



How to move toward the Carpathian
management approach?



Team discussion

3 main problems in species protection on national level

Poland

Habitat loss and fragmentation due to lack of adequate spatial planning at national, regional and local scales
Lack of national management plans
Lack of emergency teams

Slovakia

commitment of stakeholders to find common solutions
-lack of robust management (standardised monitoring low enforcement conflict prevention, habitat protection, education)
-loss and fragmentation of habitat(change of land use access increase of infrastructure-disturbance, increasing problems)

Czh. Rep

-Low migration connection on source populations (foreign)
-Landscape fragmentation, impermeability, barrier effect
-Unsuitable biotopes (quality and quantity), lack of green belts
-Absence of localities of sufficient quality where LC will be tolerated
-Poaching, illegal hunting !

Hungary

1) pure knowledge of corridors and habitat suitability, to map, ensure and improve corridors
2) lack of conflict management
3) no effective communication and cooperation of source populations

Ukraine

i. Different geographical populations of LC species (regional features of MP, no full isolation between Carpathian and low land populations).
ii. Lack of collaboration between researchers, and researchers and authorities. Government doesn't implement experience of specialists.
iii. Social attitude. Socioeconomic problems. Corruption. Critically low level of Governmental support of science.

Romania

-stray dogs and sheepfold dog
-damages registered by large carnivores, inefficiency of the compensation system and prevention, human acceptance level
-overlapping of human and large carnivores habitats, human disturbance, fragmentation and development (intrusion takes different forms)

Serbia

-LC-human conflict (including compensation, prevention, education etc)
-Missing strategy (documents such as Action and Management plans)
-Human resources

3 main problems in species protection on national level

Austria

no binding coordination mechanism within Austria for the nine provinces exclusively in charge for legislation and implementation (also of international convention; management)

Italy

Those regions are drafting the management plan who are later implement it (bas BACO BACE = Action plan beyond the regional border; action plans proposed by others such as NGOs, even if they were perhaps good, did not work, perhaps because of a lack of commitment, ownership and engagement of implementing authorities)

Main gaps in knowledge

Poland

Lack of data on trends in population dynamics, especially for the lynx

Lack of description and economic valuation of ecosystem functions and services delivered by LC

Lack of knowledge about impact of various types of recreation on LC

Lack of assessment of natural and human-related mortality (e.g. poaching, traffic accidents etc.)

Lack of proper assessment of the prey base for LC

Slovakia

Population status and dynamics

Genetic data (comparable)

Impact of climate change and human responses

Public/stakeholders views

Czh. Rep

- inappropriate spatial planning – no reflection of corridors

- weak scientific knowledge of decision makers and willingness to get and use the data

- data and knowledge sharing between states (spatial planning, movement of animal)

- lack of knowledge on hunters approach and goals

- different evaluation of population numbers by hunters and conservation authorities

Hungary

weak data transfer among stakeholders and National Parks

no quick, adaptive and regular monitoring of occurrences (snowtracking is not enough)

weak knowledge of coexistence - traditional knowledge is lost (pastures)

Ukraine

i. Absence of unification of research methods, using of archaic techniques is common. Absence of possibilities to use modern methods.

ii. Lack of regional research projects.

iii. Genetic structure of populations.

iv. Lack or absence of epidemiological research in wildlife (

v. Low qualification of persons who involved in management of LC.

vi. Problem of escapes of captive specimens from another geographical populations. *E.g.* in Ukraine is common illegal keeping of Brown bears from Russia

Romania

ecosystem approach

few information about stray dogs and sheepfold dog (predation, diseases connected with dogs and sheepfold dogs)

the causes of the mortality in the carnivores populations (interactions and inductions)

fulfill the gaps in the ethology, ecology studies of the three species

fulfill the gaps in the socio-economic studies

Serbia

Population estimation (still we have only expert estimation)

Still undeveloped monitoring system (even some positive efforts such as bear monitoring and intention to establish wolf monitoring)

Socio-economic studies

Research (even some positive efforts)

Main gaps in knowledge neighbors opinions

Austria

Collection of what is already there (as example Alpine Space database which projects have already been done how, where, by whom, when)

Italy

Collection of what is already there (as example Alpine Space database which projects have already been done how, where, by whom, when)

Mistakes, experience from preparation and/or implementation of MP

Poland

Lack of implementation of existing scientific standards into national-wide monitoring of LC
Lack of funds
Insufficient capacity of conservation agencies
Lack of continuity in transboundary co-operation with Slovakia and Czechia, and weak co-operation with Ukraine
Lack of procedures and structures regarding emergency situations for the wolf and lynx in proposed MPs
Lack of neutral professional moderator on meetings with stakeholders

Slovakia

Insufficient/lack of mediation
Mistakes in process (transparency)

Czh. Rep

Lack of solution for conflict individuals
Insufficient data base of damages caused by LC on national level
No existing platform of experts for discussion about the future MP
Positive – enough scientific data for the preparation of the MP
Positive - existing system of compensation of damages caused by LC, negative - administrative burden of the compensation system

Hungary

No synchronisation with other sectors
Scaling: to small areas and short time

Ukraine

i. The most actual point is creation of first stage of MP – Road map. MP preparation is possible more less for brown bear and wolf in case of additional studies.
ii. Implementation is difficult to realize due to lack of collaboration with authorities in current time.

Romania

communication with the general public, with and between the stakeholders
parts of the management plans for large carnivores were never implemented
prevention measures were not implemented
adaptive management plans

Serbia

Only one mistake – PM missing

Mistakes, experience from preparation and/or implementation of MP

Austria

Nothing from our
side

Italy

Nothing from our
side



CARPATHIAN CONVENTION



Coming together

Carpathian MP or another solution?

Poland

Yes for the Carpathians MP, but focused on common goals and activities

Slovakia

Carpathian "strategy " with which MP can be discussed
Or action plan leading to MP

Czh. Rep

we support some kind of management document on Carp. Level as a base for several projects on national or international level, with a focus on support for Ukraine and Serbia
to create a WG on large carnivores under the BD WG (including stakeholders) to coordinate further steps

Hungary

conservation plan instead of management plans
cooperation in the methodology improvement and database (like EURODEER)

Ukraine

We support the idea of preparation

Romania

Different solutions leading to the same goal

Serbia

Different solutions leading to the same goal

Carpathian MP or another solution?

Austria, Italy

Carpathian Umbrella
Management Plan on LCs

Main aim and topics of such a MP or solution

Poland

Assuring of transboundary connectivity
Avoiding of the source-sink effect
Habitat suitability model for the whole Carpathians
Occurrence of LC in all suitable habitats across Carpathians
Strengthening co-operation
Exchange of knowledge and experiences
Common monitoring standards
Joint trainings

Slovakia

Holistic approach, adaptive management, ensure long term conservation of LC populations in Carpathians while minimizing conflicts with human interests

Czh. Rep

common methodology for population management, wildlife corridors, public awareness, sharing of experience on preventive measures for damages

Hungary

To elaborate a system of coordinated work
determine priorities that are diverse and flexible
conflict solving among partner countries
ways and technics of responsibility control
stabilise populations in suitable habitats
ensure connectivity
encourage local government to improve national plans

Ukraine

i. Collection of field data.
ii. Development of educational platform for professionals and for locals.

Romania

Favorable conservation status for large carnivores and coexistence in all the Carpathian countries

Serbia

Establish basic joint monitoring plan

Main aim and topics of such a MP or solution

Austria, Italy

Apart of eight topics mentioned in draft plan (and except of “migrate”—dispersal; + 1 and 2 could be put together) the following three points:

Damage management

To develop and implement common criteria for damage prevention and compensation (monetary/non-monetary)

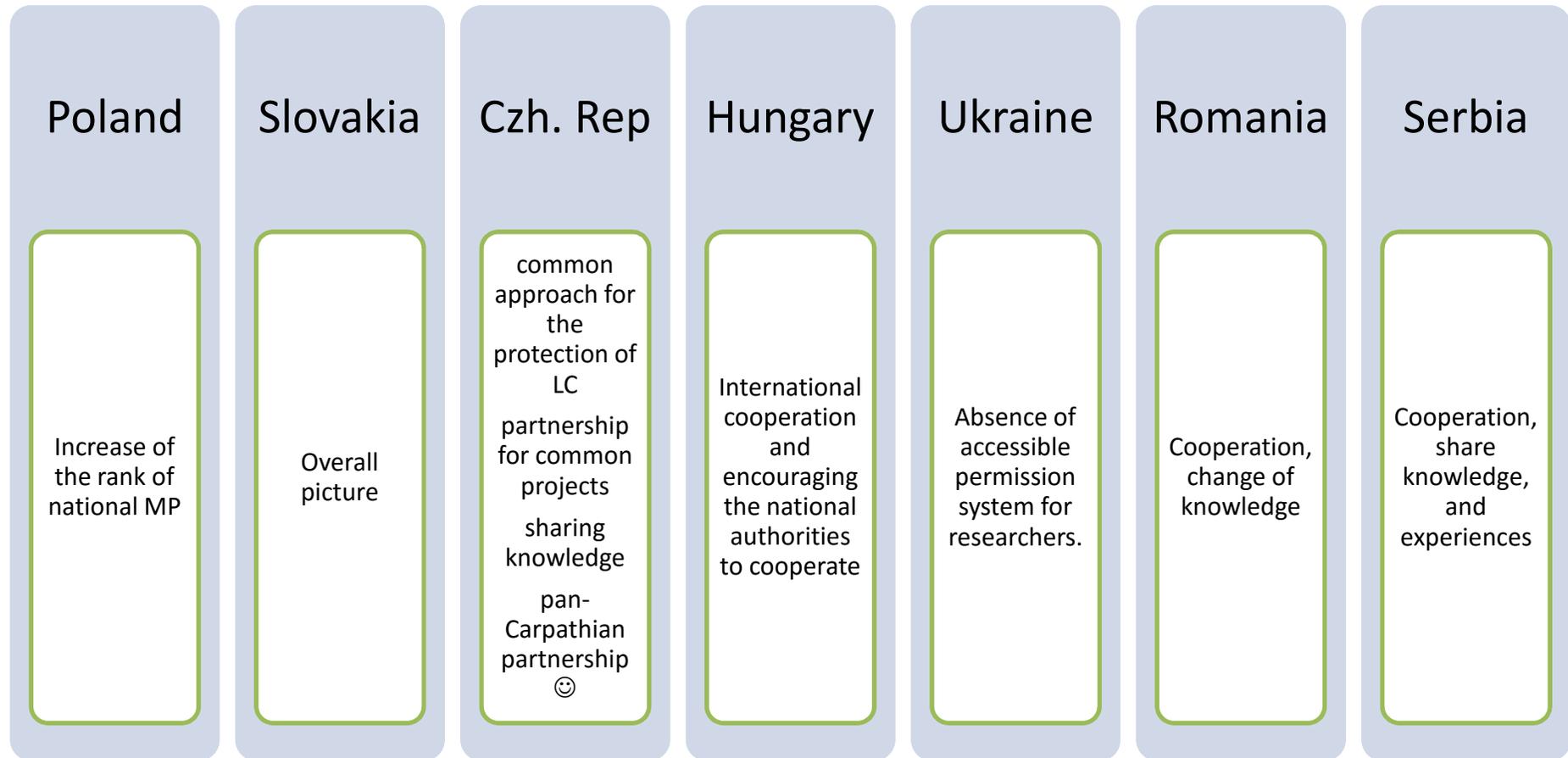
Learning and exchange at Carpathian level with regard to national conflict management on damage prevention measures (e.g. excursions to other national regions, if possible [e.g. Italy Trentino ↔ Abruzzo], or nations where preventive measures are already working)

Dog management: Liability issues solved as authority did not want to have the liability; 90% payment from public authorities, 10% by owner;

Common criteria for problem bear management

Personnel Training: (e.g. social training how to deal with people, and technical training e.g. methods on tracking, monitoring, damage verification, etc.)

Added value of Carpathian MP to national MPs



Added value of Carpathian MP to national MPs

Austria, Italy

Linkage to international level issues such as connectivity, improved science & monitoring, and information exchange

Who will be responsible for prep or implementation of Carpathian MP or another document

Poland

Responsible body: have to be accepted by all participants of the Carpathian Convention, the best is neutral body
Implementation of MP: corresponding national authorities in every country

Slovakia

Preparation-All stakeholders
Implementation-mostly state authorities but also interest groups

Czh. Rep

State bodies

Hungary

hungarian government
monitoring of national measures and feed back is necessary

Ukraine

We have no group, but we can organize working group for developing of Road map. We have no lobby in Government.

Romania

Carpathian Convention together with Ministry of Environment from each country and stakeholders
Funding will be needed for the MP

Serbia

Carpathian Convention office with governments

Who will be responsible for prep or implementation of Carpathian MP or another document

Austria, Italy

**GO that by law be in charge by LC management
coordinated by CC-Secretariat**



Other comments

- Ukraine
 - i. Absence of general simple scheme of sharing of material between governmental structures, *e.g.* Road service doesn't transfer killed on road animals to Veterinary service and Veterinary service doesn't share material to NAS structures.
 - ii. We need to change attitude of locals to LC-human conflict.
 - iii. Locals principally don't use prevention methods.
 - iv. Involvement of Ukraine in international frame projects and development of global MP is strictly needed.
 - v. Laws of Ukraine and EU discrepancies.



Next steps....