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Living in Harmony with Nature

- Biodiversity is the foundation of life
 - Multiple policies affect biodiversity
- Many regional and global agreements and processes contribute to this goal
- Strategic objectives of Conventions are to some extent overlapping and / or mutually reinforcing

Article 9 - Continuity and connectivity of natural and semi-natural habitats, ecological network in the Carpathians

1. Each Party shall take measures in its national territory with the objective to improve and ensure continuity and connectivity of natural and semi-natural habitats in the Carpathians, thus allowing dispersal and migration of wild species populations particularly of large carnivores, and genetic exchange between such populations.
2. Each Party shall maintain, manage and, if need be, expand existing protected areas in its national territory in the Carpathians, and encourage the designation and management of new protected areas in the Carpathians.
3. The Parties shall cooperate in establishing an ecological network in the Carpathians, composed of protected areas and other areas significant for biological and landscape diversity of the Carpathians and for coherence of the network.

Mapping with CBD - Aichi Targets

Aichi Target 11 By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Aichi Target 12 By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Mapping with Sustainable Development Goals

SDG Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

SDG Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

SDG Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

Mapping with SPMS 2015-2023

CMS Target 8 The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.

CMS Target 10 All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.

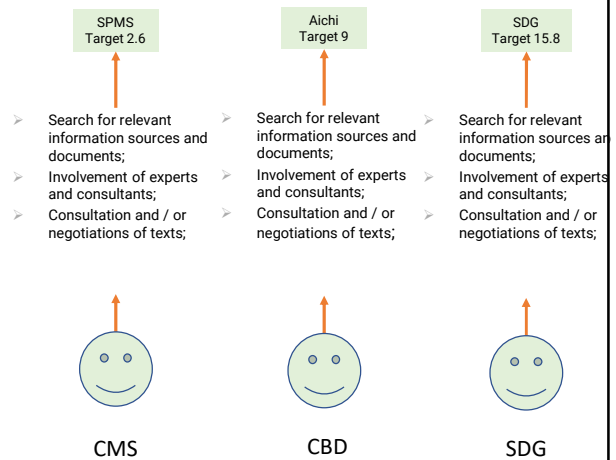
Mapping with 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024

Ramsar Target 6 There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network, in particular under represented types of wetlands including in under-represented ecoregions and Transboundary Sites.

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Reporting on implementation – the challenge

- National reporting is an almost ongoing task
- We are reporting the same kind of information to multiple conventions
- Duplication of work due to insufficient collaboration



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The Data Reporting Tool for MEAs – DaRT

The aim of DaRT is to create

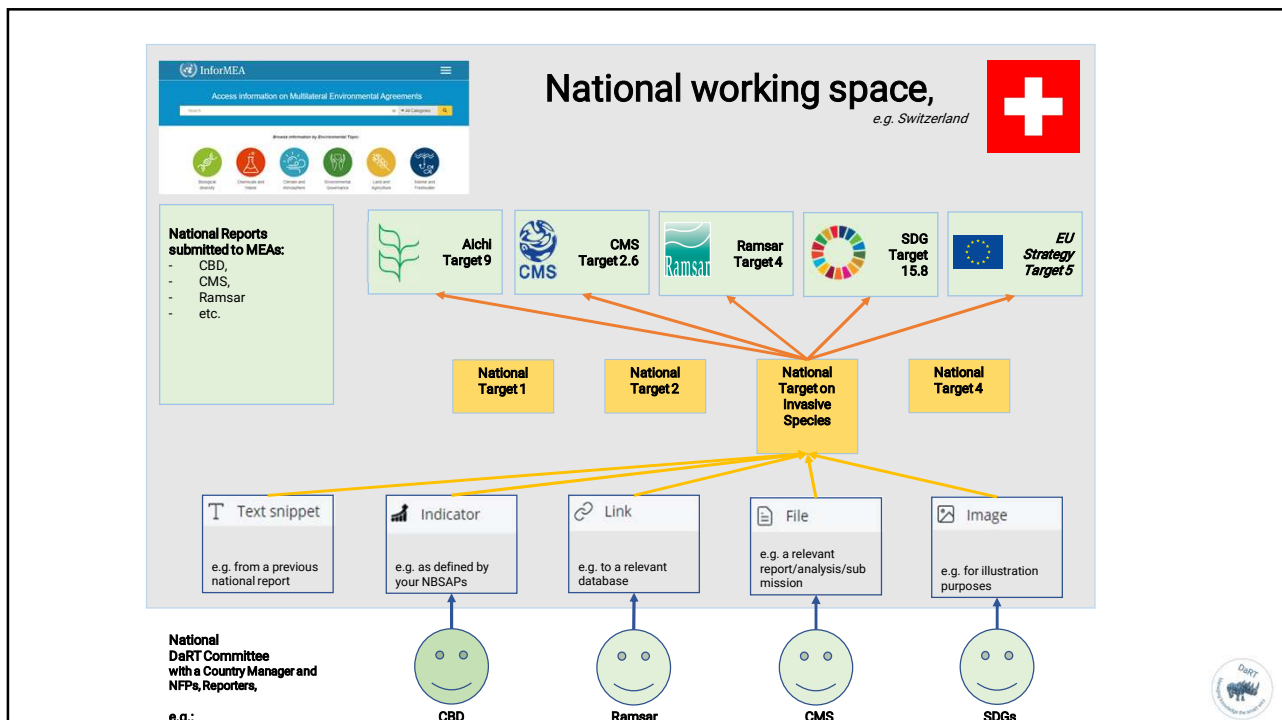
- national working spaces
in which reporters to MEAs
- organize, share and maintain their documentation
to facilitate
- discovery and retrieval of relevant biodiversity information for reporting purposes.



- ➔ DaRT is a tool for **knowledge management** at the national level.
- ➔ *it is not an additional reporting obligation, and does not affect the reporting processes established by Agreements.*

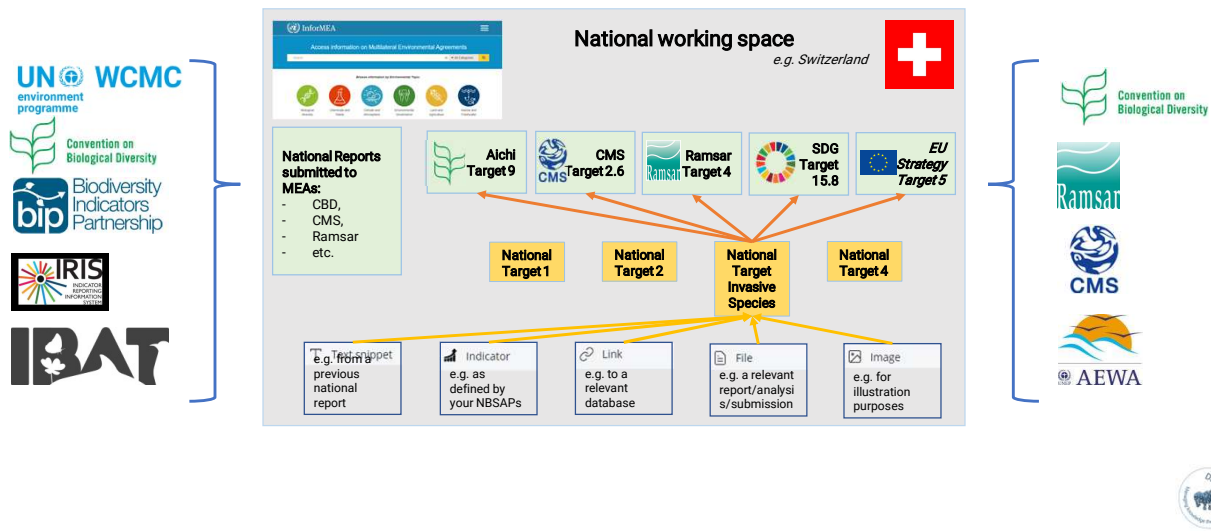


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What we are working on:



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Benefits of using DaRT :

National reporters :

- Discovery of relevant biodiversity information for reporting;
- Re-use of information in the spirit of "enter once, re-use several times";
- Organizing/curating the information and reference documents;
- Transition to new Strategic Plans.

Secretariats:

- Robust information on implementation;
- High quality national reports.

Parties:

- Systematically building-up institutional knowledge;
- Increasing the level of communication and collaboration across ministries;
- Securing that knowledge remains within the institutions ;
- Facilitating transitions from one strategic plan to its successor; and
- Facilitating onboarding of new collaborators.

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Thank you!

DaRT: <https://dart.informea.org/>

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UN environment programme

InforMEA
THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL
LIFE AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

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