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Tracking National Progress in Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity's *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*



October 2007
Equilibrium

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Measuring Progress on the CBD PoWPA - Introduction

The **Scorecard** measures progress on the Convention on Biological Diversity' (CBD) *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* (PoWPA). PoWPA encourages Parties to complete ecologically-representative protected area networks. It runs until 2015 and identifies 4 programmes, 16 goals and their associated targets (see appendix 1) and 92 activities for Parties, most with deadlines.

Scoring against all 92 activities would be time-consuming and unnecessary: there is repetition and some activities are addressed at a global scale. Conversely one activity sometimes has several actions. If all activities and deadlines were treated separately the scorecard would have over a hundred questions. Activities are also suggestions, whereas Parties have committed to the goals. The compromise we have taken is to group activities and relate these to the goals, to make a coherent but concise Scorecard. Each of the 16 goals is represented (sometimes more than once) and identified by the relevant question.

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Measuring Progress on the CBD PoWPA - Guidance

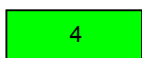
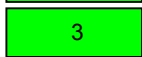
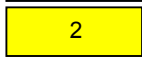


Scorecard elements: The main focus of the Scorecard is the elements of the PoWPA. But alone, these will not give a full picture of status of protection or fulfilment of international obligations, so the Scorecard begins with three **data tables** which provide information on:

1. Existing terrestrial and marine **protected area coverage** presented as a total figure and a percentage of the country's total area and divided by different management objectives using the IUCN protected area management categories (see Appendix 2 for more details)
2. Information on **governance types**, distinguishing the four governance types endorsed by the World Commission on Protected Areas (see Appendix 3 for more details)
3. Information on **finances and support**, with differentiation made, where relevant, between support to a country's own protected area network and to that of other countries protected areas as overseas aid.

Success, in terms of achieving the PoWPA, relates to both meeting the deadlines and also to the quality of achievements. The main section of this reporting tool is thus made up of 21 **'Scorecards'**, each with two sets of multiple-choice answers, relating to **progress** in meeting targets and the **quality** of progress; assessors indicate answers that match their situation as closely as possible. To focus attention on meeting the CBD's agreed timetable, the Scorecard is ordered by target deadline and provides for successive reporting (e.g. 2007; 2009; 2011). A summary sheet for the successive reports is provided at the end of the scorecards.

A national 'score' for both progress and quality can be calculated as an average that omits questions irrelevant to a particular country (e.g. questions about marine protection in Switzerland). This is achieved by *dividing the overall score for the two questions types by the fraction of questions answered* (note: assessors should justify why any question is omitted).

Score on progress: scoring is on a five point, colour coded scale

| | |
|---|--|
|  | = completed (this can include progress made before PoWPA was agreed) |
|  | = well underway |
|  | = started but still some important work needed |
|  | = just started but not moving fast enough to meet target date |
|  | = not started or recognised (in this case quality should also be scored 0) |

Quality of progress: scoring is on a three point, colour coded scale

| | |
|---|------------------|
|  | = high quality |
|  | = medium quality |
|  | = low quality |

The criteria for scoring progress and quality are given for each scorecard. The tool includes a column for notes, to justify the score (including, where relevant, the source) and identify next steps, which would be the focus for a follow-up survey.

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A Scorecard for Measuring Progress on the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas

| | |
|---|--|
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| Date completed | 16 March 2008 |

DATA TABLES

1. Existing Protected Area Coverage

| Total area (km ²) of protected areas | National territory (km ²) | | Area in different IUCN management categories (km ²) | | | | | | | Area without an IUCN category |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|----|---------------------|--------|-------|---------|----|-------------------------------|
| | Percentage of land cover | Area of sea | Ia | Ib | II | III | IV | V | VI | |
| 2537,19 ^{*1} | 12,51 % | 0,08 % | 0,02 | 0 | 838,08 ^z | 161,43 | 67,75 | 1459,96 | - | 9,96 |

For explanation of IUCN categories see Appendix 2

¹ According to Slovene legislation Natura 2000 areas are not considered protected areas, therefore, they are not considered in this overview. Natura 2000 areas cover 35,5,% of the national territory

² This is the area of Triglav National park, which is classified as category II and V. For clarity, we list it only under category II.

2. Governance Types

| Tick if the protected area network includes the following governance types | | % of the governance type (optional) |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| x | A. Government Managed Protected Areas (state governance) | |
| x | B. Co-Managed Protected Areas (shared governance) | |
| x | C. Private Protected Areas (private governance) | |
| x | D. Community Conserved Areas (community governance) | |
| Comments | | |

For explanation of IUCN governance types see Appendix 3

3. Finances and Support

| Activities relating to financing protected areas | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Recipients | year | Period covered (i.e. per annum or 2000-2005) | | | | | | | | Notes |
| | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | |
| Public funding to own PA network | | no data | 2257 | 2129 | 2724 | 3492 | 3239 | 4558 | 4228 | in 1000 EUR ³ |
| Public funding to overseas PA network (as Overseas Development Aid) | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>NB: If data on other funding sources is available please attach Several projects (in)directly related to protected areas have been funded by Life-Nature financial mechanism. Grants from this fund are estimated to 5.1 million EUR. In 2006 there biodiversity conservation projects have been financed through Phare CBC scheme. Contribution from this fund is estimated to 2.5 million EUR. In 2005 and 2007 several Interreg financing schemes have included biodiversity as one of the priorities. However, the overview of funded projects is not available.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |

³ Data on financing were collected from the national budgets. Data for the years 2001-2005 are adapted after: Kus Veenvliet, J., M. Kotarac, M. Dermelj, 2005. Ocena izvajanja Konvencije o biološki raznovrstnosti v Sloveniji, Tematski profil v sklopu projekta Nacionalne samo-ocene potreb po krepitvi zmogljivosti za globalno okoljsko upravljanje - projekt NCSA. Data for 2006 and 2007 have been collected from the National budgets for the purpose of this review.

SCORECARD

Activities to be completed by 2006

| Scorecard 1: Targets for protected areas | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 1.1.1 (1.4.2; 4.3.2) | Establish suitable time-bound and measurable national and regional level protected area targets and indicators | | | 1.1 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2006 | 2007 | 3 | 4 | For Natura 2000 areas clear targets and measures have been adopted in 2007 (Natura 2000 site management programme) ⁴ . However, these targets relate to the qualification species and habitat types and not to the overall targets of PAs. Targets for PAs are to be set in the management plans, which are under development. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Targets set and agreed, recognised in clear statements of government policy or in laws | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Targets agreed but only by relevant technical agencies, not officially recognised by the government | | | 3 |
| ✓ | A process of target-setting is underway but incomplete | | | 2 |
| ✓ | There is recognition of the need to set national targets for protected areas but little action so far | | | 1 |
| ✓ | No action has been taken to establish national targets and there is little recognition of the importance | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Targets set with clear scientific rationale and involvement of a wide range of stakeholders | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Targets set with scientific rationale but in a fairly top-down manner or with limited participation | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Targets purely political and do not match conservation needs (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | 0 |

| Scorecard 2: Inland water ecosystems | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 1.1.3 (1.1.2) | Address the under-representation of inland water ecosystems in protected area systems | | | 1.1 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2006 | 2007 | 3 | 2 | In 2006 the state has taken up the management of Landscape park Kolpa, previously managed by the county, and established a management authority. Some other larger inland waters are proposed for protection (Krka, Mura). |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Inland water ecosystems are fully represented in the protected area system (i.e. freshwater protected areas) | | | 4 |

⁴ http://www.natura2000.gov.si/uploads/tx_library/OP_NATURA_2000-ANG.pdf

| | |
|--|---|
| ✓ Inland water ecosystems are quite well represented in the protected area system but some important gaps remain | 3 |
| ✓ Inland water ecosystems are under-represented in the protected area system but a start has been made to address these problems | 2 |
| ✓ Inland water ecosystems are under-represented in the protected area system and while there is political acknowledgement of the need for improvement, there has been little concrete action | 1 |
| ✓ Inland water ecosystems are under-represented in the protected area system although there is little political recognition of this | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | |
| ✓ Freshwater protected areas were carefully selected through gap analysis or a similar process and are well integrated in the protected area system | 4 |
| ✓ Freshwater protected areas selected in a fairly arbitrary fashion and are still not very fully integrated into the rest of the protected area system | 2 |
| ✓ Freshwater protected areas are not in the best locations to fulfil the aims of the CBD POW and/or are poorly protected (or there is little action that can be rated) | 0 |

Scorecard 3: Gap analysis

| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
|--|---|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1.1.5 (1.1.4; 4.4.3 to 4.4.4) | Conduct national and regional gap analyses (including terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems) | | | 1.1 and 4.4 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2006 | 2007 | 2 | 2 | In years 2001-2004 existing data on many species of European importance have been compiled in the process of designation of Natura 2000 sites. This could partially serve as a beginning of the national gap analysis, but the data have not yet been used for this purpose. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ National gap analysis complete and published/available | | | | 4 |
| ✓ National gap analysis almost complete, already enough information to be useful | | | | 3 |
| ✓ National gap analysis started but still a long way to go | | | | 2 |
| ✓ The need for a national gap analysis is acknowledged but little concrete action taken | | | | 1 |
| ✓ There is no intention to undertake a national gap analysis | | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ Comprehensive, up-to-date and participatory exercise that can inform the nation's response to the CBD PoWPA | | | | 4 |
| ✓ Reasonably good gap analysis but problems (i.e. concerning data quality or mainly undertaken by experts/consultants without participation from other stakeholders) | | | | 2 |
| ✓ Poor, hurried gap analysis with serious data lacks and little involvement by most stakeholders (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | | 0 |

Scorecard 4: Ecosystem services

| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
|---|--|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| 3.1.2. (3.1.9) | Conduct national-level assessments of ecosystem services provided by protected areas and integrate the use of economic valuation and natural resource accounting tools into national planning processes | | | 3.1 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2006 | 2007 | 1 | 0 | Only some studies on economic values of biodiversity have been carried out, however the evaluation of ecosystem services has not yet been prepared. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ The role of ecosystem services provided by protected areas are assessed, understood and economic valuation and natural resource accounting tools are included in national | | | | 4 |

| | |
|--|---|
| planning processes | |
| ✓ There is good understanding of some but not all of the ecosystem services provided by protected areas (i.e. some assessments are carried out) and there is some integration into national policy | 3 |
| ✓ Studies and assessments have begun on ecosystem services provided by protected areas but still some way to go before these are complete and/or integrated into national planning | 2 |
| ✓ A recognition of the need for studies/assessments on ecosystem services provided by protected areas but little concrete progress as yet | 1 |
| ✓ Little recognition or understanding of the need to study and assess ecosystem services provided by protected areas | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | |
| ✓ High quality assessment involving all key stakeholder groups | 4 |
| ✓ High quality assessment but it either does not involve all key stakeholder groups or it is not applied to all protected areas | 2 |
| ✓ Poor quality assessment that does not go far enough in addressing needs of ecosystem services (or there is little action that can be rated) | 0 |

Activities to be completed by 2008

| Scorecard 5: Threat reduction | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|---------------------|---|--------------|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 1.5.3 to 1.5.6 | Have effective mechanisms in place for identifying and preventing, and/or mitigating the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas (e.g. invasive alien species, illegal exploitation of resources; illegal trade) | | | | 1.5 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed | |
| 2008 | 2007 | 3 | 2 | Development plans on PAs are subject to acceptability assessment, where impacts to key species/ habitats are evaluated. However, many threats have no adequate means of legal control (invasive alien species, destruction of habitat by landowners). A system of surveillance of protected areas by nature conservation wardens has been established in several larger PAs.. In 2007 a similar system has been set up to carry out surveillance in forests. | |
| | 2009 | | | Prepare a national strategy on invasive alien species. Enforcement of immediate supervision in nature in non-forested areas. | |
| | 2011 | | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | | |
| ✓ | Threats have been clearly identified over the whole protected area system and mechanisms (including rehabilitation and restoration where appropriate) have been put in place to address the most serious threats | | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Threats have been clearly identified over part of the protected area system and mechanisms have been put in place to address the most serious threats | | | | 3 |
| ✓ | Threats have been identified over all/part of the protected area system but in most cases mechanisms have yet to be put in place to address them | | | | 2 |
| ✓ | The need to have mechanisms put in place to address serious threats to protected areas is recognised by the government but few concrete actions have taken place so far | | | | 1 |
| ✓ | There is little attempt to address threats to protected areas | | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | | |
| ✓ | Threat abatement is generally effective and is making a positive difference in terms of maintaining protected area values | | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Threat abatement is sometimes effective but there are still serious problems in terms of maintaining protected area values | | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Threat abatement is generally ineffective in terms of maintaining protected area values (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | | 0 |

| Scorecard 6: Benefits to indigenous and local communities | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 2.1.1 to 2.1.6 | Adjust policies to assess costs and benefits to indigenous and local communities, review access and equitable sharing of positive benefits and avoid negative impacts | | | 2.1 and 2.2 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2008 | 2007 | 2 | 2 | Slovenia does not have indigenous communities as defined by the CBD. Nature Conservation Act contains provisions on involvement of local communities in the process of designation of PAs. Representatives of local communities take part in Council/Board of management bodies. However, costs and benefits of PAs to local communities have not been systematically addressed. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Policies to ensure adequate consideration costs and benefits of protected areas to indigenous and local communities are in place and are applied | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Policies to ensure adequate consideration costs and benefits of protected areas to indigenous and local communities are in place but are still not fully applied | | | 3 |
| ✓ | Policies to ensure adequate consideration costs and benefits of protected areas to indigenous and local communities are under development | | | 2 |
| ✓ | The need for policies to ensure adequate consideration costs and benefits of protected areas to indigenous and local communities are recognised but not yet developed | | | 1 |
| ✓ | There is little recognition by the government of the importance of considering costs and benefits of protected areas to indigenous and local communities | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Costs and benefits are comprehensively assessed in partnership with the indigenous and local communities involved | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Costs and benefits are comprehensively assessed but with either little involvement by the indigenous and local communities or not across all protected areas | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Attempts to assess the costs and benefits of protected areas to indigenous and local communities are poor, unrepresentative and do not present an accurate picture (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | 0 |
| Scorecard 7: Financing plans | | | | |
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 3.4.2 (3.4.1; 3.4.4; 3.4.6; 3.1.10) | Establish and begin to implement sustainable financing plans for protected area systems | | | 3.4 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2008 <i>(National-level studies on effectiveness of financial resources/options to be carried out by 2005)</i> | 2007 | 2 | 2 | PAs with established management are providing yearly financial plans to their founder organisations. The problem is that many PAs do not have a management bodies and can only be financed for the specific tasks from the state budget. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | A sustainable financing plan based on a solid financial analysis has been established and implemented | | | 4 |
| ✓ | A sustainable financing plan based on a solid financial analysis has been established, but not yet implemented | | | 3 |
| ✓ | A sustainable financing plan is being drawn up | | | 2 |
| ✓ | The government is committed to a sustainable financing plan but little action has been taken to date | | | 1 |
| ✓ | The government apparently shows no intention of developing a sustainable financing plan | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| ✓ The sustainable financing plan is comprehensive and covers all the costs of managing the country's protected area system | 4 |
| ✓ The sustainable financing plan is adequate but there are gaps or it is currently being developed well | 2 |
| ✓ The sustainable financing plan is inadequate or it is being developed with insufficient input (or there is little action that can be rated) | 0 |

| Scorecard 8: Public awareness and education | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 3.5.1 to 3.5.6 | Increase public awareness , understanding and appreciation of protected areas | | | 3.5 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2008 | 2007 | 3 | 4 | In 2006-2007 a project "Communication support to Natura 2000 in Slovenia" has been successfully implemented. Since there is a large overlap between PAs and Natura 2000, the project also had positive impact on awareness raising on protected areas. |
| | 2009 | | | Future communication efforts should focus on showing the benefits of PAs for local communities. |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ High level of public awareness about and support for protected areas from all key stakeholders | | | | 4 |
| ✓ Generally high level of public awareness about and support for protected areas but not from all key stakeholders | | | | 3 |
| ✓ Medium level of public awareness about and support for protected areas although much work remains to be done | | | | 2 |
| ✓ Recognition by the government of the need to increase awareness, understanding and support for protected areas but little concrete action so far | | | | 1 |
| ✓ Little recognition by the government of the need to increase awareness, understanding and support for protected areas | | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ Major effort has been made by government to raise public awareness, understanding and appreciation of protected areas (e.g. through sustained campaigns) | | | | 4 |
| ✓ Reasonable effort has been made by government to raise public awareness, understanding and appreciation of protected areas | | | | 2 |
| ✓ Little effort has been made by government to raise public awareness, understanding and appreciation of protected areas (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | | 0 |

Activities to be completed by 2009

| Scorecard 9: Enabling environment | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 3.1.1; 3.1.3 to 3.1.8 (2.2.1) | Address legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede protected areas and provide a supportive enabling environment including appropriate redress measures – including harmonising sectoral policies and laws, considering governance, removing perverse incentives and replacing with positive incentives and clarifying legal frameworks | | | 1.5 and 3.1 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2008 <i>(Governments are encouraged to carry identify legislative and institutional gaps and barriers by end 2006; and address these gaps by 2009)</i> | 2007 | 3 | 2 | A new legislative framework on nature conservation has been established in the last 10 years. The framework is now complete and functional. However, there are major gaps in PA management, as many protected areas do not have a management body. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | A supportive legislative and institutional enabling environment is in place and is effective | | | 4 |
| ✓ | A supportive legislative and institutional enabling environment is in place but there are still some gaps to be addressed | | | 3 |
| ✓ | Efforts to develop a supportive legislative and institutional enabling environment are underway | | | 2 |
| ✓ | The need for a supportive legislative and institutional enabling environment is recognised by the government but little concrete action has been undertaken so far | | | 1 |
| ✓ | The need for a supportive legislative and institutional enabling environment is not really recognised by the government | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Governments have reviewed any barriers, and taken effective measure, to develop an effective and supportive legislative and institutional enabling environment | | | 4 |
| ✓ | A reasonably effective and supportive enabling environment is in place but a thorough review of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that could impede protected areas has not taken place or enabling environment is being developed in an effective manner | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Whatever is claimed, the enabling environment is generally ineffective or there are concerns over the way the enabling environment is being developed | | | 0 |

Activities to be completed by 2010

| Scorecard 10: System of terrestrial and freshwater protected areas | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 1.1.6. (1.1.2; 1.1.7) | Complete national and regional systems of terrestrial and freshwater (in-land) protected areas (with a particular focus on high priority areas identified in national gap analysis) | | | 1.1 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2010 <i>(New protected areas should be designated by 2009)</i> | 2007 | 3 | 2 | Some areas in need of protection have already been identified. Many areas have not yet formally been designated, but have a status of “proposed for protection”, which is considered in assessment of development plans. National environmental programme 2005-2012 sets targets to increase PA network for 8% by 2008 and for 10 % by 2014. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Ecologically-representative national and regional systems of terrestrial and freshwater protected areas completed according to the needs identified in national gap analysis | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Ecologically-representative national and regional systems of terrestrial and freshwater protected areas almost completed according to needs identified in national gap analysis | | | 3 |
| ✓ | Ecologically-representative national and regional systems of terrestrial and freshwater protected areas according to the needs identified in national gap analysis well underway but considerable work still to be done | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Ecologically-representative national and regional systems of terrestrial and freshwater protected areas according to needs identified in national gap analysis are planned but little action as yet | | | 1 |
| ✓ | Establishment of ecologically-representative national and regional systems of terrestrial and freshwater protected areas is not making any significant progress | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ | The terrestrial and freshwater protected areas system is fully ecologically-representative and includes all species and ecosystems to ensure survival in the long term | | | 4 |
| ✓ | The terrestrial and freshwater protected areas system is reasonable ecologically-representative and includes most species and ecosystems to ensure survival in the long term | | | 2 |
| ✓ | The terrestrial and freshwater protected areas system is not very ecologically-representative and misses many species/ecosystems or representation is insufficient quantity to ensure survival (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | 0 |

| Scorecard 11: Regional networks of protected areas | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 1.3.1; 1.3.4 | Establish where appropriate regional networks of protected areas – within one or more countries, not necessarily directly adjacent – and establish multi-country co-ordination mechanisms to support effective long term management | | | 1.3 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2010 | 2007 | 3 | 4 | Agreement on cooperation has been made between Landscape park Goričko, Nature Park Raab and Órségi Nemzeti Park. Co-management of Julian Alps has been established between Triglav National Park and Prealpi Giulie Nature Park – project is underway. Cooperation has been established between Triglav National Park and Nockberge National park. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Regional networks of protected areas have been established in places where they have been identified as necessary and multi-country co-ordination is effective | | | 4 |
| ✓ | The process of establishing and effectively co-ordinating regional networks of protected areas is well underway in places where they have been identified as necessary | | | 3 |
| ✓ | The process of establishing and effectively co-ordinating regional networks of protected areas has started in places where they have been identified as necessary | | | 2 |
| ✓ | The need for regional networks of protected areas has been recognised but little concrete action has taken place as yet and / or little co-ordination exists | | | 1 |
| ✓ | There is no recognition of the need for regional networks of protected areas even though gap analysis suggests that they are needed | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Regional networks of protected areas have been established with good ecological planning and full stakeholder involvement | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Regional networks of protected areas have been established either with good ecological planning or full stakeholder involvement (but not both) | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Regional networks of protected areas have been set up with little ecological planning or stakeholder involvement (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | 0 |
| Scorecard 12: Transboundary protected areas | | | | |
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 1.3.3; 1.3.4; 3.1.11 | Establish where appropriate new transboundary protected areas, which link two or more protected areas across national or regional borders | | | 1.3 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2010 | 2007 | 2 | 2 | Slovenia will commit to cooperate with Croatia to Establish Transboundary Protected Area (TBPA): Notranjski Regional Park (Slovenia) - Risnjak National Park (Croatia) |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Transboundary protected areas have been established in places where they have been identified as necessary | | | 4 |
| ✓ | The process of establishing transboundary protected areas is well underway in places where they have been identified as necessary | | | 3 |
| ✓ | The process of establishing transboundary protected areas has started in places where they have been identified as necessary | | | 2 |
| ✓ | The need for transboundary protected areas has been recognised by the government but little concrete action has taken place as yet | | | 1 |
| ✓ | There is no recognition of the need for transboundary protected areas by the government even though gap analysis suggests that they are needed | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Transboundary protected areas were or are being established with good ecological planning and full stakeholder involvement | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Transboundary protected areas were or are being established with good ecological planning or full stakeholder involvement (but not both) | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Transboundary protected areas have been or are being set up with little ecological planning or stakeholder involvement (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Scorecard 13: Management plans for protected areas | | | | |
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 1.4.4 (1.4.1) | Develop or update management plans for protected areas (using participatory and science-based planning processes incorporating clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes) | | | 1.4 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2010 | 2007 | 2 | Not applicable | According to the legislation management plans are mandatory for national and regional parks. No larger PA has adopted a management plan (however one nature reserve), in some the process of preparation is underway. |
| | 2009 | | | The management plan should be prepared by the management body. Slovenia |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | has many PAs without management body. |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | All protected areas have up to date management plans | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Most protected areas have up to date management plans | | | 3 |
| ✓ | The process of producing up to date management plans for protected areas is underway | | | 2 |
| ✓ | The need to produce up to date management plans for protected areas is recognised but concrete progress is slow and limited | | | 1 |
| ✓ | Most protected areas have no up to date management plans and little is being done to address this | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Management plans are comprehensive (i.e. science-based incorporating clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes) and development has involved participation of relevant stakeholders | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Management plans are comprehensive (i.e. science-based incorporating clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes) but their development has generally not involved the participation of relevant stakeholders | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Management plans are generally poor (i.e. they are not (i.e. science-based incorporating clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes) and are produced solely by staff or consultants (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | 0 |

| Scorecard 14: Capacity building | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 3.2.1 to 3.2.5 (1.4.6) | Comprehensive capacity building programmes are in place to develop knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional levels, and raise professional standards | | | 3.2 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2010 <i>(Governments are encouraged to review capacity building needs by end 2006)</i> | 2007 | 2 | 4 | Several capacity building programmes have been developed and implemented within various international projects. |
| | 2009 | | | Ensure ongoing capacity building after the end of the project. |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Adequate permanent capacity building programmes exist to develop knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional levels | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Adequate capacity building programmes exist to develop knowledge and skills at some but not all of the following levels: individual, community and institutional | | | 3 |
| ✓ | Capacity building programmes are being developed to build knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional level, but there is still some way to go | | | 2 |
| ✓ | The need for capacity building programmes to develop knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional levels is recognised by the government but little concrete action has been taken as yet | | | 1 |
| ✓ | The need for capacity building programmes to develop knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional levels is generally not recognised by the government | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Capacity building programmes are of high quality and reach almost all the right people | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Capacity building programmes are of reasonable quality and / or reach only some of the right people | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Capacity building programme are of poor quality and very limited in extent (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | 0 |

| Scorecard 15: Tools and approaches | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 3.3.1 to 3.3.5; 4.3.5 | Assess needs for, develop, validate and transfer appropriate technologies, tools and innovative approaches for effective management | 3.3 |

| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2010 | 2007 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ Appropriate technologies, tools and innovative approaches for effective management have been fully developed and technology is shared as appropriate | | | | 4 |
| ✓ Some of the appropriate technologies, tools and innovative approaches for effective management have been developed and transferred although there is still a need for further development/validation | | | | 3 |
| ✓ The development of appropriate technologies, tools and innovative approaches for effective management has been initiated but developments are at an early stage | | | | 2 |
| ✓ The need to develop appropriate technologies, tools and innovative approaches for effective management has been assessed by the government and needs identified, but few concrete actions have been taken as yet | | | | 1 |
| ✓ The government has made no moves towards the assessment or develop appropriate technologies, tools and innovative approaches for effective management | | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ Appropriate technologies and innovative approaches to effective management of protected areas are of a high quality | | | | 4 |
| ✓ Appropriate technologies and innovative approaches to effective management of protected areas are of medium quality | | | | 2 |
| ✓ Appropriate technologies and innovative approaches to effective management of protected areas are of generally low quality (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | | 0 |
| Scorecard 16: Management effectiveness evaluations | | | | |
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 4.2.1 to 4.2.4 | Implement management effectiveness evaluations at the national level of at least 30 per cent of protected areas, include in national reports to CBD and implement results | | | 4.1 and 4.2 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2010 (Governments are encouraged to identify tools for evaluation by 2006) | 2007 | 1 | Not applicable | |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ Management effectiveness evaluations have been carried out in 30 per cent of protected areas and results have been implemented | | | | 4 |
| ✓ Management effectiveness evaluations have been carried out in 30 per cent of protected areas but results have not been fully implemented | | | | 3 |
| ✓ Management effectiveness evaluations have been carried out in less than 30 per cent protected areas but there are plans to complete assessments and implement results | | | | 2 |
| ✓ The government plans to carry out management effectiveness evaluations in protected areas but little concrete action has taken place as yet | | | | 1 |
| ✓ The government has no plans to carry out management effectiveness evaluations in protected areas | | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ The management effectiveness evaluation uses an effective methodology that encompasses all elements of management as recognised by the IUCN-WCPA framework [context, planning, processes, inputs, outputs and outcomes] and is an integral part of adaptive management | | | | 4 |
| ✓ The management effectiveness evaluation uses an effective methodology that encompasses most elements of management as recognised by IUCN-WCPA framework [context, planning, processes, inputs, outputs and outcomes] and is an integral part of adaptive management | | | | 2 |
| ✓ Management effectiveness evaluation is simplistic, unlikely to provide accurate results and is not integral to adaptive management (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | | 0 |

| Scorecard 17: Monitoring systems | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 4.3.1 to 4.3.4 | Establish effective national and regional monitoring systems for protected-area coverage and status and trends of | 4.3 |

| biodiversity within protected areas at national, regional and global scales | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2010 <i>(Note deadline for setting up a national database is 2015)</i> | 2007 | 1 | 2 | Monitoring system of biodiversity is now in the phase of development. For some animal groups (bats, birds, beetles) it is already carried out, while for other groups it is in stages of development. A national data-base system on biodiversity has been established within a Life-Nature project and is to be finalized in March 2008. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Effective monitoring systems for protected-area coverage, status and trends at the national scale developed and applied, linked directly to either regional data-bases or the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Effective monitoring systems for just protected-area coverage at the national scale developed and applied, linked directly to either regional data-bases or the WDPA | | | 3 |
| ✓ | Effective monitoring systems for protected area coverage (and possibly also status and trends) at the national scale developed but not effectively linked into regional or international systems | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Monitoring systems for protected areas are under development | | | 1 |
| ✓ | No, or highly ineffective, monitoring of protected areas at the national scale | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Monitoring is based on agreed targets and data are accurate, complete and regularly updated | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Monitoring is based on agreed targets and data are reasonably accurate and complete and/or process to develop a monitoring system appears to be adequate | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Data are partial, inaccurate and not based on agreed targets and/or process to develop a monitoring system is inadequate (or there is little action that can be rated) | | | 0 |
| Activities to be completed by 2012 | | | | |

| Scorecard 18: Marine protected areas | | | | Goals 1.1, 1.3 |
|---|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 1.1.6 (1.1.2; 1.1.3; 1.1.7; and 1.3.2) | Complete establishment of national and regional systems of marine protected areas (with a particular focus on high priority areas identified in national gap analysis) including on the high seas | | | 1.1 and 1.3 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2012 <i>(New protected areas should be designated by 2009)</i> | 2007 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ | Ecologically-representative national and regional systems of marine protected areas completed according to the needs identified in national gap analysis | | | 4 |
| ✓ | Ecologically-representative national and regional systems of marine protected areas almost completed according to the needs identified in national gap analysis | | | 3 |
| ✓ | Ecologically-representative national and regional systems of marine protected areas according to the needs identified in national gap analysis well underway but considerable work still to be done | | | 2 |
| ✓ | Establishment of ecologically-representative national and regional systems of marine protected areas according to the needs identified in national gap analysis planned but little concrete action as yet | | | 1 |
| ✓ | Establishment of ecologically-representative national and regional systems of marine protected areas is not making any significant progress | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ | The marine protected areas system is fully ecologically-representative and includes all species and ecosystems in sufficient quantity to ensure survival in the long term | | | 4 |
| ✓ | The marine protected areas system is reasonable ecologically-representative and includes most species and ecosystems to ensure survival in the long term | | | 2 |

| | |
|--|---|
| ✓ The marine protected areas system is not ecologically-representative or representation is insufficient quantity to ensure survival (or there is little action that can be rated) | 0 |
|--|---|

| Scorecard 19: Management standards | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 4.1.1 to 4.1.3 (1.4.1 and 1.4.6) | All protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012, including monitoring and best practices for protected area systems | | | 1.4 and 4.1 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2012 <i>(Management best practices should be developed by 2008)</i> | 2007 | 1 | 2 | Currently only 8 PAs in Slovenia have a management body, while others (mainly landscape parks) are designated but are not consistently managed. Situation is improving. Some PAs which are currently in the process of designation already have a management body which are in charge of designation processes. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ All protected areas are being effectively managed (i.e. have minimum standards and best practices adopted) | | | | 4 |
| ✓ Most protected areas are being effectively managed (i.e. have minimum standards and best practices adopted) however some remain unmanaged or ineffectively managed | | | | 3 |
| ✓ Some protected areas are effectively managed (i.e. have minimum standards and best practices adopted) but at least half remain un-managed or ineffectively managed | | | | 2 |
| ✓ Most protected areas remain un-managed or ineffectively managed although steps are being taken to address this (i.e. through the development of minimum standards and best practices adopted) | | | | 1 |
| ✓ Most protected areas remain un-managed or ineffectively managed, and little is being done to address this problem | | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ Management is based on agreed standards and best practices, is highly participatory, regularly monitored and assessed for effectiveness and adapted where necessary | | | | 4 |
| ✓ Management is based on standards and best practices, is participatory, monitored and assessed for effectiveness but many/all of these elements could be improved | | | | 2 |
| ✓ Management is not based on agreed standards and best practices and is not backed up by research or development of best practices | | | | 0 |
| Activities to be completed by 2015 | | | | |

| Scorecard 20: Ecosystem approaches | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 1.2.1 to 1.2.3 | Integrate systems of protected areas into broader land/seascape (by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity) | | | 1.2 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2015 <i>(Governments are encouraged to identify and implement steps re integration by 2008)</i> | 2007 | 3 | 2 | PAs are integrated in spatial planning system. On strategic level, integration is determined by the Ordinance on Spatial Planning Strategy of Slovenia. On the implementation level PAs are important part of impact assessments. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | Integrate ecosystem approach into the work on PAs. |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ All protected areas are integrated into broader landscapes / seascapes management and planning | | | | 4 |
| ✓ All or some protected areas are partially integrated into broader landscapes / seascapes management and planning | | | | 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| ✓ Steps are being made to integrate protected areas into broader landscapes / seascapes management and planning but there is still a long way to go | 2 |
| ✓ The government recognises the need to integrate protected areas into broader landscapes / seascapes but little concrete action has been taken so far | 1 |
| ✓ Protected areas remain almost wholly isolated from broader landscapes / seascapes and little is being done to address this issue | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | |
| ✓ Protected areas are fully integrated both at regional level and at local level through regular interaction with local and indigenous communities | 4 |
| ✓ Protected areas are fully or partially integrated at regional level or at local level through regular interaction with local and indigenous communities, but not both | 2 |
| ✓ Although integration theoretically occurs (e.g. in policy statements), it is not effectively implemented (or there is little action that can be rated) | 0 |

| Scorecard 21: Governance approaches | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| PoWPA Target/s | Summary of Activity | | | PoWPA Goal/s |
| 2.1.2; 1.1.4; 2.2.1 to 2.2.4 | Promotion of different governance types for protected areas, including participatory governance | | | 1.1, 2.1 and 2.2 |
| CBD PoWPA Deadline | Year of Report | Score on progress | Quality of progress | Notes and urgent action needed |
| 2015 (Governments are encouraged to review governance types in protected areas by end 2006) | 2007 | 3 | 2 | In 2005 a study on pros and cons of different governance types has been carried out in the framework of CAMP Slovenia project (Programme of Management of Coastal Region). For the PAs to be established in the coming years different governance types are to be promoted. |
| | 2009 | | | |
| | 2011 | | | |
| Notes for score on progress | | | | |
| ✓ All suitable governance types are being utilised within the protected area system | | | | 4 |
| ✓ Different governance types are being promoted and developed although this process is not complete | | | | 3 |
| ✓ Different governance types exist and are recognised but progress towards incorporating a range of governance types within the protected area system is slow | | | | 2 |
| ✓ The need for a range of governance types is recognised by the government but there has been little concrete action to widen governance types so far | | | | 1 |
| ✓ Only one or a narrow range of governance types is utilised within the protected area system, and there is no recognition that other governance types may be important for developing an effective and representative protected area system | | | | 0 |
| Notes for score on quality of progress | | | | |
| ✓ Governance types are decided by all relevant stakeholder groups | | | | 4 |
| ✓ Governance types are decided mainly by the government but after consultation with some stakeholders | | | | 2 |
| ✓ Governance types are decided entirely by the government | | | | 0 |

Summary of scores (2007/2009/2011)

| Scorecard | 2007 | | 2009 | | 2011 | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | Score on progress | Score on quality of progress | Score on progress | Score on quality of progress | Score on progress | Score on quality of progress |
| Scorecard 1 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Scorecard 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 4 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| Scorecard 5 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 6 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 7 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 8 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Scorecard 9 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 10 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 11 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Scorecard 12 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 13 | 2 | -- | | | | |
| Scorecard 14 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| Scorecard 15 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 16 | 1 | -- | | | | |
| Scorecard 17 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 18 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 19 | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 20 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| Scorecard 21 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| TOTAL of scores | 49 | 44 | | | | |
| FINAL SCORE | 2,3 | 2,3 | | | | |

(i.e. Score divided by number of questions answered)

Appendix 1: CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas

The Scorecard addresses each of the 16 goals of the CBD Programme of Work, although not every activity related to the goal. The goals and targets are outlined below:

- ✓ **Goal 1.1 - To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals**
Target: By 2010, terrestrially and 2012 in the marine area, a global network of comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional protected area system is established.
- ✓ **Goal 1.2 - To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function**
Target: By 2015, all protected areas and protected area systems are integrated into the wider land- and seascape, and relevant sectors, by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity and the concept, where appropriate, of ecological networks.
- ✓ **Goal 1.3 - To establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas (TBPAs) and collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries**
Target: Establish and strengthen by 2010/2012 transboundary protected areas, other forms of collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries and regional networks, to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, implementing the ecosystem approach, and improving international cooperation.
- ✓ **Goal 1.4 - To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management**
Target: All protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012, using participatory and science-based site planning processes that incorporate clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes, drawing upon existing methodologies and a long-term management plan with active stakeholder involvement.
- ✓ **Goal 1.5 - To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas**
Target: By 2008, effective mechanisms for identifying and preventing, and/or mitigating the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas are in place.
- ✓ **Goal 2.1 - To promote equity and benefit-sharing**
Target: Establish by 2008 mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas.
- ✓ **Goal 2.2 - To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders**
Target: Full and effective participation by 2008, of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations, and the participation of relevant stakeholders, in the management of existing, and the establishment and management of new, protected areas.
- ✓ **Goal 3.1 - To provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for protected areas**
Target: By 2008 review and revise policies as appropriate, including use of social and economic valuation and incentives, to provide a supportive enabling environment for more effective establishment and management of protected areas and protected areas systems.
- ✓ **Goal 3.2 - To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas**
Target: By 2010, comprehensive capacity building programmes and initiatives are implemented to develop knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional levels, and raise professional standards.

- ✓ **Goal 3.3 To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas**
Target: By 2010 the development, validation, and transfer of appropriate technologies and innovative approaches for the effective management of protected areas is substantially improved, taking into account decisions of the Conference of the Parties on technology transfer and cooperation.
- ✓ **Goal 3.4 - To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas**
Target: By 2008, sufficient financial, technical and other resources to meet the costs to effectively implement and manage national and regional systems of protected areas are secured, including both from national and international sources, particularly to support the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States.
- ✓ **Goal 3.5 - To strengthen communication, education and public awareness**
Target: By 2008 public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the importance and benefits of protected areas is significantly increased.
- ✓ **Goal 4.1 - To develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for national and regional protected areas**
Target: By 2008, standards, criteria, and best practices for planning, selecting, establishing, managing and governance of national and regional systems of protected areas are developed and adopted.
- ✓ **Goal 4.2 - To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management**
Target: By 2010, frameworks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting protected areas management effectiveness at sites, national and regional systems, and transboundary protected area levels adopted and implemented by Parties.
- ✓ **Goal 4.3 - To assess and monitor protected area status and trends**
Target: By 2010, national and regional systems are established to enable effective monitoring of protected-area coverage, status and trends at national, regional and global scales, and to assist in evaluating progress in meeting global biodiversity targets.
- ✓ **Goal 4.4 - To ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness of protected areas and protected area systems (EIA)**
Target: Scientific knowledge relevant to protected areas is further developed as a contribution to their establishment, effectiveness, and management.

Appendix 2: IUCN Categories

IUCN distinguishes six different categories of protected areas based on management objective. These are reported by governments to the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and recorded on the World Database on Protected Areas. Use is voluntary although the large majority of countries apply the categories to most or all of their protected areas. Although the guidance to use of the categories is currently being revised, for endorsement by the World Conservation Congress in late 2008, the basic six categories are likely to remain the same. The categories are as follows:

- **Category Ia: *Strict nature reserve/wilderness protection area managed mainly for science or wilderness protection*** – an area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physiological features and/or species, available primarily for scientific research and/or environmental monitoring.
- **Category Ib: *Wilderness area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection*** – large area of unmodified or slightly modified land and/or sea, retaining its natural characteristics and influence, without permanent or significant habitation, which is protected and managed to preserve its natural condition.
- **Category II: *National park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation*** – natural area of land and/or sea designated to (a) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations, (b) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area and (c) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible.
- **Category III: *Natural monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features*** – area containing specific natural or natural/cultural feature(s) of outstanding or unique value because of their inherent rarity, representativeness, aesthetic qualities or cultural significance.
- **Category IV: *Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed to protect species or fragments of habitat and often requiring management intervention*** – area of land and/or sea subject to active intervention for management purposes so as to ensure the maintenance of habitats to meet the requirements of specific species.
- **Category V: *Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation or recreation*** – area of land, with coast or sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area.
- **Category VI: *Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural resources*** – area containing predominantly unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long-term protection and maintenance of biological diversity, while also providing a sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.

Appendix 3: IUCN Governance Types

The IUCN protected area definition and associated management categories are “neutral” about type of ownership or management authority for protected areas. In other words, the land and natural resources in any of the six management categories can be owned and/or directly managed by governmental agencies, NGOs, communities and private parties—alone or in combination. In particular, customary community rights and private ownership rights can coexist with the status of a protected area, although official recognition may impose restrictions and obligations on those rights. IUCN has developed a governance typology to be used in parallel with its management categories; applying both together describes how the protected area is managed and who does the managing. The governance typology is still being refined although the basic division seems likely to remain. We suggest that where possible governance type is listed along with management category in the datasheet. An explanation of the four main governance types follows:

Type A: Government Managed Protected Areas (state governance). A government body (such as a Ministry or Park Agency reporting directly to the government) holds the authority, responsibility and accountability for managing the protected area, determines its conservation objectives, develops and enforces its management plan and often also owns the protected area’s land, water and related resources. Sub-national and municipal government bodies can be in charge in place of federal or national ones. In some cases, the government retains full land ownership and/or control and oversight of protected areas but delegates the daily management tasks to a para-statal organization, NGO, private operator or community. Under state governance there may or may not be a legal obligation to inform or consult stakeholders about management decisions.

Type B: Co-Managed Protected Areas (shared governance). Complex institutional mechanisms and processes are employed to share management authority and responsibility among many formally and informally entitled actors. Co-management comes in many forms. In weak forms, decision-making authority and responsibility rest with one agency, but this is required by law or policy to inform or consult other stakeholders. In other cases, multi-stakeholder bodies are in charge of developing proposals for regulation and management, to be submitted to a decision-making authority for approval. In fully “joint” management, various actors sit on a management body with decision-making authority and responsibility. Transboundary protected areas are a particular example requiring shared governance as they involve two or more governments and possibly other actors. The strength of co-management often depends on whether or not decisions require consensus among participants.

Type C: Private Protected Areas (private governance). Private governance comprises protected areas under individual, cooperative, NGO or corporate ownership: either not-for-profit or for-profit. Typical examples are lands and resources acquired by NGOs explicitly for conservation purposes. Many individual landowners also pursue conservation objectives. Utilitarian purposes, such as ecotourism, hunting or tax reduction are additional incentives. In all cases, authority for managing the land and resources rests with the landowners, who determine the conservation objective, develop and enforce management plans and remain in charge of decisions, subject only to applicable legislation. Their accountability to society is usually quite limited. Some forms of accountability may be negotiated with the government in exchange for specific incentives (as in the case of Easements or Land Trusts).

Type D: Community Conserved Areas (community governance). Authority and responsibility rest with communities through a variety of forms of ethnic governance or locally agreed organizations and rules. These forms and rules are tailored to the specific context of application and can be extremely diverse and sophisticated. For instance, land and/or some resources may be collectively owned and managed, while other resources may be individually managed or managed on a clan-basis. Different communities may be in charge of the same territory at different times, or of different resources within the same territory. Rules generally intertwine with cultural or religious values and practices. Frequently, there is no legal recognition or sanctioning by the government, although in other cases communities or indigenous peoples are fully recognised as the legitimate local authority, at times even with a property title. The community’s accountability to the larger society is also usually limited, but it can be made specific through negotiations, which at times result in co-management arrangements with other stakeholders (thus changing the governance type from D to B)⁵.

⁵ Shortened from Borrini-Feyerabend, G., A. Kothari and G. Oviedo (2004); *Indigenous and Local Communities and Protected Area: Towards equity and enhanced conservation*, IUCN/WCPA Best Practice Series no. 11, IUCN Cambridge (UK), 2004