



SUMMARY

Framework concept for the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve



Biosphärengebiet
Schwarzwald



Imprint



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Office of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve
Brand 24
79677 Schönau im Schwarzwald
www.biosphaerengebiet-schwarzwald.de

Contact: Walter Kemkes
Walter.Kemkes@rpf.bwl.de
biosphaerengebiet-schwarzwald@rpf.bwl.de

Editing

agl Hartz • Saad • Wendl
Landschafts-, Stadt- und Raumplanung
Großherzog-Friedrich-Straße 16-18
66111 Saarbrücken
www.agl-online.de

Contact: Andrea Hartz
andrehartz@agl-online.de

Editing: Andrea Hartz, Peter Wendl,
Simone Köcher

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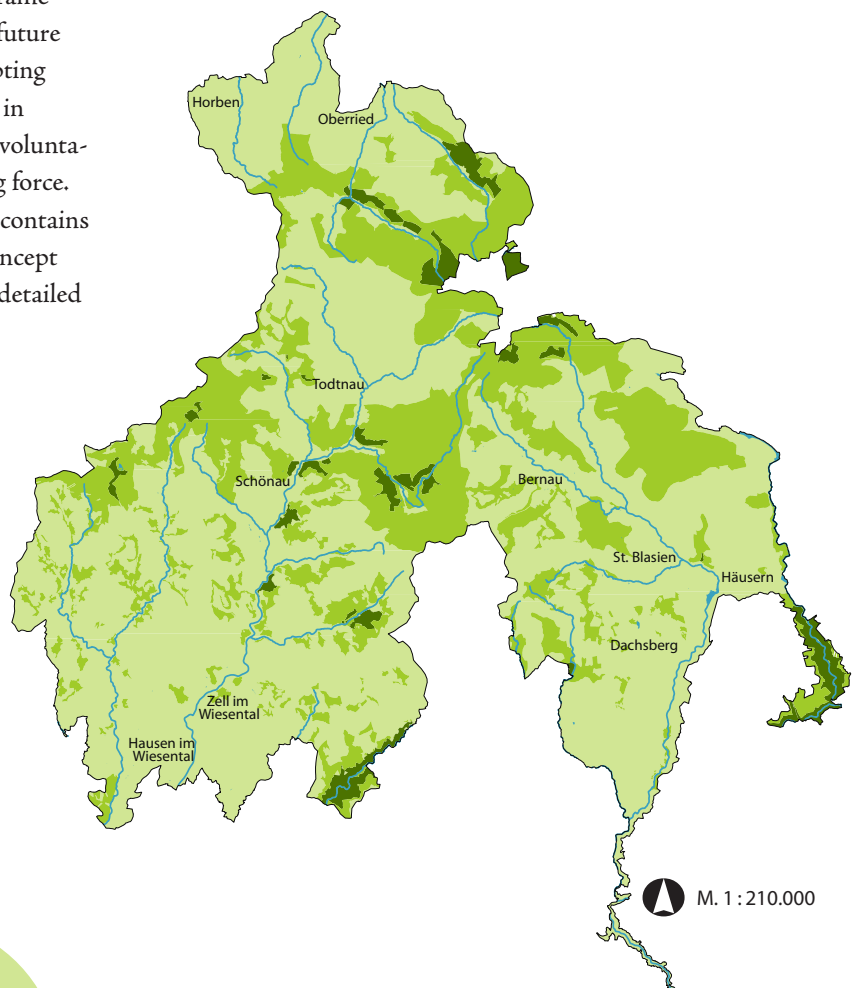
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1 | Overview of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve

The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme, published in 1971, stands for the further development of Biosphere Reserves worldwide (UNESCO 22.3.2021). It sees Biosphere Reserves as 'places of learning' for sustainable development. The programme has been updated several times, most recently in Lima in 2016 with the "Lima Action Plan". Since its recognition in 2017, the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve (BSG) has been part of a world network of currently 727 UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in 131 countries around the world (as of 10/2021).

Just four years after UNESCO recognition, a framework concept for the BSG will be presented in 2021. The framework concept is intended to set a concrete course for future development in consultation with the region. By adopting objectives and measures from the framework concept in formal and informal planning documents or through voluntary self-commitment, these can achieve greater binding force. This brochure is intended as an abridged version and contains selected contents of volumes 1-3 of the framework concept in summarised form. You can find and download the detailed version at: www.biosphaerengebiet-schwarzwald.de.

The BSG is located in the southern Black Forest in southern Baden-Württemberg near the French and Swiss borders. The landscape of the sparsely populated and rural low mountain range is characterised by the near-natural mountain forests, as well as the open pasture fields – the "Allmende" – pastures, which were created through common pasture use (UM BW 2016: 19). The large-scale lean and structurally rich pasture complexes and "Allmende-areas" are considered to be the special unique selling point of the BSG with outstanding importance for biodiversity, the cultural landscape and recreation.



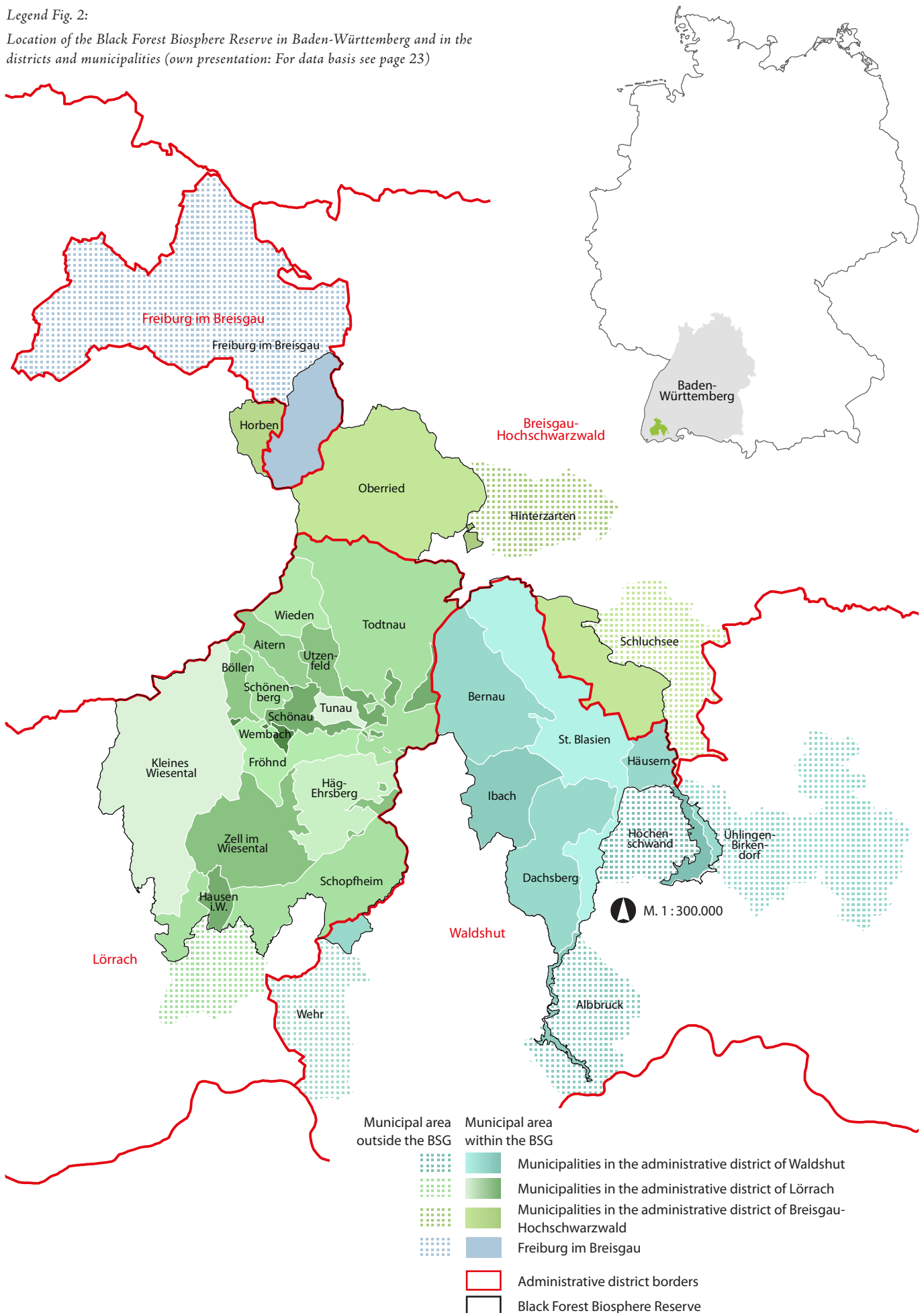
Legend Fig. 1: Zoning of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve
(own presentation: For data basis see page 23)

Profile

Recognition, area, inhabitants	UNESCO recognition since 2017; 632 km ² , approx. 43,000 inhabitants (2018)
Geographical location	Southern Black Forest, south-east of the city of Freiburg (see Fig. 2)
Zoning	<p>In accordance with the International Guidelines for the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, the BSG is divided into core areas, buffer zones and transition areas. The UNESCO Black Forest Biosphere Reserve comprises (as of 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Core Areas with a size of 2,290 ha (3.6 %) ♦ Buffer zones with a size of 18,160 ha (28.7 %) ♦ Transition Areas zones with a size of 42,800 ha (67.7 %)
Districts and municipalities	The BSG covers parts of the administrative districts of Lörrach, Waldshut and Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald, as well as part of the city district of Freiburg im Breisgau. A total of 28 municipalities are involved in the BSG: 20 municipalities lie entirely within the area boundary, three municipalities (Freiburg im Breisgau, Schopfheim, Schluchsee) have only one district or a few districts in the area and five municipalities (Albbruck, Hinterzarten, Höchenschwand, Ühlingen-Birkendorf, Wehr) have no settlement area within the spatial boundary of the BSG.
Natural space and land use structure	The BSG belongs to the Southwest German low mountain range country and there to the region D54 Black Forest. The main landscape type here is "grassland-rich forest landscapes". With a forest share of about 68% of the total area, the BSG is far above the forest share at the federal (32%) and state (38.4%) level. Mountain forests with beech and fir are the naturally predominant forest type. With 25.2% of the total area, grassland use clearly dominates over arable land, viticulture and orchard use. The landscape is characterised above all by the extensive pasture fields of the middle and high altitudes, which have emerged from the historical use of common "Allmende" - pastures. Some of these are still used jointly by grazing communities or associations, but most are managed by part-time farmers.
Relief and landscape	The BSG is one of the most diverse low mountain ranges in Central Europe and, with an altitude of over 1,000 metres (310m to 1,400m above sea level), has an enormous relief energy, which is reflected in numerous, deeply incised valleys that have been shaped by the ice age. The differences in altitude correspond to a climatic differentiation ranging from a high-montane to subalpine, snowy mountain climate to a warm fruit-growing climate. The traditional cooperative grazing system and farm structure, in a mosaic pattern with the extensive mixed mountain forests, have produced a cultural landscape rich in species and structures.
Protected areas	Due to its importance for nature conservation and the high proportion of rare and endangered habitats and species, more than half of the BSG is designated as a nature reserve, part of the European network of protected areas Natura 2000 or legally protected as a biotope according to Section 30 BNatSchG or Section 33 NatSchG BW, or according to Section 30 LWaldG. In addition, there are the protected forest areas (so-called "Schon- und Bannwälder") according to Section 32 LWaldG. A large proportion of these protected areas are sensibly located in the core areas and buffer zones of the BSG.

Legend Fig. 2:

Location of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve in Baden-Württemberg and in the districts and municipalities (own presentation: For data basis see page 23)



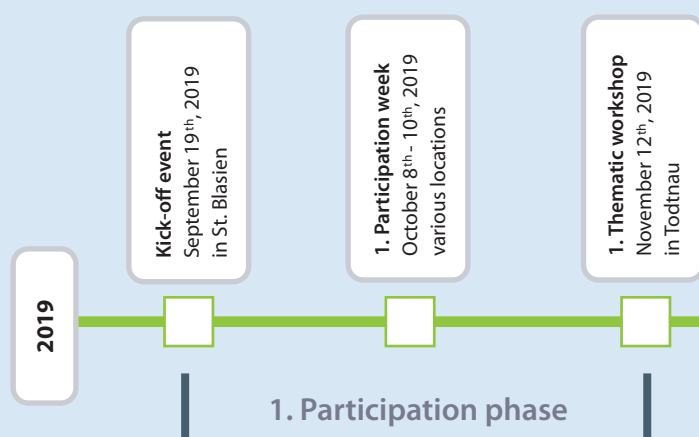
2 | The framework concept

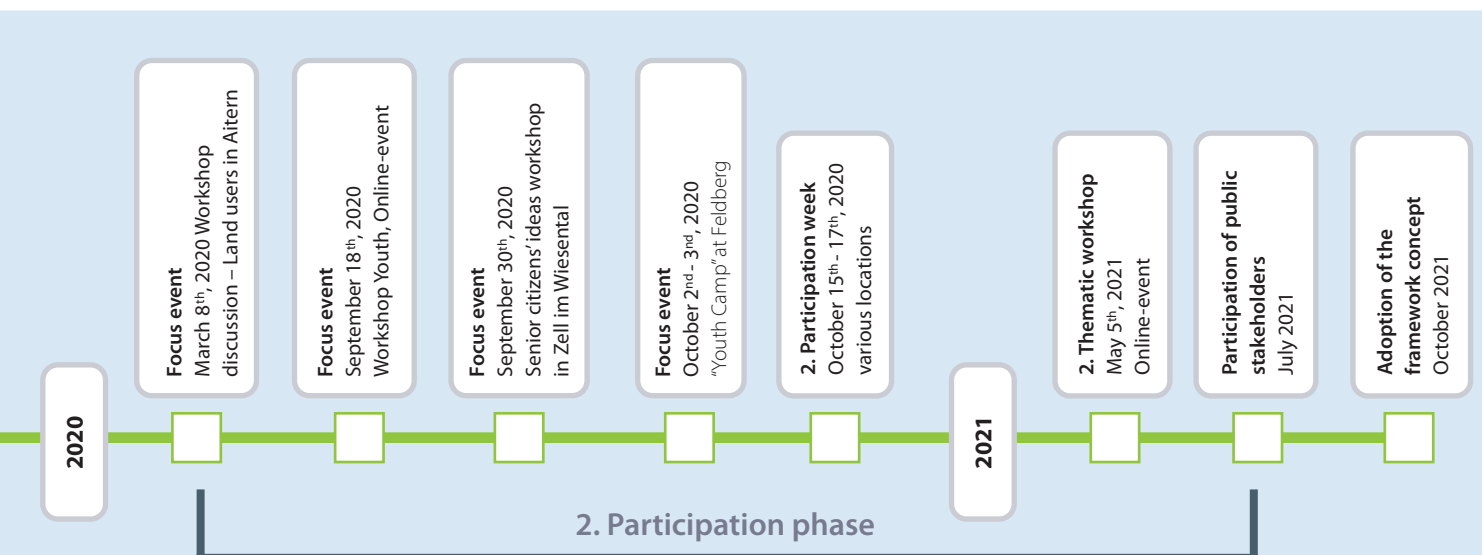
The framework concept for the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve does not represent binding planning, but a future concept and implementation programme for at least the next decade. It is a task for all regional stakeholders, administrations and the citizens, without whose cooperation realization cannot succeed.

The framework concept was developed in close cooperation between the office, the steering committee accompanying the process and the bodies (steering group, advisory board) of the Biosphere Reserve. In addition to the key stakeholders in the BSG, the population and specific target groups such as land users, senior citizens and young people were involved through various participation formats. While the office was involved in data procurement, content coordination, inviting and activating stakeholders, as well as spatial organisation and personnel support for the participation process, the steering committee formed the body for in-depth content-related discussion of the guiding principles, goals and measures of the framework concept. The basic conception and implementation of the participation process also took place in close coordination with the office and the steering committee.

The BSG office was in charge of the preparation of the framework concept and the implementation of the participation events. It was supported by an external planning office, which was responsible not only for the framework concept content, but also for the design and evaluation of the participation process (agl Hartz · Saad · Wendl; www.agl-online.de).

The participation concept for the framework concept provided for different event formats that gave the various stakeholders and groups the opportunity to have their say during the development process and to introduce their suggestions and ideas for the future development of the Biosphere Reserve. The participation process and thus also the entire process of developing the framework concept were considerably hampered by the Coronavirus pandemic between March 2020 and May 2021, and had to be suspended in part for longer periods of time. Nevertheless, with a delay of about one year, the participation phase was completed and the framework concept for the BSG was presented. You can see the sequence of the participation process in the timeline below.





3 | Mission statement of the Biosphere Reserve

In order to describe the origin, the creation, the goals and visions of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve in this framework concept, it is sufficient to look at its unique selling point – the common pastures. They are not only unique to the Biosphere Reserve, but the result of what makes up the cultural landscape of the Black Forest with its pasture fields, mixed mountain forests and traditional settlement forms: The conscious interaction of people and the environment.

From this interaction, the realisation has matured that sustainable development and the preservation of prosperity can only succeed if everyone contributes to mutual well-being in harmony with nature.

The transfer of this community idea into innovative participation, development and utilisation concepts should characterise the work of the BSG. The focus of this framework concept is thus on cooperation for the benefit of the people in its biosphere. The close and trusting cooperation of the respective stakeholders and institutions involved in the sustainable further development of the Biosphere Reserve forms the basis for achieving the common goals.

The protection and sustainable development of the cultural landscape, the living and economic space of the people living here and the associated biodiversity are to be emphasised as priority objectives of the BSG. Just as the common “Allmende”- pastures were once created, the stakeholders of the Biosphere Reserve also want to shape their work and orientate themselves towards the UNESCO Guiding Principles, the Lima Action Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda:

1. Protection of biodiversity, restoration and improvement of ecosystem services and the sustainable use of natural resources

The relief-rich landscape with its great diversity of ecosystems as well as endemic and relict species is protected, sustainable uses are promoted. In order to preserve the special value of nature and landscape, support for competitive, sustainably managed agriculture and forestry is of central importance. Tourism is also increasingly oriented towards the goal of sustainability. As characteristic elements of the regional cultural landscape and models of communal management, the historic “Allmende”- pastures are to be safeguarded and further developed.

2. Contribution to the development of sustainable, stable and equitable societies, economies and efficient settlements in harmony with the biosphere

The Black Forest Biosphere Reserve is considered as a model region for sustainable development: The rural region is stabilised in economic, social and demographic terms. The Southern Black Forest remains an attractive place to live and reside with a high level of civic engagement and regional identity. In keeping with the tradition of the region, the population and its interest groups are intensively involved in the conceptualisation of the BSG, in order to ensure the participation of all people in its development.

3. Promotion of biodiversity and sustainability science and education for sustainable development, capacity building

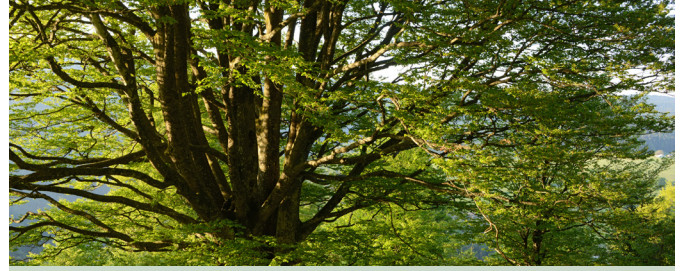
The regional facilities and offers for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) will be strengthened, continued and extended to important aspects of the BSG. The BSG is part of a research network and cooperates intensively with regional and national research institutions. In addition, there is active involvement in the international network of Biosphere Reserves. Digitalisation – as one of the megatrends and a cross-cutting issue that affects all fields of action – is used offensively to implement the goals of the Biosphere Reserve.

4. Supporting risk reduction and adaptation to climate change and other aspects of global environmental change

The Biosphere Reserve takes responsibility for climate protection and climate adaptation proactively, and develops regional adaptation strategies with regard to climate change at different levels and in all relevant fields of action. With regard to climate adaptation, strategies for climate-sensitive agriculture and forestry, as well as sustainable mobility, are being pursued. In order to promote climate protection, the development into a climate model region is to be advanced. The generation and use of energy from renewable energy sources and efficient energy use are important building blocks of the BSG. In order to exploit sources of regional potential, model solutions for the generation, distribution, financing and use of renewable energies are being sought and implemented together with the responsible institutions and stakeholders.



1 Field of action:
Land use



2 Field of action:
Nature and landscape conservation



3 Field of action:
Education for sustainable development



4 Field of action:
Economy



5 Field of action:
Climate, energy and mobility



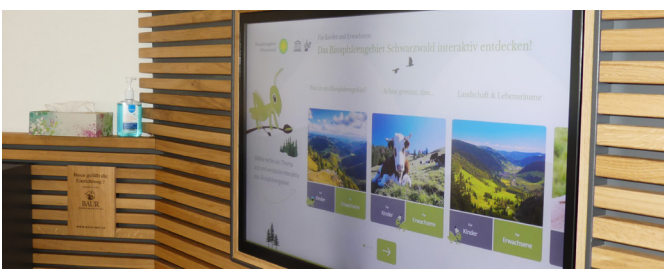
6 Field of action:
Tourism and recreation



7 Field of action:
Society and culture



8 Field of action:
Research and monitoring



9 Field of action:
Public relations and communication



10 Field of action:
Cooperation and collaboration

4 | The fields of action, their mission statements and goals

1

Field of action: Land use

Mission statement

The pasture fields – developed from the historic “Allmende”-pastures, mountain meadows and mixed mountain forests – should continue to fulfil their diverse functions in terms of biodiversity and biotope protection, water and soil protection, agricultural and forestry use, the landscape, local recreation and tourism.

By supporting family farms, in particular, (especially in livestock farming), as well as private and communal forestry, the aim is to promote socio-economically viable and sustainable management of open land and forests. These include, for example, regional products, direct marketing and improvement of value chains, as well as innovative concepts for jointly organised agriculture and forestry or jointly used infrastructures.

The sustainable management of near-natural mixed mountain forests and the reforestation of calamity areas will be increasingly geared to the challenges of climate change. An adapted wildlife density enables the natural regeneration of near-natural forest stands. The marketing of regional wood as a renewable raw material and regenerative energy source is promoted through the development of innovative regional processing options and wood products, as well as interlinked with the woodworking and processing companies.

Goal 1.1	Support family farms as a cornerstone of agriculture and forestry and develop them as models to ensure sustainable farming and animal husbandry in the Biosphere Reserve
1.2	Optimise regional value chains, process and refine regional agricultural products in the region, expand the marketing of regional agricultural products (supra-regionally)
1.3	Develop sustainable and legally compliant community and participation models for agriculture and forestry holdings to support long-term and sustainable management
1.4	Promote and reactivate sustainable grazing and the use of old livestock breeds and cultivated plants
1.5	Strengthen the resilience of agriculture and forestry, especially in the face of climate change, support water supply and water retention on production areas for dry phases
1.6	Strengthen and further develop near-natural, stable and structured mixed mountain forests
1.7	Optimise the value chain for the regional renewable raw material wood, strengthen regional wood marketing, wood processing and treatment, promote the use of wood as a raw material/building material and as a renewable energy source
1.8	Support community organisational structures for the private forest and win them over for the aims of the Biosphere Reserve
1.9	Overcome competition between land uses and tourism
1.10	Promote site-appropriate management of wildlife
1.11	Support land users in dealing with the presence of wolves



2 Field of action: nature and landscape conservation

Mission statement

The protection and strengthening of biodiversity, as well as a sustainable development of the cultural landscape with its diverse habitats and interrelationships in conformity with nature conservation, are central tasks of the Biosphere Reserve.

In the core zones, the forests typical of the Black Forest at different altitudes and site conditions develop within the framework of natural development processes and without human intervention. Nature determines the composition, ageing and regeneration of the forest.

In the management zones, the special habitat complexes (including lean pasture fields with bristly grassland and wing gorse pastures, high-quality forest-open land transition areas, lean lowland and mountain meadows including wet meadows, mixed mountain forests, moors and mountain streams) with their special fauna and flora are conserved and further developed in line with the objectives of the nature conservation and Natura 2000 sites within the framework of traditional extensive management and care approaches that are adapted to the site conditions. Livestock farming has a special role to play in the conservation of extensive open land habitats.

In the development zones, sustainable landscape uses typical of the region are supported to safeguard and develop biodiversity, as well as the structurally and habitat-rich mountain landscape. The biotope network is intended to link intact habitat complexes and strengthen the resilience of fauna and flora in climate change.

In order to promote the understanding of (and interest in) ecological interrelationships, as well as the typical flora and fauna of the Southern Black Forest, the experience of the diverse low mountain habitats with their unique habitats is to be expanded in a particularly gentle and sustainable manner.

Goal 2.1	Protect and develop the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve as part of an (inter)nationally significant biodiversity hotspot
2.2	Qualify agricultural enterprises (especially part-time farms) in management-integrated landscape management and strengthen partnership cooperation with nature conservation, establish landscape management enterprises as a viable business option and landscape management services as an economic mainstay
2.3	Protect and develop "Allmende"-pastures, as well as other large-scale extensive pasture systems with their grazing beeches, high-quality forest-open land transition areas and mosaic-like structures (clearance cairns, wetland biotopes,...) as core habitats and biodiversity centres of the Biosphere Reserve that are particularly worthy of protection and which are endangered
2.4	Expand nature experience opportunities on site and digitally; Define areas and types for nature experience and nature-based education for sustainable development
2.5	Contribute to the conservation and development of species and Habitats Directive habitat types in Natura 2000 sites; Offer support, establish networking, create acceptance, initiate funding projects
2.6	Promote diversity and closeness to nature of forest habitats, strengthen sustainable and near-natural management of the Biosphere Reserve's diverse forests in the context of climate change
2.7	Preserve peatlands as habitats that are particularly worthy of protection and which are under threat, and develop them in a near-natural way
2.8	Develop the Biosphere Reserve as a model region for near-natural flowing waters and source protection, taking climate change into account
2.9	Promote insect-friendly management, as well as climate- and site-appropriate design of agricultural areas, green spaces, watercourse margins, roadsides and other undeveloped areas in the Biosphere Reserve
2.10	Consideration of the Biosphere Reserve's goals in higher-level planning



3

Field of action: Education for sustainable development

Mission statement

The Black Forest Biosphere Reserve is committed to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and is perceived as a model region for sustainable development. The stakeholders of the Biosphere Reserve impart knowledge and experience regarding the interrelationships of sustainable land and resource use, the diverse and species-rich cultural landscape, the cultural identity and the special ecosystems of the Southern Black Forest with the aim of preserving them for future generations. They promote identification with the region, the goals of the Biosphere Reserve and appreciation of the landscape.

The educational work is oriented towards education for sustainable development, which aims to strengthen personal responsibility, teach creative competence and empower people to lead a sustainable lifestyle. There are opportunities for all age groups to get involved in the Biosphere Reserve and to participate in non-formal and informal education. Experiencing nature is an elementary component of the educational offers in the Biosphere Reserve. Educational and experiential offers

should reach and emotionally appeal to locals and guests of all ages – based on the lifeworld of those interested.

By authentically communicating ecological qualities, regional traditions, exemplary and forward-looking solution strategies, as well as sustainable management of the mountain region, new target groups are reached and exciting learning opportunities are created.



Goal 3.1	Strengthen identification with the Biosphere Reserve through non-formal and informal educational opportunities
3.2	Develop nature experience offers for locals and guests, build up nature education infrastructure
3.3	Further develop and build up outdoor nature and cultural education offers for schools
3.4	Win kindergartens as partners of the Biosphere Reserve
3.5	Expand Junior Ranger Programme as an offer and extend the concept to other target groups
3.6	Create participatory opportunities for locals and guests of the Biosphere Reserve (e.g. via “voluntourism”)
3.7	“Biosphere for Future” – Make climate change in the Biosphere Reserve as a key topic
3.8	Establish an information centre as a central institution for education for sustainable development
3.9	Communicating the Biosphere Reserve digitally
3.10	Promote appreciation of land users for their sustainable management and preservation of the diverse and species-rich cultural landscape



4 Field of action: Economy

Mission statement

The Black Forest Biosphere Reserve represents a diverse, competitive, innovative business location characterised by small and medium-sized enterprises. Building on this, cooperative, sustainable and common good-oriented economic practices are to be strengthened.

The profile as a sustainable and attractive business location with a high quality of life is sharpened by the Biosphere Reserve, and the conscious commitment of companies in (and for) the region is consolidated.

The establishment and expansion of regional economic cycles and value chains should support regional production and service companies and contribute to adequate revenues.

An important aspect is the promotion of regional building culture, which forms an important pillar of local value chains, especially in connection with forestry and wood crafts.

Goal 4.1	Coordinate and expand certification, infrastructure, sales, procurement and marketing channels for regional products
4.2	Strengthen the use of regional products and services in industrial and commercial enterprises in the biosphere Reserve
4.3	Establish partnerships with industry, trade and crafts in the Biosphere Reserve
4.4	Strengthen the social responsibility at companies from the Biosphere Reserve
4.5	Promote innovation and sustainable business start-ups in the Biosphere Reserve
4.6	Establish the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve as a brand
4.7	Pursue sustainable commercial land development in the Biosphere Reserve
4.8	Strengthen regional building culture: Establish a link between tradition and modernity (Bauwerk Schwarzwald), combine building tradition with forward-looking, resource-conserving approaches
4.9	Linking regional building culture, regional wood processing and wood craftsmanship



5

Field of action: Climate, energy and mobility

Mission statement

The Biosphere Reserve proactively assumes responsibility for climate protection and climate adaptation and is driving forward its development into a climate model region.

The Biosphere Reserve actively promotes the production and use of renewable energy sources and the efficient use of energy. Model solutions for the generation, distribution, financing and use of renewable energies are sought and implemented among the regional potentials.

In the mountain region, which is important for tourism, the Biosphere Reserve supports mobility that is environmentally, climate and family friendly, socially compatible and suitable for everyday use. Innovative public mobility offers and a well-organised public transport system promote car-independent mobility for locals and guests.

Goal	
5.1	Develop the Biosphere Reserve into a model region for climate protection and climate adaptation
5.2	Develop the Biosphere Reserve into a model region for the production and use of renewable energies and for energy saving, thereby optimising regional value creation and minimising impairment of ecosystems and the landscape
5.3	Develop the Biosphere Reserve as a model region for sustainable mobility through an environmentally friendly, energy-efficient, networked and attractive range of transport options
5.4	Win companies as pioneers of sustainable mobility
5.5	Implement sustainability at all levels of public action in the public administrations and the office of the Biosphere Area

6

Field of action: Tourism and recreation

Mission statement

As part of the Black Forest and thus one of the most important tourist destinations in Germany, the Biosphere Reserve is to become an address for sustainable and nature-oriented year-round tourism. The status as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve will open up new tourist target groups and attract international guests.

In the area of tension between tradition and modernisation, region-specific and nature-compatible, high-quality and contemporary tourism infrastructures and offers are strengthened. This lays the foundations for a healthy and nature-based holiday experience.

Experiential, educational and information offers by the office, municipalities, partner businesses and tourism organisations take up the natural and cultural heritage of the region and promote the values of the Biosphere Reserve. This becomes tangible for the visitors on site.



Goal 6.1

Network and educate tourism stakeholders in the Biosphere Reserve, develop a mission statement and implementation strategy for tourism in the Biosphere Reserve, taking into account the thematic and product brands of the Baden-Württemberg state tourism concept

6.2

Further develop health tourism, strengthen and profile the Biosphere Reserve as a nature-related feel-good zone (starry skies, zones of tranquillity, summer coolness, forest as an experience space)

6.3

Create offers for overnight stays in nature and eventful accommodations for young people

6.4

Dovetail regional products with tourist offers

6.5

Link tourism offers with core themes of the Biosphere Reserve

6.6

Develop "voluntourism" offers for farms: Landscape conservation, history, culture, customs

6.7

Build tourism-related mobility strategy: Public transport-based holidays and compatible day tourism in the Biosphere Reserve

6.8

Win over tourism as a partner in keeping the cultural landscape open and in developing nature-friendly recreation and experience offers

6.9

Promote and profile environmentally friendly winter sports: the Biosphere Reserve as a model region for sustainable winter tourism

6.10

Modernise and qualify the "Farm holidays" offer

6.11

Establish and network barrier-free tourism offers in the Biosphere Area

7

Field of action: Society and culture

Mission statement

In the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve, strategies, offers and infrastructures for securing the provision of public services and for strengthening social cohesion are supported and the current quality of life of the population is further developed for the future. The barrier-free experience of the information points should also be ensured for people with special needs and experience offers in the landscape should be created.

Based on the guiding principles and goals, a culture of participation is built up and supported that actively involves the population in shaping the Biosphere Reserve. Conflicts between nature conservation, land management and tourism are addressed proactively and solved constructively together at local level, supported by application-oriented research and monitoring.

In the southern Black Forest, cultural characteristics that have grown over centuries are still very much alive and are cultivated and embraced by many people and associations in the region. The Biosphere Reserve sees itself as a driving force for the preservation and further development of the cultural heritage and regional identity of the Southern Black Forest.



Goal 7.1	Promote cultural institutions and support the population in practising traditions in order to preserve them for future generations
7.2	Support the reactivation, restoration and use of existing historic buildings and monuments
7.3	Strengthen and network the museum landscape in the Biosphere Reserve
7.4	Support regional cultural offerings and develop them further in line with the times
7.5	Strengthen and further develop wood crafts in the Biosphere Reserve as an anchor of identity
7.6	Collect and communicate historical knowledge on land use practices and sustainability
7.7	Create a future for village inns, village shops and village gardens as places where people meet
7.8	Strengthen services of general interest for senior citizens in the Biosphere Reserve
7.9	Create cooperation projects for children and young people to participate in the Biosphere Reserve
7.10	Inter-communal strengthening, networking and empowerment of those engaged in voluntary work
7.11	People with special needs can actively participate in (and explore) the Biosphere Reserve
7.12	Create access and suitable offers in the Biosphere Reserve for people with a migration background
7.13	Establish forums for the joint, constructive resolution of conflicts between tourism, land use and nature conservation

8

Field of action: Research and monitoring

Mission statement

The UNESCO recognition of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve emphasises its importance as a model region for science. Research and monitoring should contribute to providing decision-making aids for precautionary, foresighted and sustainable development. Research should therefore primarily focus on applied, problem-oriented issues from all relevant subject areas. The elaboration of the model character of the BSG should be the overarching goal of research and monitoring.

A research advisory board to be established will develop a research framework that takes into account the relevant interrelationships for a sustainable coexistence of humans and nature.

Due to its location in Germany's border triangle region and its proximity to several research centres, the BSG lends itself to transnational and trans-disciplinary research in the natural sciences, humanities and social sciences. The various population and interest groups are to be involved via citizen science projects ("Bürgerwissenschaft"). The office sees itself as a mediator of practical knowledge in the region and beyond for the implementation of sustainable land use, for the solution of conflicts of use and in the sense of education for sustainable development.

Monitoring, like research, encompasses all relevant thematic areas of sustainable development. An ecological monitoring concept is being developed for the core zones and particularly important open land areas (especially the "Allmende"-pastures) with the participation of volunteers and various institutions.

Research and monitoring results should be communicated in a transparent and comprehensible manner. The findings also flow into the network of National Natural Landscapes and complement both state and national monitoring and research programmes.



Goal 8.1

The Black Forest Biosphere Reserve will be used as a model region for interdisciplinary research projects and is networked and integrated at regional, national and international level

8.2

The special species, habitat and ecosystem diversity, as well as their ecosystem services in the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve – including the diversity of genetic resources – will be further researched and their long-term preservation secured through monitoring, sustainable use and targeted nature conservation measures

8.3

The various population and interest groups will be actively involved in the research and monitoring activities in the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve

8.4

Record the importance of the unique recreational and cultural landscape for locals and guests and explore possibilities for sustainable use, especially in tourism

8.5

The Black Forest Biosphere Reserve is a model region and research area for the development of a comprehensive and effective education and experience offer. It thus contributes to personal responsibility and a sustainable way of life

8.6

The Black Forest Biosphere Area is a model region and research area for the development and testing of measures in the context of adaptation to climate change

9

Field of action: Public relations and communication

Mission statement

Central tasks and instruments of the Biosphere Reserve are communication and public relations, both internally and externally. They create the basis and acceptance to implement the goals of the model region for sustainable development and to awaken the commitment of the population in the implementation of projects and measures.

The stakeholders in the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve see themselves as 'ambassadors' of the Man and Biosphere programme. With the support of the central public relations department, they confidently present their model region inside and outside the area. Under a uniform corporate design, they actively promote the offers and products of the Biosphere Reserve and also use the new media in an open-minded way.

The digital sources of potential, in particular, will be further tapped by the stakeholders, in order to present the possibilities of sustainable development in all its diversity. Given that the ways of accessing media content are becoming ever more diverse, it is all the more important to think in terms of concrete content and to promote cross-media work among the stakeholders.

The responsibilities and tasks of external communication are clarified between the office and the tourism organisations, districts, municipalities and other stakeholders. In doing so, communication work should be carried out effectively and, where possible, interactively. Communication is oriented towards the basic principles of credibility and seriousness, criticality and openness, target group orientation, topicality and contemporary presentation. It promotes the reputation of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and strengthens the common identity of the stakeholders and activities working in it. All-important thematic fields of the Biosphere Reserve are to be adequately represented.

In addition, the communication structures and the participation process with the population must be further developed and consolidated. In particular, target groups that are difficult to reach and activate, such as adolescents and young adults, must be specifically addressed and motivated. For this purpose, all suitable media are to be used and continuous communication channels are to be established.



Goal 9.1	Increase the level of awareness and identification with the Biosphere Reserve among broad sections of the population
9.2	Use simple and understandable language in communication, including in publications
9.3	Stakeholders confidently represent the Biosphere Reserve's goals to the outside world and use the National Natural Landscapes' (NNL) corporate design
9.4	Media content is provided in target group-oriented formats in analogue and digital form
9.5	Further development of external communication, especially to reach target groups that are difficult to activate
9.6	Recruit ambassadors for the Biosphere Reserve
9.7	Establish regional networks to promote communication

10

Field of action: Cooperation and collaboration

Mission statement

In the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve, intensive cooperation and collaboration is cultivated with the people who live and operate here. Projects for protection, maintenance and development are developed and implemented in a participatory manner. The development of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve as a whole is strengthened by a constant and open exchange between the stakeholders concerned about problem situations, solutions and strategies.

Sustainable development means global responsibility for present, as well as future generations. The Black Forest Biosphere Reserve faces up to its responsibility as a model region for sustainable development and passes on its experience in regular and intensive exchange with regional, national and international partners. The office regularly participates in the European network EURO-MAB of the MAB programme, it implements the Lima Action Plan (UNESCO 2016), it is involved in the Parliamentary Group on Biosphere Reserves of the German Bundestag and maintains a lively exchange with other UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. Partner organisations and businesses are given the opportunity to present to an international audience at events abroad or locally.

The Biosphere Reserve's office communicates and publishes all collected experiences and findings, in order to support a regional and worldwide dissemination and application of the solutions for sustainable development achieved in the Biosphere Reserve.

As a UNESCO biosphere reserve, the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve actively participates in the German UNESCO Commission (DUK) and the National Committee for the UNESCO programme 'Man and the Biosphere,' (in short: MAB-NK). As a member of the Standing Working Group of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in Germany (AG BR) and the umbrella organisation National Natural Landscapes ("Nationale Naturlandschaften e.V."), the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve will continue its constructive cooperation and remain involved in projects of the aforementioned organisations.



Goal	The population is actively involved in all developments of the Biosphere Reserve in a participatory manner
10.1	
10.2	Continue exchange of experience with other Biosphere Reserves nationally and internationally
10.3	Deepening existing partnerships (twinning)
10.4	Participation in international expert missions
10.5	Participation in the European network of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves EURO-MAB and in the UNESCO World Network
10.6	Strengthening awareness of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves among the German population

Lead projects			Short title of the lead projects			Period 2016-2035																					
						16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35																					
Land use	1.1	Develop sustainable land use and operating models											2024-2029														
	1.2	Recommendations for action for grassland management											2022-2032														
	1.3	Marketing of regionally authentic grazing animals		2018-2025																							
	1.4	Expand partner initiative „food processing and agriculture“											2019-2025														
	1.5	Promote joint use of business assets											2021-2026														
	1.6	Support water supply for pasture fields											2021-2026														
	1.7	Climate-adapted forest management											2022-2031														
	1.8	Develop innovative silver fir products											2024-2028														
	1.9	Visitor guidance in the Biosphere Reserve											2021-2030														
Nature conservation	2.1	Strengthening the conservation of species and biotopes											Start 2021 (Permanent)														
	2.2	Demand-oriented establishment of a landscape conservation yard											Start 2022 (Permanent)														
	2.3	Test adapted grazing systems											Start 2023 (Permanent)														
	2.4	Strengthening civic engagement in nature conservation											Start 2019 (Permanent)														
	2.5	Best practice examples for the conservation of FFH habitat types											2022-2027														
	2.6	Promote forest habitats and sparse forests											Start 2026 (Permanent)														
	2.7	Advance the implementation of the states wide peatland protection programme											Start 2022 (Permanent)														
	2.8	Protection of spring habitats											Start 2021 (Permanent)														
	2.9	BROMMI (Biosphere reserves as model landscapes for the conservation of insects)											2020-2025														
Education for sustainable development	3.1	Further training for biosphere guides											Start 2020 (Permanent)														
	3.2	Establishment and operation of wilderness camp											Start 2019 (Permanent)														
	3.3	Expand Junior Ranger offer											Start 2019 (Permanent)														
	3.4	Build up Volunteer Ranger Group											Start 2020 (Permanent)														
	3.5	Build and equip BSG information centre											Start 2020 Permanent)														
	3.6	Establish educational programmes on sustainable land use											Start 2019 (Permanent)														

Lead projects			Short title of the lead projects			Period 2016-2035																					
						16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35																					
Economy	4.1	Expand partner initiative „regional businesses“						2022-2028																			
	4.2	Develop biosphere gift boxes						2023-2027																			
	4.3	Build partnerships with sustainable SMEs						2022-2031																			
	4.4	Honouring companies that work for the common good											2025-2029														
	4.5	Black Forest Wood Construction Centre						2021-2027																			
	4.6	Build up the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve brand																2028-2031									
	4.7	Model project for regional building culture						2021-2027																			
Climate	5.1	Developing a climate protection concept						2022-2028																			
	5.2	Support biomass energy production and bioenergy villages											2023-2035														
	5.3	Developing a mobility concept for the cross-county public transport											2024-2031														
	5.4	Support sustainable mobility with partner companies						2022-2025																			
Tourism	6.1	Educate tourism stakeholders on the BSG		Start 2018 (Permanent)																							
	6.2	Create sustainable offers for experiencing the starry sky						2021-2028																			
	6.3	Set up wilderness and trekking camps						Start 2020 (Permanent)																			
	6.4	Link regional products with tourism action weeks						Start 2019 (Permanent)																			
	6.5	Establish cooperation between tourism associations and BSG stakeholders											Start 2022														
	6.6	Communicate and enforce rules of conduct for low-noise mobility						2019-2025																			
	6.7	Develop sustainable winter tourism offers											2024-2028														
	6.8	Build up partner initiative for “Farm holidays”						Start 2019 (Permanent)																			
Society and culture	7.1	Partner initiative “Building culture”						Start 2019 (Permanent)																			
	7.2	Making vacant historic buildings usable again											2026-2031														
	7.3	Attracting young people to museums											2026-2031														
	7.4	Contemporary engagement with customs and traditions											2024-2028														
	7.5	Promoting innovation in the wood craft						2019-2028																			
	7.6	Establish a service centre for local supply											2024-2028														
	7.7	Establish a forum for youth participation											2024-2031														
	7.8	Become a BSG Guide						2020-2030																			
	7.9	Develop barrier-free, accompanied hikes						2021-2030																			

6 | The implementation

With the present framework concept for the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve, the region has set itself the task of implementing an ambitious target concept and programme of measures. The region is aware of the fact that the realisation of the measures is to be understood as a joint task of all stakeholders and is not an exclusive task of the Biosphere Reserve's office. The consideration or integration of the framework concept in future planning at state, district and municipal level is to be realised at the earliest possible time. This formulates the expectation for the cities and municipalities, as well as the dis-

tricts and regional planning institutions, to transfer the informal planning instrument of the framework concept into the formal planning or to take it into account there.

The framework concept represents a substantive, regional consensus for the future strategic development of the BSG. In order to ensure a coordinated initiation, monitoring and implementation of the selected lead projects, the following procedure is basically planned for the realisation of the objectives and projects of the framework concept:

Initiative of the office

The office of the BSG is responsible for taking the initiative for the lead projects. For this purpose, existing and future funding programmes, research projects and forms of cooperation, as well as activities of the districts, municipalities, stakeholders and citizens are to be taken up and used. The steering group shall decide as to which projects are to be tackled and further specified with the relevant stakeholders after recommendations from the office and the advisory board.

Role clarification

The objectives, project steps and stakeholder groups for the lead projects are already outlined in the framework concept. To specify the respective project structure, however, it is necessary to clarify the roles of the respective stakeholders in the project process. The persons and institutions referred to in the project descriptions are understood as proposals.

Resources

In order to implement the project modules and work steps, the necessary human and financial resources must be assessed and made available. In this context, it is necessary to examine which capacities can be made available through administrations, funding and partner institutions. The timetable for the implementation of the flagship projects must be aligned with the available resources.

Conceptualisation / Roadmap for the projects

Based on the division of roles and the resources identified, the office and the project partners develop a concrete concept and a detailed schedule for the projects. The concept and timetable are submitted to the steering group for decision with the participation of the advisory board. The concept forms the basis for the concrete project start with all project participants, as well as the initiation of the first measures.

Interim balance, evaluation

Within the framework of a project evaluation (every two to three years), it is to be examined as to whether the development and progress of the lead projects are proceeding according to the conceived timetables, or whether the projects have made a contribution to the achievement of the guiding principles and goals of the framework concept, and whether the established participation structure has proven its worth.

You can access the complete list of project proposals of the framework concept via the web page of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve (www.biosphaerengebiet-schwarzwald.de), or via the adjacent QR code.

Furthermore, three issues of the framework concept are available for download on the web page of the Biosphere Reserve.



7 | Sources

Map sources

Fig. 1: Zoning of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve

- Zoning of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve: Landesanstalt für Umwelt Baden-Württemberg (LUBW) <https://rips-dienste.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de>, accessed 21.3.2021

Fig. 2: Location of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve in Baden-Württemberg and in the districts and municipalities

- Administrative boundaries: Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy, Digital Landscape Model 1:250,000 (DLM250) <http://www.bkg.bund.de>, accessed 30.7.2019 c GeoBasis-DE / BKG 2019
- Black Forest Biosphere Reserve: State Institute for the Environment Baden-Württemberg (LUBW) <https://rips-dienste.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de>, accessed 21.3.2021

Image sources

The photos used were mainly provided by the office of the Black Forest Biosphere Reserve and come from the following sources:

- Gemeinde Kleines Wiesental: Coverpage
- Clemens Emmmler: Page 9 (HF 1, 3), 12
- Petra Muth-Gräff: Page 9 (HF 7), 16
- Thomas Stephan: Page 9 (HF 2, 6), 15
- Holzbau Bruno Kaiser GmbH: Page 9 (HF 4), 13
- Geschäftsstelle BSG SW: Page 7 (oben), 9 (HF 8, 9, 10), 17, 18, 19
- agl: Page 7, 9 (HF 5), 14

Literature

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UM BW Ministry for the Environment, Climate and Energy Management Baden-Württemberg, 2016:

Black Forest Biosphere Reserve. Application for recognition as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. Freiburg.

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Publisher:
Regierungspräsidium Freiburg
Geschäftsstelle Biosphärengebiet Schwarzwald
Brand 24
79677 Schönau im Schwarzwald
Tel. 07673 889-402 4370
biosphaerengebiet-schwarzwald@rpf.bwl.de

Nationale
Naturlandschaften



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