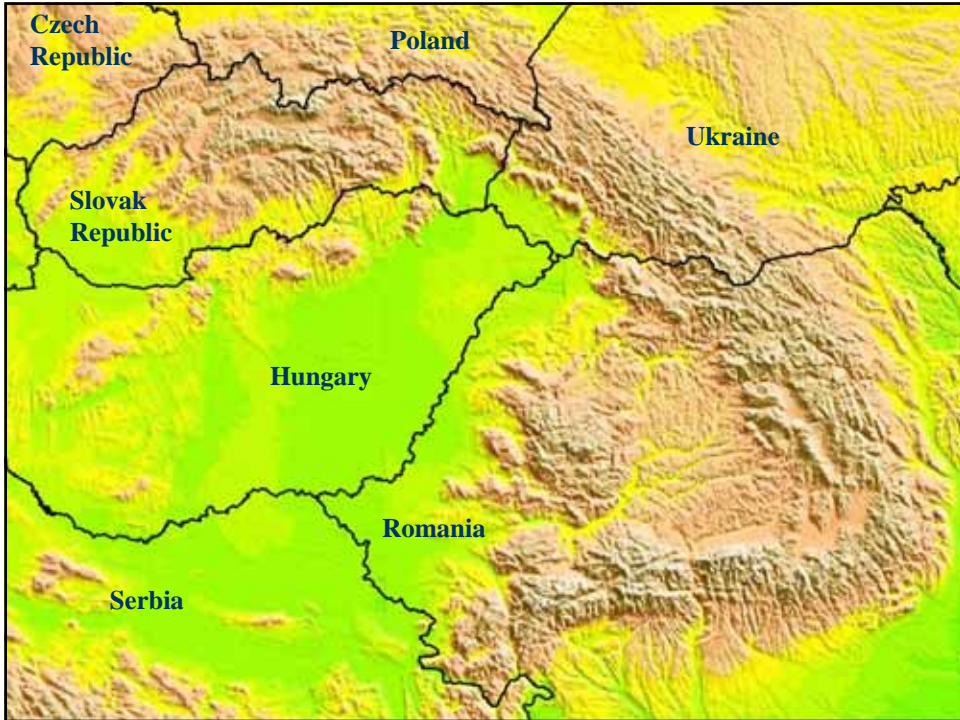




Carpathian Convention



Seven countries –common Carpathian Space

- **Europe's largest mountain range!**
- Living environment for up to **18 million people!**
- **Europe's greatest reserve** of pristine forest, refuge for brown bears, wolves, bison, lynx, eagles and some 200 unique plant species found nowhere else in the world
- **Continent's cleanest streams** and drinking water supplies
- **Unique** natural, historical and cultural heritage
- **Haven** for wildlife and ecological link within Europe



Carpathian Convention

**Unique agreement addressing exclusively
mountain ecosystems**

- **Signed in May 2003**
- **Entry into force** - 4 January 2006
- **Ratification** by the Parliaments of 6 Carpathian countries
- **COP1** - 11-13 December 2006, Kyiv, Ukraine, **COP2** – Romania 2008
- **Political support of the EU, CC countries and V4:**
Carpathian Project promoted by the programme EU INTERREG IIIB CADSES
- **Partnerships:** MoUs with the Alpine Convention, the Ramsar Convention and Central European Initiative (CEI), cooperative agreement with EURAC



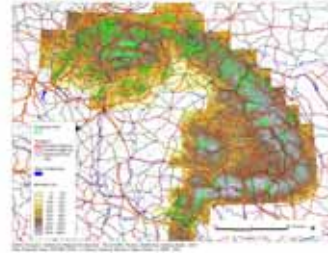
Carpathian Convention/COP1

COP1, 11-13 December 2006, Kyiv, Ukraine

- 200 participants, including 50 NGOs
- **Carpathian Declaration:**
Achievements, Challenges, Cooperation and Partnerships
- **19 COP1 Decisions**
 - Programme and Budget
 - 6 Working Groups and CNPA
 - Cooperation with the EU
 - Cooperation with other conventions and international bodies
 - Input on the Mountain Initiatives to the Belgrade Conference 2007



Carpathian Convention



Carpathian Convention provides:

- **trans-national framework for cooperation** and multi-sectoral policy coordination, including sustainable agriculture, rural development and forestry
- **platform for joint strategies and policies** for sustainable development
- **forum for dialogue** and permanent communication between all stakeholders involved

Carpathian Convention: Main Goals

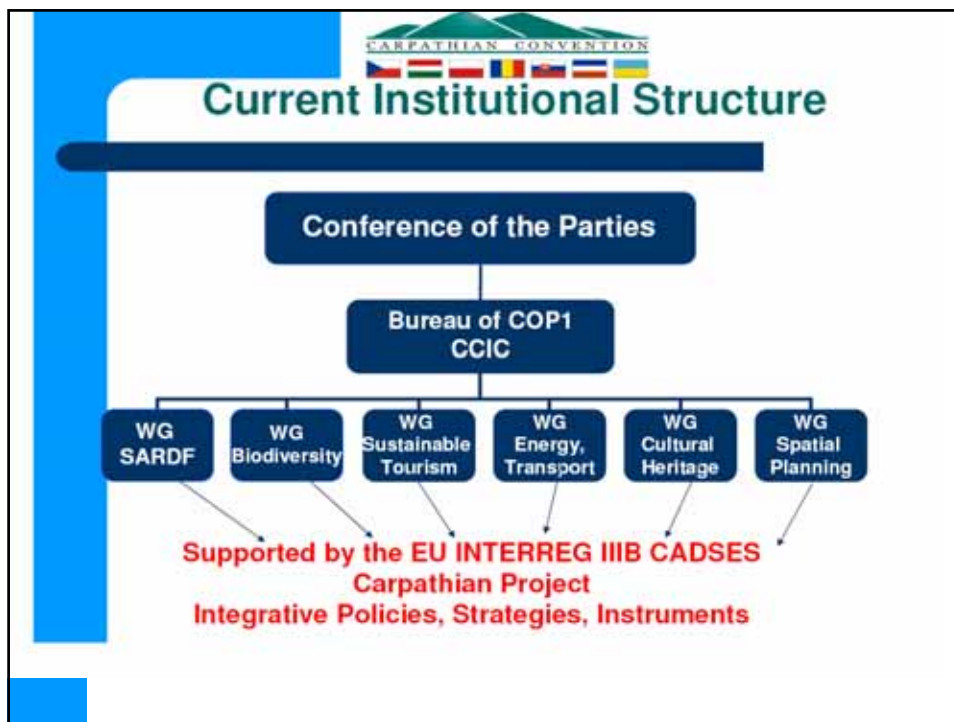
To preserve

- Biological and landscape diversity
- Endangered flora and fauna species and their natural habitats
- Cultural, historical and aesthetic heritage
- Traditional knowledge

To sustainable develop

- Water/river basin management
- Agriculture/rural areas
- Forestry/forest management
- Transport/infrastructure
- Tourism
- Industry/energy

©IIRIC Research Institute for Regional Development • Florin Potho: Tourism Infrastructure Systems Unit, 2004
Data: Protected areas: Eurostat, 2004; In: Research Transport Network in Major Urban in 2000, 2000



COP 1 Decision/1

Item 6 (a) of the annotated agenda
Conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity –
Article 4 of the Carpathian Convention

1. decides to support the establishment of a Working Group on conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity under the Carpathian Convention Implementation Committee;
2. requests the interim Secretariat to convene the first meeting Working Group on conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity, to define its terms of reference and initiate its concrete work;
3. requests the interim Secretariat to inform the CBD through its Secretariat of the contributions to the implementation of the CBD at the sub-regional level;
4. requests the interim Secretariat to continue to contribute in particular to the work programmes on protected areas and on mountain ecosystems of the CBD; and to continue to contribute to PEBLDS, with the view of halting the loss of biodiversity in the Carpathians by 2010;
5. takes note of the Draft Protocol on Conservation of Biological and Landscape Diversity submitted by Ukraine;
6. submits the Draft Protocol on Conservation of Biological and Landscape Diversity to the Working Group on conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity for consideration and finalization possibly before the COP2.

COP 1 Decision/2

Sustainable agriculture, rural development and forestry – Article 7 of the Carpathian Convention

The Conference of the Parties

1. appreciates the concrete contribution of FAO/SARD-M and FAO SEUR to the Carpathian Convention implementation process;
2. takes note of information submitted in the Annexes to the Secretariat note on sustainable agriculture, rural development and forestry – Article 7 of the Carpathian Convention UNEP/CC/COP1/8 and in UNEP/CC/COP1/INF.3;
3. decides to support the establishment of a Working Group on sustainable agriculture, rural development and forestry under the Carpathian Convention Implementation Committee;
4. requests the interim Secretariat to convene its first meeting in order to define the terms of reference for the Working Group and initiate its concrete work.

Carpathian Convention Projects

- Carpathian Project – INTERREG IIIB CADSES
- Carpathian Environment Outlook (KEO)
- Carpathian Network of Protected Areas (CNPA)
- Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Mountains (SARD-M) - Carpathians
- Partnership between the REC and the European Academy (EURAC) provided by Italy

Carthian Project



Lead Partner UNEP-
Vienna ISCC

19 partners

11 countries

36 months

- ▶ Basic Data Platform
- ▶ General Strategic Process
- ▶ Integrative Policies, Guidelines and Instruments
- ▶ Education and Awareness for the future
- ▶ Transfer of Experiences – SME's in the Mountainous Areas
- ▶ Coordination, Management and Progress Consolidation

→ "The Carpathian Space"

Carthian Project:



Objectives:

- Overall: Strengthen the protection and to accelerate the sustainable development of the Carpathian Region
- Implement pilot actions in the selected intervention areas
- Develop Carpathian Convention into an operational and truly transnational platform
- Identify strategic priorities for investment and for follow-up action

Carpathian Project:

Expected Results:

- ❖ Improvement of the information base through the collection and systemizing of the presently scattered information on the Carpathian Region
- ❖ Analysis of key socio-economic sectors as well as the preparation of informal Strategic Environmental Assessments – Carpathian Spatial development Vision and Carpathian Environmental Outlook
- ❖ Best practice examples for implementing the policy instruments
- ❖ Enhanced transnational cooperation process will strengthen regional implementation mechanisms for the future

Thank you for your attention!

