



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

18 December 2006

EU submission in reply to Notification 2006-080 (Protected Areas)

Dear Ahmed Djoghlaif,

In reply to the notification 2006-080, Finland and the European Commission, on behalf of the European Community and its Member States, would like to transmit the enclosed EU submission responding to the above mentioned notification.

The Secretariat invited *inter alia* Parties to submit information on the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, including progress made towards the targets, challenges/obstacles and capacity building needs, using tools such as the matrix in annex II of recommendation 1/4 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas and other relevant information. Please find attached the contributions received so far from Sweden and the Czech Republic. Another example of additional information can be found at <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3520> where a recent UK common standards monitoring report for designated sites can be downloaded. It reports on the condition of the feature or features for which each site was designated and provides 12,937 feature assessments carried out between April 1998 and March 2005.

We will send you further contributions and updated information from EU Member States and the European Commission in due course. Meanwhile, please refer to existing information included in the third national reports.

The EU would also like to use the opportunity of this notification to convey to you some thoughts about the upcoming review process in view of a successful second open-ended working group on protected areas (WG-PA2). We hope these reflections are a useful contribution to the work of your Secretariat on this important subject.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Esko Jaakkola'.

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Annex 1: Suggestions by the EU on a successful review process in preparation of WG-PA2

Annex 2: Submission by Sweden

Annex 3: Submission by the Czech Republic

ANNEX 1

Suggestions for a successful review process in view of the preparations of the second open-ended working group on protected areas (WG-PA2)

The EU has already stated at several occasions that a comprehensive implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoW-PAs) is a key tool to achieve the 2010 target.

In line with § 28 of Decision VII/28, COP9 will have to assess progress in the full implementation of the programme of work and determine the need for more effective measures and additional financial and technical support to reach the 2010 target. The issue will be previously considered at several important intersessional meetings, in particular the second open-ended working group on protected areas (WG-PA2), scheduled for 11-15 February 2008 in Rome. WG-PA2 itself will be prepared by a number of regional workshops, to be held in the first half of 2007. The basis for a successful discussion is the availability of information on progress made in the full implementation of the programme of work, in time for a proper analysis before such meetings and its use in the preparation of related documents.

Ultimately, at COP10, the CBD should be able to provide an answer on the following questions: To what extent has the programme of work been implemented since its adoption in 2004? To what extent has the overall objective of the PoW been achieved? To which targets has there been significant progress and which targets faced major obstacles (and why)? To what extent have key obstacles for implementation been identified and overcome? Which elements of the PoW need to be further implemented and how? Has the CBD PoW contributed to a higher profile for protection and management of areas important for biodiversity, and to what extent has this resulted in stronger political and financial support? If not, how can this be achieved?

Past experience has shown that the usual CBD process (using the national reports and additional notifications requesting information by the CBD Secretariat) did not result in obtaining sufficient information on this matter. Few Parties have completed their national reports or submitted thematic reports and the information included therein is often not adequate to identify key obstacles and successes in implementation. COP8 itself recognised this as a major shortcoming (VIII/24 -§ 2). Considerable efforts have been invested in developing a thorough reporting process, consisting in particular of an evaluation matrix and a reporting schedule.

WG-PA1 in Montecatini developed a draft evaluation matrix (Annex II of Rec. I/4), called hereafter the Montecatini Matrix. This evaluation matrix has been subsequently commented upon by Parties (EU submission of 14/9/2005 on notification 2005/84) and further developed by an expert workshop in Curitiba before COP8 (Annex II of UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/27). In VIII/24 § 5, COP8 agreed that reporting should concentrate on outputs and processes with the use of tools such as the Montecatini Matrix to provide for strategic assessment of progress made, obstacles encountered and capacity building needs.

The Curitiba expert workshop developed a number of very useful general recommendations on how to improve the reporting process (Annex I of UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/27), which were to a large extent endorsed by COP8:

- Focus reporting on short explanation of key outputs (progress towards targets), obstacles, priorities and success stories, rather than long reports on processes and individual activities
- Develop more efficient ways to collect information, through regional workshops, streamlining with other reporting mechanisms, web-based approaches, the CHM and the World Database on Protected Areas
- There should be coordination, filtering and synthesising of the information provided to the Secretariat. International and regional organisations and NGOs have an important role to help countries compile the information into a concise report to the secretariat.

It seems increasingly clear that regional workshops will be the key event to discuss and refine appropriate information on progress towards implementation. To be effective, these workshops will have to be well prepared and well organised.

In line with the considerations above, the EU therefore suggests the CBD Secretariat should actively collect the information using as much as possible the Montecatini Matrix from Parties and other stakeholders in the region prior to the regional workshops and make this information available to the workshop participants, in a well-structured manner with focused proposals for regional conclusions.

IUCN regional offices, UNEP regional offices and other regionally based organisations and NGOs should support the CBD Secretariat in this task. It may be considered to commission one organization or a consortium – including possible assistance of consultants - to facilitate an active collection and processing of information.

The CBD Secretariat should make this information available to the workshop participants well in advance, in a well-structured manner with focused proposals for regional conclusions.

The outcome of these regional workshops should be a concise report outlining the following elements for the targets of the Montecatini Matrix:

- Status of implementation – progress made towards the overall objective and the goals and targets of the PoW
- Key success stories
- Key obstacles encountered and possible solutions
- Recommendations to WG-PA2 on ways and means to overcome these obstacles

Helsinki and Brussels, 18 December 2006

ANNEX 2

Implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas

Swedish submission in reply to the CBD Secretariat notification 2006-080 (Protected areas)

Compiled by Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) 2006-11-17,

final version submitted by the Ministry for Sustainable Development, Stockholm on the 24 of November

Annex II to recommendation I/4

EVALUATION MATRIX (TO BE DEVELOPED)

Goal, Target	Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
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Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
1.1	Establishment and maintenance by 2010 ...	2010 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National (regional) definition of each of the terms comprehensive, ecologically representative and effectively managed developed. • National (regional) gap analysis undertaken by 2006 (activity 1.1.5) • National (regional) plan (map) for a comprehensive and effectively managed protected area network established (identification) by 2006. • National (regional) progress report on designation (inc. map) by 2008 • Mechanisms for assessing management effectiveness established by 2010 	<p>The environmental quality objectives: Sweden has adopted 16 environmental quality objectives. The implementation of these objectives is an important measure in the context of Swedish contribution to CBD (cf Sweden's third national report). Establishment of protected areas is an defined activity to achieve 7 of the 16 objectives. The progress report for 2006 shows that further measures will be required. The overall objective for "Sustainable forests" and "A rich diversity of plant and animal life" will not be achieved. Interim targets on protected areas are likely to be achieved but although with a substantial delay. The long term-scale of the biological processes involved is a fundamental problem but there are also to a certain extent administrative problems such as limited funding and insufficiently strong incentive measures in- and outside protected areas.</p> <p>Definitions and management: Existing strategies for site protection are guidelines for the interpretation of the terms comprehensive and representative. There is no national definition of effective nature conservation management. However, in the context of Natura 2000 the purpose of management should be to maintain or achieve favourable condition status for habitats and species. Supplementary guidelines will be developed.</p> <p>Natura 2000: In Sweden some 4,000 sites have been selected for the Natura network. Over 60 per cent are already protected as nature reserves, national parks or other site protection. Management plans are prepared by county administrative boards and they contact landowners and authorities concerned. Management plans has been laid down for approx. 75% of the sites. During 2007 all sites will have such plans. However, in order to achieve the goal of the Habitats Directive and the Natura 2000 network - favourable conservation status - further conservation measures will be required in many of our Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>National parks: During 2007 the SEPA will lay down a revised plan for national parks. New national parks will be proposed eg. in marine environments, wetlands and forests. There will also be several extensions of existing national parks. Altogether the implementation of the plan will establish site protection in landscapes of intrinsic values and increase the representativity in the protected area network.</p>	De Facto 2006 ISBN 91-620-1251-7

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1.1	Establishment and maintenance by 2010 ...	2010 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National (regional) definition of each of the terms comprehensive, ecologically representative and effectively managed developed. • National (regional) gap analysis undertaken by 2006 (activity 1.1.5) • National (regional) plan (map) for a comprehensive and effectively managed protected area network established (identification) by 2006. • National (regional) progress report on designation (inc. map) by 2008 • Mechanisms for assessing management effectiveness established by 2010 	<p>Lakes and streams: During 2006 a strategy for the protection of lakes and streams of high conservation value will be laid down by the competent authorities. The strategy gives an overview of the geographical distribution of some of the most valuable lakes and streams. However further information and priorities has to be done at a regional and local scale. During 2005-2006 several high conservation value lakes and streams have been protected.</p> <p>Marine environment: The Government decided 2005 on a national marine strategy and new objectives concerning marine protection. By 2010 further 14 new marine Nature reserves (MPA) will be established in addition to the present 12 sites. Sweden's first marine National Park is expected to be established by 2009. In approximately 270 Natura 2000 sites marine habitats are reported. By the end of 2006 a national gap analysis on representativity in the marine network of protected areas will be ready. New sites will be suggested to HELCOM, to be included in HELCOMS BSPA network (Baltic Sea Protected Areas) by the end of 2006. Actions that have been taken to strengthen the work with MPAs are fore example 10 Mkr SEK directly to the establishment of MPAs (2005-2006) and a dialog with all coastal County Boards Administrations concerning establishment and management of MPAs (2005). National Guidelines for protection and management of MPAs will be published early 2007.</p> <p>Wetland: As of January 2006, 259 of the 502 sites listed in the Mire Protection Plan enjoy satisfactory protection, which means that at least 75% of their mire area is now included in a nature reserve, national park or Natura 2000 site. In 2004/2005, new reserves providing protection for 14 sites were created. In addition, during 2005 the SEPA purchased 8,141 ha of mires and forest-mire mosaics, including areas of 50 of the sites covered by the plan. A strategy and guidelines for protection and nature conservation management of wetlands was laid down by SEPA, NHB and SFA during 2005. A revised Mire protection plan will be laid down by SEPA in dec 2006. The application of Kristianstad Vattenrike for status as biosphere reserve was approved by UNESCO on June 26, 2005.</p> <p>Agriculture landscape: There's been an increase in the area of pastures in recent years. However quality aspects of biodiversity is difficult to assess with confidence. There is a negative trend for some habitat of special value for biodiversity, for example giant oaks, mainly because of absence of accurate management. Lack of grazing animals is a problem in the nature conservation management.</p>	De Facto 2006 ISBN 91-620-1251-7

Goal, Target	Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
1.1 Establish-ment and maintenance by 2010 ...	2010 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National (regional) definition of each of the terms comprehensive, ecologically representative and effectively managed developed. • National (regional) gap analysis undertaken by 2006 (activity 1.1.5) • National (regional) plan (map) for a comprehensive and effectively managed protected area network established (identification) by 2006. • National (regional) progress report on designation (inc. map) by 2008 • Mechanisms for assessing management effectiveness established by 2010 	<p>Forest: In accordance with the environmental quality objective Sustainable forests 400 000 hectares will be protected during 1999-2010. However, during 1999-2006 only ~120 000 hectares have been protected and the target will not be achieved until 2020. Today only 1,1% of the productive forest land outside the mountainous area is protected. In 2005 a strategy for protection of forest was adopted by SEPA and SFA. The strategy has laid down regional area targets. Regional strategies for the further implementation of site protection has been adopted by 17 of 21 regions.</p> <p>Forests of very high conservation value are to a certain extent still being felled and in nature reserves in coastal regions there are areas of high nature conservation value forest without any forest management regulations. During 2003-2004 SEPA and the regional county board identified 341 000 hectares of unprotected forest of high nature conservation values on state owned land. SEPA has proposed that the majority of the forest shall be nature reserves or be voluntarily set-aside. During 2004-2006 SEPA has purchased 8032 hectares from Sveaskog for the establishment of nature reserves. The state owned company Sveaskog has decided to voluntarily set aside 86 000 hectares of the area that SEPA and the regional county board identified as high conservation value forest. Sveaskog will also develop at least 5% of its productive forest land as prioritised landscape for nature conservation and recreational outdoor pursuits – “ecoparks”- in which forestry yield requirements will be adapted to specific nature conservation and cultural values. 15 ecoparks have been inaugurated. In total there will be 34 ecoparks that altogether comprise 175,000 ha of forest. However the overall picture for the long-term protection of forest on state owned land is unclear. Further analyses will be done in accordance with a government directive to the Swedish agency for public management.</p> <p>Mountainous region: The region is to a large extent protected as nature reserves or as national park. The largest nature reserve in Europe, Vindelfjällen, is proposed as a national park. In 2004, surveys of forest of high conservation value on state owned land verified that there are about 100 000 hectares unprotected nearly pristine forests on the land owned by the National Property Board.</p>	

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
1.2	Integration into the wider landscape and other sectors, connectivity	2015	Measures taken on, and progress made towards integration into the wider landscape, connectivity and integration with other sectors	<p>High value tracts: During 2005-2006 SEPA, SFA and the regional county boards have surveyed high value tracts in forest and other wooded land. These tracts are characterized of a high density of high value cores for fauna and flora. Further analysis of ecological functionality and connectivity will be undertaken.</p> <p>Landscape strategies: In accordance with the environmental quality objective A rich diversity of plant and animal life, interim target 3, landscape strategies will be developed. In 7 regions special pilot projects with a holistic landscape approach will develop strategies for conservation and management of defined value aspects.</p> <p>Forest sector targets: In March 2005, the Swedish Forest Agency formally adopted a set of quantitative targets for the nation's forest sector. They include overall policy objectives laid down by the Swedish parliament, plus thirteen quantitative targets to be fulfilled within a specified time. Approval of the targets culminated a two-year development process involving the Forest Agency and a wide range of interests within the forest sector. The targets will play an important role for integration of PA in the wider landscape as well as targets within ecological landscape-plans developed by several of the forest companies.</p> <p>Ecosystem approach in marine environment: Marine landscapes for the Baltic is defined by the BALANCE project 06/07 (EU inter reg). The assessment of the environmental goal concerning protection of marine environment 2007 will deal with the integration of MPAs in the wider landscape. By 2007 SEPA will put forward a suggestion on a pilot project for the ecosystem approach in marine environment. Rehabilitation and restoration of marine habitat will be in focus in SEPAs next marine scientific program. The ministry of Fisheries (FiV) are responsible for establishing marine no-take areas for fishing in marine waters. One area is established (Gotska Sandön) and 6 more shall be established by 2010.</p> <p>Action programmes: SEPA has submitted action programmes for preservation of red listed species and high value habitats. The programmes are guidelines for stakeholders. About 30 programmes are implemented.</p> <p>Environmental aids: The environmental aids, partly financed by the EU, provide financial support to farmers for preservation of certain types of valuable land in the agricultural landscape, to keep the landscape open, to restore and preserve the environment of sensitive areas, and for organic production.</p>	National reports

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
1.3	Establish and strengthen regional networks and trans-boundary protected areas	2010/12	Measures taken for the establishment of regional networks and transboundary protected areas. Number or percentage of protected areas that are integrated into a regional network. Number and location of transboundary protected areas.	<p>Sweden has put forward the suggestion on six MPAs to be integrated in OSPAR:s marine network of protected areas. New sites will be suggested to HELCOM by the end of 2006 as new areas to be included in the BSPA network. By November 2006 Approximately 6 percent of Sweden's territorial waters are protected in transboundary networks. Kosterfjordens marine national park will connect Hvaler marine national park in Norway.</p> <p>TRABANT (Transnational River Basin Districts on the Eastern Side of the Baltic Sea Network) is a Baltic Sea Region Interreg IIIB project led by the Finnish Environment Institute. The overall objective of the TRABANT project is to contribute to enhancing the 'good water status' of the Baltic Sea and its surrounds, while also supporting the wise management of waters in transnational river basin districts within this area. The project also aims to strengthen the links between the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and spatial planning. More specifically, the project will examine the link between spatial planning and WFD planning, the need to enhance cross sectoral approaches in the management of international river basins, the development of joint River Basin Management Plans, and public participation and the involvement of stakeholders in water management.</p>	National reports, regional organizations

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
1.4	Effective management of all protected areas	2008	See goal 1.1	<p>SEPA has laid down a programme for a better administration and management of protected areas. The amount for administration and nature conservation management for national parks and nature reserves has been tripled during 2000-2006 and is now come to 280 million SEK. During 2004 36% of the amount was used for nature conservation management. Conservation management plans has been laid down by the regional county boards for about 75% of the Natura 2000 sites. Incomplete management and monitoring is documented. Mechanisms for assessing management effectiveness are under development.</p> <p>Guidelines for improved management plans in marine protected areas will be published early 2007.</p> <p>Two examples of projects that have been partly financed by LIFE are the nature conservation management projects at Kinnekulle and the world heritage Ölands södra alvar.</p> <p>An evaluation of the management of protected areas was done during 2005. It suggested defining and delimiting terminology and duties, improving follow-up and reporting-back, improving forms for and content of communication of experience and knowledge, improving the procurement of management measures within the county administrative boards, for example by means of price comparisons, and performing a follow-up of how the current standard model for fund allocation has worked.</p> <p>A strategy for restoration of streams of high conservation value but negatively affected by human activities, will be laid down by the competent authorities in 2007. The strategy will focus on priority areas and the process of restoration. However, further information and priorities for implementation has to be done at a regional and local scale. During 2005-2006 restoration has been accomplished in some streams within the national liming programme and within a project to improve the status for the threatened freshwater mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>. A guideline for practical restoration will be produced during 2007.</p>	National reports

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
1.5	Prevent and mitigate key threats	2008	Effective mechanisms to identify and prevent key threats in place (prerequisite to achieve effective management – see goal 1.1)	<p>The Environmental Code came into force on 1 January 1999. It replaced fifteen previous environmental acts which were amalgamated into the Code. The Environmental Code constitutes a modernised, broadened and more stringent environmental legislation aimed at promoting sustainable development. Regulations concerning different types of site protection, such as national parks, nature reserves, biotope protection and shoreline protection, have been brought together in the Environmental Code. Together with regulations regarding protection of species, the purpose is to preserve biological diversity.</p> <p>Through revision of regulations in current protected areas several threats can be prevented, as for example regulations for the marine areas and forest areas in coastal nature reserves. The use of fish regulations by the fishery legislation can be used to prevent threats in aquatic protected areas.</p> <p>Baltic Sea Action plan will deal with several of the big scale threats in the Baltic as invasive species and nutrient overloads.</p> <p>Management plans for Natura 2000 sites are prepared by the county administrative boards, and they are instructed to have contact with landowners and authorities affected (of the draft plan in question).</p> <p>In 2003 SFA developed a system for supervision of habitat protection areas and nature conservation agreements. Supervisory activities give basic data for making priorities of nature conservation management.</p> <p>Information from regional county boards indicates that Natura 2000 sites are damaged by forest activities. To some extent it could be an effect of insufficient implementation of the consideration rules in the environmental code. SFA has developed a system, based on Remote Sensing, to identify non-legal cuttings.</p> <p>The mining industry has intensified their interests in protected areas. During 2006 a government directive to the Swedish Geological Survey will develop guidelines for mineral prospect activities within protected areas.</p>	National reports

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
2.1	Promote equity and benefit sharing	2008	Mechanisms for equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment of protected areas	<p>In Sweden, privately owned and public land is available for recreation and extraction of some resources such as fruits and berries. This so called Right to Public Access means that every citizen, as well as visitors from abroad, can enjoy the benefits from a protected areas (the nature values, the beauty etc.). It also means that no one can charge visitors for the entrance into protected areas.</p> <p>Equity and benefit sharing of PA has been discussed and analyzed within the CBM research project “The Conservation Chain”.</p> <p>Biosphere Reserves are in progress. Kristianstads vattenrike was acknowledged by UNESCO 2005.</p> <p>The evaluation Protected nature – an engine for regional and local development (SEPA 2005) dwells on the management activities aimed at accessibility and the importance of the protected areas and their proper management for regional and local sustainable development. It conclude that it is important that authorities on a central, regional and local level collaborate and work to change the image of protected areas from one of restrictions to one of resources and potential, for example by communicating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that nature is protected for people and not from them. In near-urban areas particularly, nature areas are protected for the sake of outdoor activities • that the management of protected areas is increasingly being focused on making them accessible and welcoming, • that there is now a greater willingness to allow protected areas to be used as a resource for local and regional development, • that protected nature areas provide a more secure basis for investments in the visitor industry and similar enterprises than unprotected areas, • that the authorities, with the support of the Government, are acting to increase accessibility and facilitate use of the protected areas by revising the management plans, • that protected areas have different purposes and that many of them can be used for a variety of recreational activities. 	National reports, reports from non-governmental and indigenous people’s organizations

Goal, Target	Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources	
2.2	Enhance and secure involvement of indigenous people, local communities and relevant stakeholders	2008	<p>Enabling environment (legislation, policies, capacities, resources, governance types, tools) developed ensuring participation and PIC of indigenous people. Plans and initiatives developed for participation in decision making in the identification, designation and management phases of the protected-area network—level of participation achieved.</p>	<p>Sweden's constitution grants all citizens the same influence over policy development and over the physical planning of local municipalities. Thus, traditionally, Sweden regards all its citizens as ultimate stakeholders. A recent shift in policy focus, summarized in the former Government's Communication to Parliament on Nature Conservation from 2002, emphasize the importance of more active involvement from local stakeholders in conservation activities. This is a learning process, where subsequent steps need to be based on experiences from previous steps. Progress in this area is illustrated through the examples below:</p> <p>The work within Ramsar Convention site "Kristianstad vattenrike" is an example of cooperation between local and regional stakeholders. A Biosphere Reserve is established in the area and the aim is to ensure that the countryside and natural resources are used in an ecologically sustainable manner in order to preserve intrinsic natural values for future generations.</p> <p>The work on Kosterhavets marine National Park is based on a high degree of stakeholder and local community involvement. A special project for local participation and developed administration of the world heritage site Laponia has been initiated.</p> <p>During 2004-2005 a special project with the aim to promote local initiatives for nature conservation has been carried through.</p> <p>Together with other stakeholders SEPA will develop strategies for local participation in the administration of nature resources. SEPA will develop special capacity building programme during 2007.</p> <p>By 2010, the Swedish Forest Agency shall have signed co-operative agreements with 80 per cent of municipalities that have at least one population centre of 10,000 or more. The agreement should express the entire community's long-term ambitions regarding utilization of urban forests to improve levels of satisfaction with the supply of recreation areas. No later than 2008, the forest sector shall have conducted a national programme of education regarding special consideration for the social values of urban forests. The programme shall be directed to forest owners in urban areas and to relevant forest professionals. The programme should be fully developed by 2006.</p> <p>The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is currently developing a practical guidance on the implementation of the principles of the ecosystem approach. The substance of the guidance will depend on the needs of the relevant sectors.</p>	Naturvård Sverige runt ISBN 91-620-8235-3

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
3.1	Review and revise policies to provide an enabling environment for protected areas	2008	Main impediments (see activities under this goal) to effective establishment and management of protected areas (by 2006) identified. Measures taken to overcome these impediments.	<p>The progress report for the implementation of the environmental quality objectives 2006 shows that further measures will be required. See goal 1.1.</p> <p>An in depth analysis of the different existing conservation tools for conservation of high nature value forests will be done by the Swedish Agency for Public Management, in accordance with a government directive.</p> <p>Obstacles in taxes and economical steering measures has been analysed by SEPA.</p> <p>SEPA reported may 2006 to the government on the progress and main obstacles to effective establishment of marine protected areas. SEPA will by 2007 report to the government on the need for protection and identify legislative and institutional gaps for marine protection in the Swedish economic zone (EEZ). National guidelines for the establishment of marine protected areas will be published early 2007.</p>	National reports

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
3.2	Capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas	2010	Comprehensive capacity building programmes implemented	<p>SEPA has established a new national data base for protected areas. Together with new guidelines for administration and supervisory activities it will strengthen the quality of protected areas borders and administration. The agency has also developed a closer cooperation with the national land survey which facilitate monitoring and advanced geographical analyses of protected areas and nature resources. The consultant organisation (negotiators etc.) for establishment of protected areas has been reinforced.</p> <p>SEPA and the regional county boards give high priority to local participation and agreements with landowners for nature conservation management of PA. SEPA submit good examples of local participation in the ongoing capacity building programmes for administration of protected areas.</p> <p>Together with other stakeholders SEPA will develop strategies for local participation in the administration of nature resources. SEPA will submit a capacity building programme in local participation for authorities during 2007.</p> <p>All coastal county administration boards received special funding for the planning and establishment of marine protected areas under 2005 and 2006. In 2006 the SEPA financed MARBIPP project finished, publishing an national website with information on protection and management needs fore five key functional marine habitats. SAKU project published 2006 marine GIS maps for near shore areas around the Swedish coastline. BALANCE interreg project aim towards the establishment of marine landscapes for the Baltic by 2007. The landscape maps will be important tools for planning and establishment of MPAs. By 2007 SEPA will report to the government on the degree of existing knowledge in the marine environment and on methods for making this knowledge accessible for decisions makers and managers.</p> <p>In several counties there's a shortage of staff for the implementation of the environmental objectives. For example the results of an inquiry to the regional county boards indicates that the establishment of nature reserves will need at least a doubling of staff to be able to achieve the targets and secure involvement and cooperation with relevant stakeholders.</p>	National reports

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
3.3	Technology transfer	2010	Appropriate technologies and innovative approaches for the effective management of protected areas developed, validated and transferred.	<p>In the domestic context: Regional projects and activities for the use of different technologies in the management of PA are encouraged if they maintain or achieve favourable condition status for high priority habitats and species. National guidelines for the use of fire in nature conservation management of PA are developed.</p> <p>In the international context, Sweden</p> <p>a) supports development of methodologies through financially supporting a number of lead conservation organisations (including IUCN and WWF), as well as more development oriented organisations (including the International Institute for Environment and Development, the so-called 10c-programme of the Forest peoples Programme, and various indigenous networks, and others) that work on developing and promoting tools and mechanisms for e.g. collaborative management, benefit-sharing, sustainable use, payment for ecosystem services etc.</p> <p>b) supports and promotes partnerships between both leading Swedish conservation NGOs and southern-based networks and organisations, and Swedish researchers and research institutions in developing countries (eg the Regional Programme for Dryland Biodiversity in East Africa).</p>	National reports

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
3.4	Financial sustainability	2008	<p>Amount of financial needs identified (2005). Sustainable financing plans established. Amount of funding provided by public and private donors to protected areas. Level of integration of protected-area financing strategies into poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) and national sustainable development strategies (NSDSs). Compilation of studies on value of ecosystem services provided by specific protected areas published.</p>	<p>In the domestic context: The amount for site protection has doubled during 2000-2006 and is now come to 1 billion Sek. The amount for administration and nature conservation management of national parks and nature reserves has been tripled during 2000-2006 and is now come to 280 million Sek.</p> <p>Sweden is also using the option of co-financing from EU, especially through the Life fund (several nature conservation projects during recent years) as well as through the Regional Development Regulation, especially payment schemes to farmers for the maintenance of pastures and meadows; as well as payment for other measures that are beneficial for biodiversity. These payment schemes goes to sites in protected areas as well as sites outside protected areas.</p> <p>Internationally Sweden provides considerable funding for work on protected areas, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully meeting its obligations towards GEF - Financially supporting work of a number of international actors, including notably IUCN, WWF and a range of other initiatives. Starting 2006, Sweden also provides considerable funds to the ADB Biological Corridors Initiative in the Greater Mekong Subregion. Annual contribution to projects/programmes with clear PA-objectives are in the range of 60-70 mSEK. - PAs-components are also supported in a range of regional and/or bilateral development programmes related to natural resources management (including e.g. the UNEP regional high seas programmes). Since the PA-component is integrated the financial contribution is difficult to assess. 	National reports, ES, international organizations, GEF, World Bank,...
3.5	CEPA	2008	<p>Measures taken to increase public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the importance of protected areas. Strategies and programmes elaborated.</p>	<p>The Nature conservation bill from 2002, seeks to achieve more active involvement in conservation activities of local stakeholders. New communication strategies are elaborated. Meetings and consultations with landowners and local interests are given high priority. Elaborated websites. New information brochures, new public information sites (Naturum) established: Gotland, Fulufjället. Planned: Koster, Laponia, Höga kusten mfl.</p>	National reports

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
4.1	Minimum Standards and best practices	2008	National (regional) standards, criteria, and best practices for the selecting, establishing, managing and governance of protected areas developed and communicated to the Secretariat.	National guide lines established; forest, wetlands, (2005) fresh water (2003, 2006 and 2007) and marine environment (2007). See goal 1.1.	National reports, IUCN, ...
4.2	Effectiveness of PA management	2010	Methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating management effectiveness of protected areas adopted (2006). Frameworks for monitoring, evaluation and reporting protected-area management effectiveness at site, national and regional system level implemented. Percentage of each country protected areas evaluated.	The target for methods, standards, criteria and indicators will not be reached. A special project for survey and evaluation of PA status will during 2007 result in the submission of a national report according to article 17 (Natura 2000).	National reports, NGO,...

Goal, Target		Deadline	Assessment criteria and key evaluation questions	Description of progress and main obstacles	Information Sources
4.3	Assessment and monitoring PA status and trends	2010	Systems for enabling effective monitoring of protected area coverage, status and trends at national, regional and global scales established. Data on protected-area coverage, status and trends communicated to UNEP-WCMC In List. Harmonized reporting system (WHC, Ramsar, CBD, UNEP-WCMC,...) on protected areas established.	<p>Continuous satellite monitoring of PA established.</p> <p>Data on protected-area coverage communicated to EEA. Further evaluation of how to harmonize national reporting system with EEA, MCPFE, IUCN and CBD is required to achieve more efficient data-reporting routines. Time schedules for continuous reporting of statistics may be developed.</p> <p>A special project for survey and evaluation of PA status will during 2007 result in the submission of a national report according to article 17 (Natura 2000).</p>	National reports, UNEP-WCMC, NGOs...

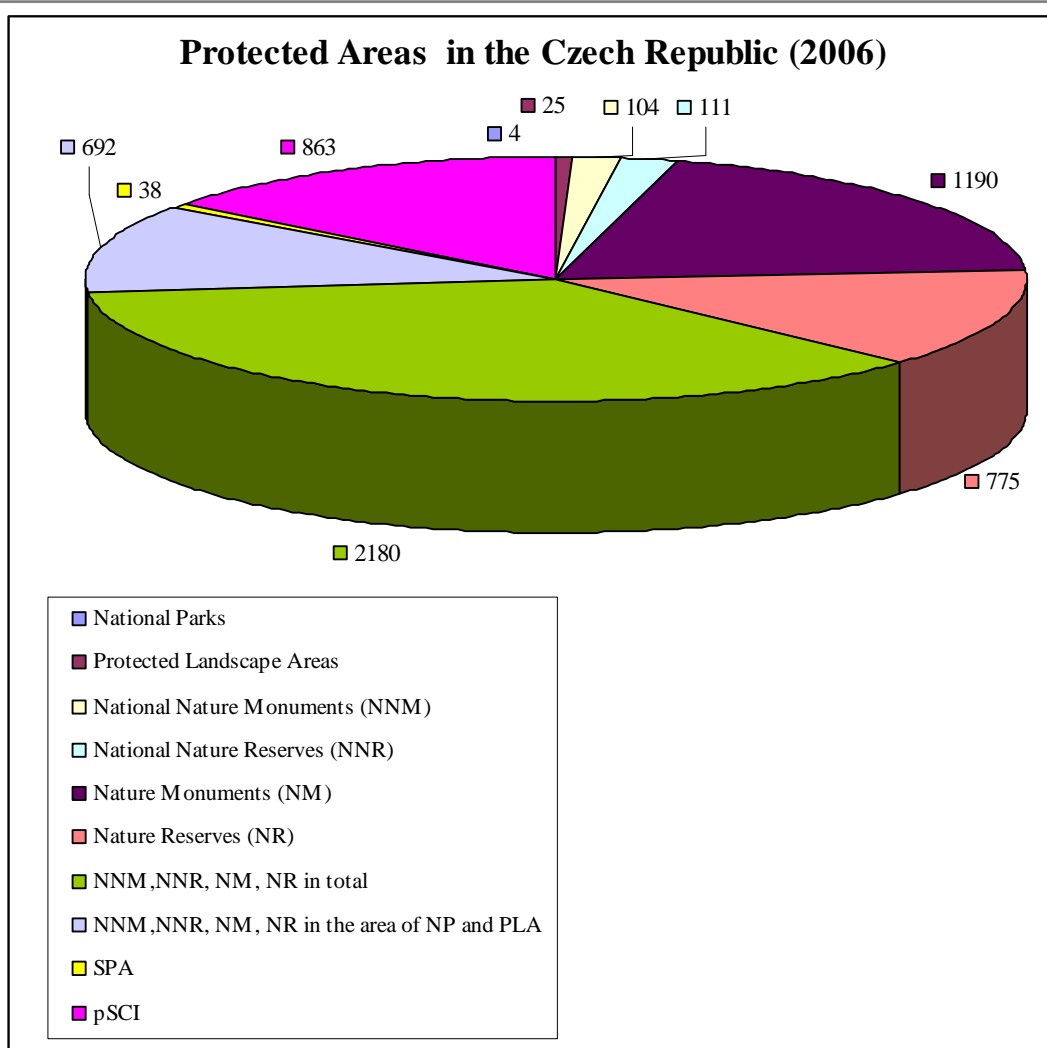
4.4	Scientific knowledge	?	Scientific results (in particular on Interdisciplinary research on ecological, social and economic aspects of protected areas) disseminated and shared (e.g. to the clearing-house mechanism).	<p>Protected nature – an engine for regional and local development (SEPA 2005) ISBN 91-620-5504-6</p> <p>Results within the CBM research project “The Conservation Chain”. (http://www-naturvardskedjan.slu.se/Conservation%20Chain/index.htm)</p> <p>CBM and SLU has 2006 published the report “Gå en mil i mina skor... På väg mot samförvaltning” that describes local involvement in the management of natural resources, including methods for stakeholder involvement in (management of) protected areas.</p> <p>Nature conservation biology of significance for site protection in forests - a review (2005). ISBN 91-620-5452-X</p> <p>Frequency analysis of areas of high nature conservation value in forest land (2005). ISBN 91-620-5466-X</p> <p>Outdoor life and tourism Fulufjället national park ISBN 91-620-5467-8</p>	Academia, scientific organisations, national reports, ...
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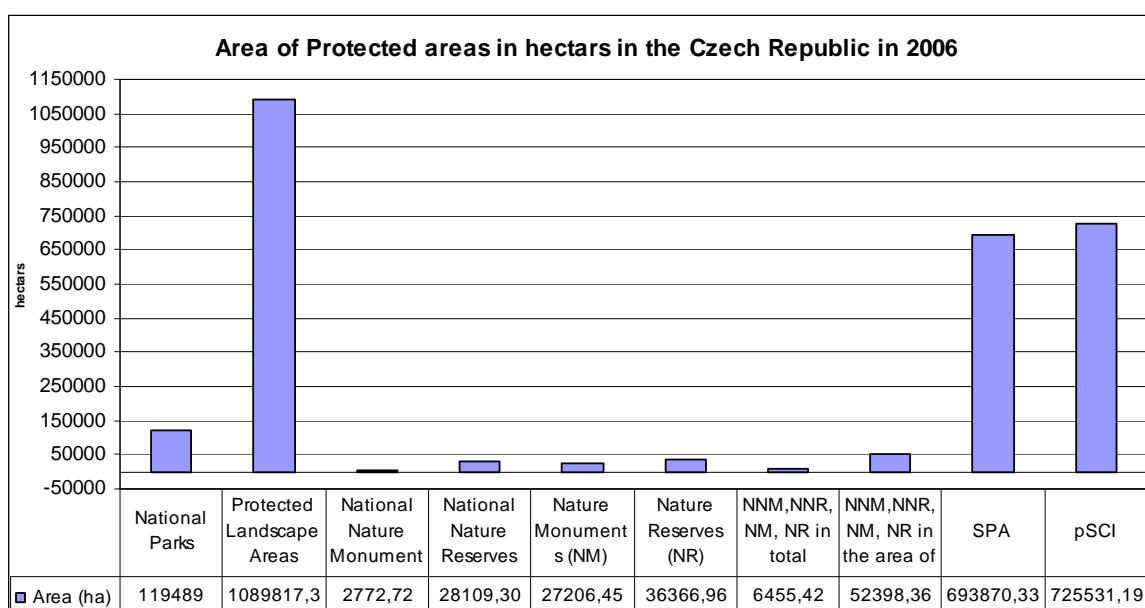
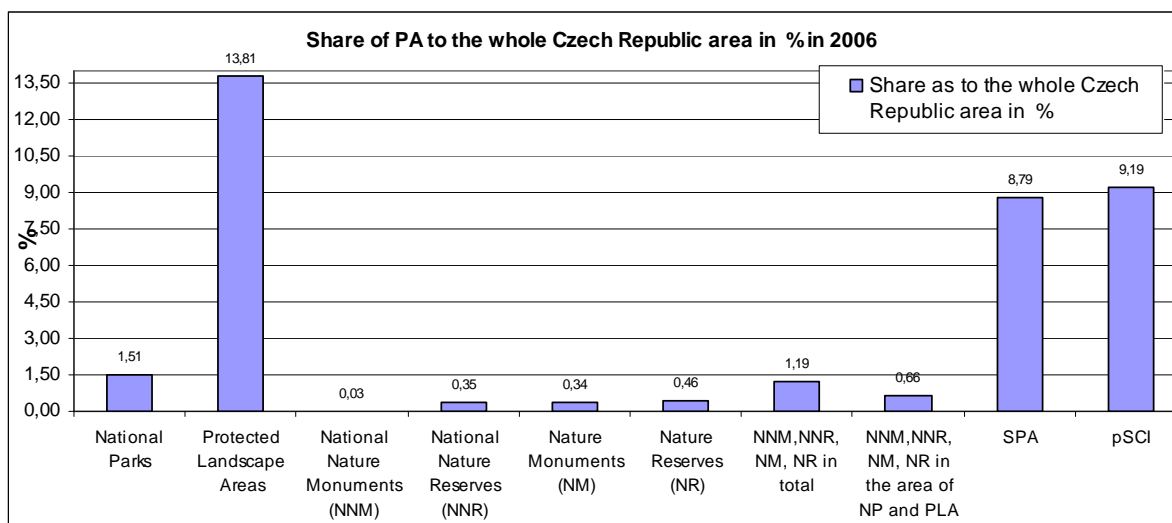
4.4	Scientific knowledge	?	Scientific results (in particular on Interdisciplinary research on ecological, social and economic aspects of protected areas) disseminated and shared (e.g. to the clearing-house mechanism).	<p>A research program financed by SEPA aims to study the prerequisites for adaptive management of fish and wildlife populations in Sweden. A number of projects are involved and contribute to develop different steps in the adaptive management process from ecological, economic, legal and social perspectives.</p> <p>Ecological restoration of running water in a landscape perspective. A synthesis of a symposium on riverine landscapes 2004 (2006).</p>	Academia, scientific organisations, national reports, ...
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Annex 2

**Review of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas
CZECH REPUBLIC
MoE & Nature Conservation Authority, November 2006**

1.Has your country/ organization established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (activity 1.1.1 and 1.4.2)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	





2. Has your country/ organization taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (activity 1.1.2)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

According to Government Decree 70/2005 was proclaimed one new large protected area "Český les" in the western part of Czech republic on the borders with Germany.

Agency for nature conservation and landscape protection for the Czech Republic worked on a project "The optimization of the small-scale protected areas network in the Czech Republic". It was carried out in the period of 2003 to 2005. The aim of the project was to analyse the presence of natural biotopes in the current network and on this base to propose additional protected areas to the network. The subject of the protection in new proposed protected areas should be natural biotopes, which were insufficiently protected in the territory of the each district with regard to its rarity, variability and importance for species protection. The project followed the preparation of the Natura 2000 network and was focused on biotopes, which do not belong to any of habitats according to Annex I Habitats Directive 92/43/EHS but are important from the national point of view.

3.Has your country/ organization taken any action to address the under representation of inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (activity 1.1.3)	
a) No	X
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	

4. Has your country/ organization with effective participation of local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders, conducted review of existing and potential forms of conservation and their suitability for achieving biodiversity conservation goals? (activity 1.1.4)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken.	
<p>Agency for nature conservation and landscape protection for the Czech Republic prepared the documents about management actions for woodland habitats in the cooperation with stakeholders (document with original name: PRAVIDLA HOSPODAŘENÍ PRO TYPY LESNÍCH PŘÍRODNÍCH STANOVIŠŤ V EVROPSKY VÝZNAMNÝCH LOKALITÁCH SOUSTAVY NATURA 2000).</p> <p>Agency for nature conservation and landscape protection for the Czech Republic was involved in the project Implementation of network Natura 2000 in Czech Republic. Participants learn how to prepare management plans within this project. The results were DVD Video files with presentations about our protected areas.</p>	

5.Has your country/ organization completed protected area system gap analysis at national and regional levels taking into account Annex 1 of the CBD and other criteria? (activity 1.1.5)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken.	
<p>Agency for nature conservation and landscape protection for the Czech Republic worked on a project "The optimization of the small-scale protected areas network in the Czech Republic". It was carried out in the period of 2003 to 2005. The aim of the project was to analyse the presence of natural biotopes in the current network and on this base to propose additional protected areas to the network. The subject of the protection in new proposed protected areas should be natural biotopes, which were insufficiently protected in the territory of the each district with regard to its rarity, variability and importance for species protection. The project followed the preparation of the Natura 2000 network and was focused on biotopes, which do not belong to any of habitats according to Annex I Habitats Directive 92/43/EHS but are important from the national point of view.</p>	

6.Has your country/ organization identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (activity 1.2.1)	
a) No	X

b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
No more activities in the period 2005 and 2006. See the Third National Report from October 2005	

7. Has your country/ organization taken steps to integrate climate change adaptation measures in protected area planning, management strategies, and in design of protected area systems (activity 1.4.5)?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken.	

8. Is your country/ organization assessed key threats to protected areas? (activity 1.5.5)	
a) No	
b) No some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, (please provide details below)	X
a) No	
Further comments.	
<p>Obligatory management plans contain lists of threats to protected areas and propose how to prevent them. Land use planning and EIA procedure are good tools for protection of nature protected areas. Those management plans are carried out for</p> <p>It proposes measures according to the current status and trends for conservation or improvement of the status of the conservation object in the special protected area or NP and to protecting these areas from danger and harmful influences.</p> <p>Agency for nature conservation and landscape protection for the Czech Republic and Ministry of Environment prepared the Framework documents about management actions for non-woodland habitats, woodland habitats and management actions for species. Now we are preparing Theses about the management in Special protected areas.</p>	

9. Has your country/ organization recognized a broad set of protected area governance types? (activity 2.1.2)	
a) No	
b) No some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, (please provide details below)	X
a) No	
Further comments.	
<p>According to law No. 218/2004 which has updated according to the Nature conservation Act No. 114/1992 Coll., we have a new category of protected areas – "ptačí oblasti" which are proclaimed according to Birds directive No. 79/409/EHS.</p>	

10. Has your country/ organization initiated specific measures related to participatory planning mechanisms for protected areas involving all stakeholders including indigenous and local communities? (activities 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.3)	
a) No	X
b) No some programmes are under development	
d) Yes, (please provide details below)	
a) No	
Further comments.	
But the situation in management planning is slowly moving from "ready made nature conservation plans for stakeholders" to "preparation of management plans in cooperation with local people and other stakeholders".	
During the preparation of the management plans, public and other relevant stakeholders have a right to see the draft of the management plan of relevant area and can make comments, according to the Nature conservation Act No. 114/1992 Coll.	

11. Has your country / organization identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (activity 3.1.1)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
Legislative changes had been made in the past and the status is satisfactory.	
On the other hand, there are still some barriers which sometimes make some inconveniences in the management process. The biggest is the administrative barrier and bureaucratic procedure which is sometimes very complicated and not clear for every one. And this barrier (§40) of the Nature and landscape protection act makes obstacles in the Protected areas designation.	

12. Has your country/ organization undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (activity 3.2.1)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
The revision of the Nature and Landscape Protection Act 114/1992 Coll. – is setting up the obligatory testing and education for the Authorities which was the step forward in the further expert education.	

13. Is your country/ organization initiated establishing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (activity 3.4.2)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support	

national systems of protected areas.

14. Is your country/ organization initiated actions to establish or strength strategies and programmes of education and public awareness relevant to protected areas? (activities 3.5.1 and 3.5.2)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
a) No	

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

There is only State programme on environmental education and public awareness on the state level which covers the environment as a whole. Action plan for 2007 is being implemented (It was approved 11 October 2006). There are several NGO in the National Parks which take care of the CEPA in this region and creating a lot of educational programmes and activities. There are part of the NGO network called "Pavucina" which associate many NGO with the same interest of the nature conservation and CEPA. More information on <http://www.pavucina.cz/>.

The National Biodiversity Strategy covers also the area of CEPA in national parks – specially in mountain areas. The NBS warns that there is decline and destruction of the traditional manners of life of the local population and economic activities in mountain ecosystems, related to a change in socio-economic and cultural patterns (decline of the traditional manner of life and depopulation of mountain areas, inflow of urban population primarily on commercial basis). Therefore gives some targets to improve this situation through the sustainable development.

15. Is your country/ organization implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (activity 4.2.1)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators	

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.