcome Back and Reflections from the Site Visit
09:00–10:40	Framing the Biodiversity–Climate Nexus, including national group work and a panel discussion
10:40–11:00	Coffee Break
11:00–13:00	Country Work: Tree of Life — Mapping systems and applying IPBES/IPCC messages to a national work example
13:00–14:00	Lunch
14:00–15:30	Engaging with IPBES and IPCC: Roles, Pathways and Institutional Support
15:30–16:00	Coffee Break
16:00–17:30	Deep Dives/Parallel Sessions: Engagement Clinics — Becoming a Reviewer of Upcoming IPBES and IPCC Reports; Nexus Response Options in Practice; Diverse Knowledge Systems in Practice: Local and Community-Based Action
17:30–19:00	Free Time and Transfer to Dinner Venue
19:00–21:00	Official Dinner at Restaurant Old House

Day 3: Thursday 21 May

Co-Creating and Prototyping

From insight to action

Time	Session
09:00–10:00	Participants' Space/Innovation Exchange
10:00–12:00	World Café
12:00–13:00	Sharing Across Countries: Feedback from the Trees, Part 1
13:00–14:00	Lunch
14:00–15:00	Sharing Across Countries: Feedback from the Trees, Part 2
15:00–15:45	Windows of Opportunity: Communicating What Matters
15:45–16:00	Coffee Break
16:00–16:40	Closing Dialogue: What We Take Forward
16:40–17:00	Evaluation
17:00	End of the Trialogue



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