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Development of a Carpathian Ecological Network

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Subjects

- Pan European Ecological Network
- Natura 2000
- Proposed outputs
- Activities
- Workgroups


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Ecological networks: the definition

- 1) A system of protected areas that are selected in order to ensure a good and fair representation of all natural values to be protected;
- 2) A system of protected areas between which ecological links but no physical links exist- best known are the initiatives to identify and protect areas for migrating birds;
- 3) A system of areas which ecologically and physically link. An ecological network consists of: core areas, corridors, buffer areas and in some cases nature development or restoration areas.


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European Ecological Network



- 1992 - concept of ECONET discussed in Maastricht
- 1992 - concept of a European Ecological Network incorporated in the EU Habitats Directive (article 10)
- 1995 - PEEN is recognised as a political priority issue in PEBLDS
- 1996 - Committee of Experts starts to advise on PEEN development
- 1999 - Start of the Project on indicative map of PEEN for CEE
- 2002- Reconfirmation of the PEEN by Ministerial Conference Environment for Europe



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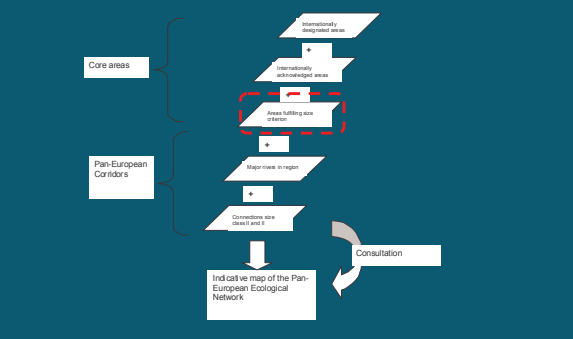
Pan-European Ecological Network


Aims

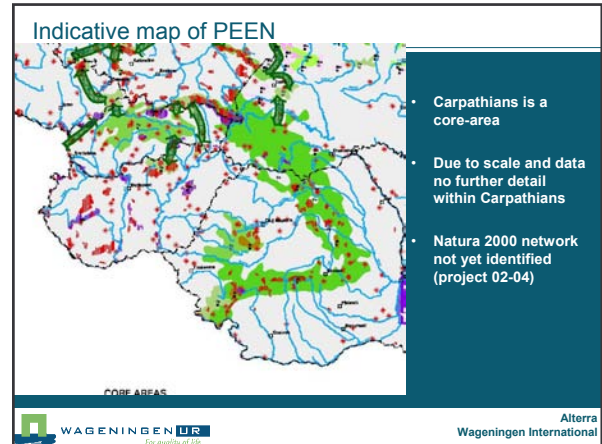
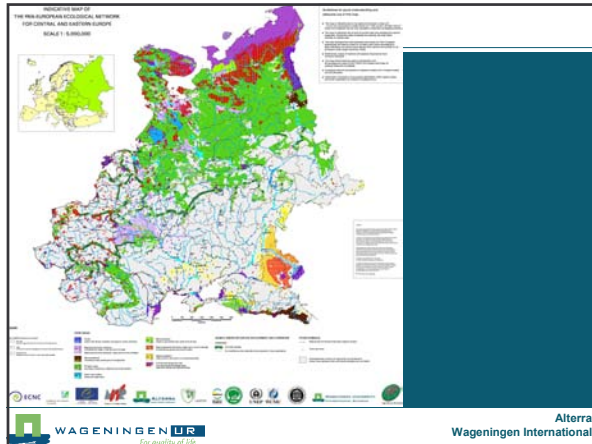
- the full range of ecosystems, habitats, species and landscapes of European importance are conserved;
- habitats are large enough to place species in a favourable conservation status;
- there are sufficient opportunities for the dispersal and migration of species;
- damaged parts of the network are restored;
- key parts are buffered from potential threats.



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Methodology: basic lines of reasoning




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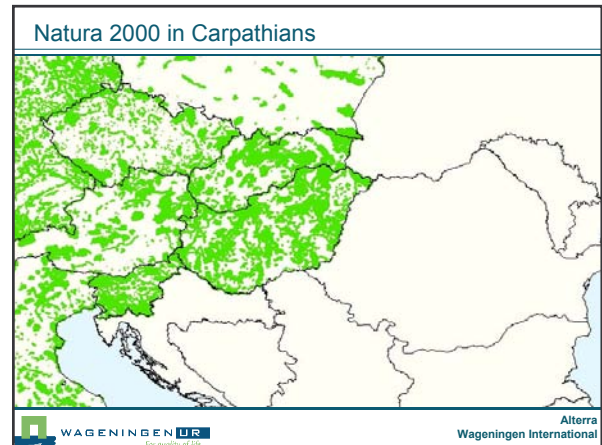


Habitats Directive

Article 10

- Member States shall endeavour, where they consider it necessary, in their land-use planning and development policies and, in particular, with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, to encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.
- Such features are those which, by virtue of their linear and continuous structure (such as rivers with their banks or the traditional systems for marking field boundaries) or their function as stepping stones (such as ponds or small woods), are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.

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Project Objectives

- Develop a Carpathian Ecological Network
- Establish a Carpathian Biodiversity Information System
- Increase the capacities of the NGOs in Ukraine, Romania and Serbia to design and manage ecological networks and to implement relevant EU and international policies. (PEEN, N-2000, Agriculture, Forestry)
- Strengthen organisational structure and capacities of the CERI to support the implementation of the Carpathian Convention

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Workgroups

- WG 1: Training and capacity building (Karina Kitnaes)
- WG 2: Carpathian Biodiversity Information System (Jan Seffer)
- WG 3: Ecological Network Development (Mike Baltzer)
- WG 4: CERI; organisational strengthening (Monica Chrenkova)

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Organisational aspects

- 1 April 2006 until 1 April 2009
- CERI : Local Project Management (Anna Gutzova, Jan Seffer)
- Project Management Team; PM, LPM, LPD plus workgroup chairs.
- Steering Committee (3 focal countries, ECNC, WWF-DCP, Sec. Carpathian Convention)

Organisational Structure

