

# EWQA

## *Preliminary Report*



Main Findings

January 2016

## Introduction

The proposed wilderness is a large continuous piece of Zacharovaniy Kraj NP. Zacharovaniy kraj National Park is located in Zakarpattya Region. Park was established by the Decree of the President of Ukraine in 2009 at the territory of Irshava district in Zakarpattya Region of Ukraine. Zacharovaniy kraj Wilderness represents wide spectrum of typical Carpathian ecosystems such as beech primeval forests, peat bogs and wetland, rich biological diversity, unique rock formations, and several hundreds of animal species. The purpose to protect this area is to revive and effectively protect typical and unique natural ecosystems of the Eastern Carpathians, which have an important biodiversity, wilderness, aesthetic, scientific, educational and recreational values.

## Wilderness definition

The definition of wilderness to be applied to a verified wilderness was first formulated in 2005. Subsequently, it was passed onto the wilderness working group (WWG) of the Wild Europe Initiative to develop The Working Definition of European Wilderness and Wild Areas <sup>1)</sup> (Wild Europe Initiative 2013).

This definition is used by the European Wilderness Initiative, the European Wilderness Society and was also adopted by the European Commission. The European Commission utilize it for the EC Guidance on Management of Wilderness and Wild Areas in the Natura 2000 Network (EC 2013) and in the EC Wilderness Register (2014). The logical next step was to use the wilderness definition as the basis to develop The European Wilderness Quality Standard and Audit System (EWQA).

## European Wilderness Quality Standard and Audit System

The EWQA is a standardized wilderness norm that serves as a basis for effective wilderness protection, designation, restoration, and promotion of wilderness across a range of geographical and political regions in all European countries.

It provides an easily understood, unambiguous and straight forward wilderness benchmark system that can mobilize the necessary interest and support among practitioners across key sectors of society.

EWQA provides a common European wilderness certification standard which consists of principles, criteria and indicators which further specifies the quality aspects of wilderness.

The EWQA is based on over 500 indicators divided into nine principles and 72 criterions. Each wilderness area is assigned one of the four categories of the wilderness preservation system: bronze, silver, gold or platinum.

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1) <http://wilderness-society.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/116693719-Definition-of-Wilderness-in-Europe-Draft.pdf>

## The 9 EWQA principles

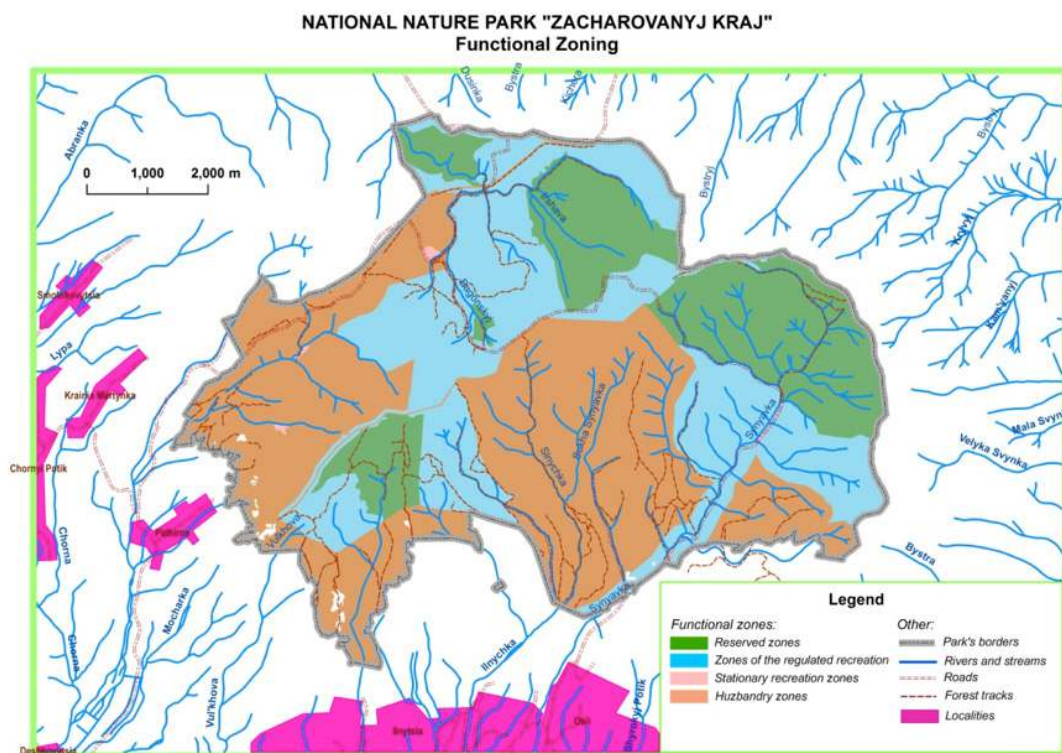
- **Wilderness Size and Zoning:** In general a wilderness should have the three above-mentioned zones. In cases where these cannot be implemented additional measures to ensure the protection and functioning of the wilderness zone must be implemented.
- **Natural processes and biodiversity:** In general a wilderness area should have a wilderness zone where natural processes maintain natural dynamics in biodiversity, contributes to the conservation of wilderness indicative species and contains examples of undisturbed ecosystems.
- **Wilderness Management Plan:** This plan encompasses the different Wilderness conservation measures, a biodiversity management plan, and a plan for supporting the natural processes, a landscape management and the training of the responsible wilderness management team. This principle also covers the impact of visitor management.
- **Wilderness Restoration:** In general a plan must be in place for all wilderness restoration zones to restore wilderness for later expansion of the wilderness zone.
- **Wilderness and Extractive Uses:** All levels of wilderness zones should not have any human extractive use or human intervention. For restoration purposes, some management interventions might still be permitted at the “Bronze- and Silver Standard”-levels especially, but only under very strict regulations and after close scrutiny of their necessity. Also covered under this principle are fire control, disease control, wildlife management and invasive species control.
- **Wilderness Disturbance:** Here the focus lies on the removal of infrastructure, well-planned tourism access and strictly regulated and limited road access to the area, in order to secure minimum impact on the wilderness zone.
- **Control strategy for fire, invasive species, natural catastrophes:** In general a wilderness should have a fire control plan, a disease control plan and an invasive species control plan. Here the focus lies on the wilderness zone without any active management measures to control fire, disease and an invasive species.
- **Wilderness Research and Monitoring:** Research and monitoring activities should generally be non-invasive in their character and observe minimum-intervention principles. This requests a detailed plan for scientific research and cooperation in cooperation with scientific institutions and universities regardless of the European Wilderness Quality Standard and Audit System level.
- **International Relevance:** The audit of the international relevance focuses mainly on the IUCN categories, Natura 2000 Network, UNESCO designations but also accepts others certifications.

The structure and content of EWQA covers a wide range of issues. These principles adequately reflect wilderness qualities as defined by EC (2013). The four qualities of wilderness are:

- **Undisturbedness** is reflected in the principles of wilderness disturbance and control strategies and wilderness management plan.
- **Undevelopedness** is reflected in the principles of wilderness disturbance.
- **Naturalness** is reflected in the principles of natural processes and biodiversity and wilderness and extractive uses.
- **Scale** is reflected in the principles of wilderness size and zoning.

In addition, EWQA includes principles of wilderness restoration, wilderness research and monitoring as well as international relevance.

## Zacharovanyj kraj Wilderness, Ukraine



Map 1: Zacharovanyj kraj Wilderness (green area), Ukraine © ZKNP

# Implementation of the European Wilderness Quality Standard and Audit System in Zacharovaniy kraj Wilderness

EWQA and HTNP use their own zoning systems. EWQA zoning system is based on The Working Definition of European Wilderness and Wild Areas. HTNP zoning system is based on Austrian legislation. Table 1 shows how the two zoning systems can be combined.

Table 1: The different zoning systems

	EWQA	Zacharovaniy kraj NP (ZKNP)	Compatibly between EWQA and ZKNP zoning
Zacharovaniy kraj Wilderness <sup>2)</sup>	Wilderness zone <sup>3)</sup>	Zacharovaniy kraj Wilderness zone (green area on the map 1)	Compatible
	Restoration zone <sup>4)</sup>	Zacharovaniy kraj Tourism development zone (part of blue areas, map 1)	Compatible.
	Transitional zone <sup>5)</sup>	Zacharovaniy kraj Tourism development zone (part of blue areas, map 1)	Compatible

2) **Wilderness** can be categorised into three 'zones,' with a wilderness area surrounded by a restoration/zone of minimal activities, which in turn is surrounded by a transition zone. It is considered that this threefold structure offers best protection of key wilderness principles whilst allowing potential for future expansion and flexible interaction with other land uses. (Adopted according Definition of European Wilderness, 2013)

3) The **wilderness zone** would have the 'highest' quality of wilderness, with minimal impact of human activity or infrastructure and a dominance of natural processes. Where feasible, outward expansion would occur over time through restoration/rewilding into the restoration/zone – particularly if the wilderness zone is not large enough initially to allow complete ecological processes. (Adopted according Definition of European Wilderness, 2013)

4) The **restoration zone**, with relatively low impact of human presence, surrounds and protects the wilderness zone. Emphasis here should be on restoration/rewilding of natural habitats and processes, with phasing out of built structures and high impact activities within 10 years. Where feasible, there should be plans for it to be incorporated into the wilderness zone and expand outwards over time into the transition zone. (Adopted according Definition of European Wilderness, 2013)

5) The **transition zone** is an area where a range of human activities is permitted, but with management controls preventing development of major infrastructure, wind farms or large scale clear felling, that might significantly alter the landscape or natural environment. Sustainable harvesting is possible of timber, animals (hunting & fishing) and plants (berries, fruits, mushrooms), together with organic agriculture. (Adopted according Definition of European Wilderness, 2013)

## Main Findings and Recommendations

### Principle 1: Wilderness Size and Zoning

In general a wilderness should have the three zones (wilderness, restoration and transition zones). In cases where these cannot be implemented additional measures to ensure the protection and functioning of the wilderness wilderness zone must be implemented.

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 1.1. Wilderness has clearly defined boundary</b>				
Improve boundary visibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between the protected area and surrounding land in particular in the southern portion.</li> <li>• Wilderness and tourism zone.</li> <li>• Tourism zone and economic zone.</li> </ul>		√		2020
Park management improves boundary signage particularly along the tourist trails and when entering the park and tourism zone.			√	2020
Park management regularly controls and monitors the pipeline maintenance particularly along the wilderness zone.			√	2020
Park management develops a proposal on how to initiate wilderness restoration and transition zone inside the tourism development zone.			√	2020
<b>Criterion 1.2. Minimum size of the wilderness zone depending on the predominant habitat type</b>				

Park management develop a proposal which includes a map on how to reduce fragmentation with the current wilderness zones.		√		2020
Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 1.3. Wilderness have three zones, wilderness, restoration and transition, where further expansion of the area is planned and two zones, wilderness and transition, where restoration and/or expansion is completed.</b>				
Park management develops a proposal including a map on how to reclassify parts of the tourism development zone to the restoration and transition zones. Restoration of parts of the tourism development zone could happen after the implementation of restoration measures incorporated to the wilderness zone.		√		2020

## Principle 2: Natural processes and biodiversity

In general a wilderness should have a wilderness zone where natural processes take place without the human intervention and the wilderness is in such a healthy state which it contributes to the conservation of threatened species for that region and contains examples of undisturbed ecosystem.

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 2.1. The wilderness zone follows natural processes to maintain natural dynamics in biodiversity.</b>				
Park management develops and implements more systematic research to measure the scale of naturalness (i.e. natural processes and dynamics of biodiversity).		√		2020
Park management develops and implements a more comprehensive communication concept with a focus on protecting natural processes in order to maintain dynamism of biodiversity.			√	2018
<b>Criterion 2.2. The wilderness zone contributes to the conservation of wilderness indicative species.</b>				
Park management improves capacity, resources and skills in order to communicate the importance of projects focusing on wilderness conservation and indicator species including monitoring, research or reintroduction programs.			√	2020
Park management develops a ranger training program to support capacity and skills of park ranger to implement wilderness indicating species projects with a focus on patrol, monitoring, communication and cooperation with local communities (stakeholder and park user).			√	2020
Park management develops a comprehensive reintroduction program either active or passive, which focuses on indicator species such as lynx, wolf, and/or bear.		√		2020



Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 2.3. The wilderness zone contain examples of undisturbed ecosystems</b>				
Park management develops a program to minimize impact of the regular maintenance work on the trans-continental pipeline as well as the high voltage power lines to ensure it does not affect the wilderness zone.			√	2020
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 2.4. The wilderness has a management plan to restore natural processes in the restoration zone.</b>				
Park management develops a draft comprehensive management restoration plan in order to achieve the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the potential to enlarge current wilderness zone</li> <li>• Prepare a map of proposed restoration zone</li> <li>• Identify activities and steps to implement restoration measures (e.g. remove motorized transport and restore gravel roads)</li> <li>• English summary</li> </ul>			√	2020

## Principle 3: Wilderness Management

This principle addresses the different wilderness conservation measures; biodiversity management plan, plan for supporting the natural processes, and landscape management and the training of the wilderness management team. In addition, this principle covers the impact of visitor management.

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 3.1. The area is protected by law in accordance with the respective national legislative framework for an indefinite period of time.</b>				
<p>Park management with the support of international partners develops a strategy on how to improve implementation of national legislation. In order to achieve it, the following activities needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the weak areas of implementing national legislation through workshops, seminars in order to agree on further steps.</li> <li>• Define activities and initiatives that would support implementation of national legislation such as ranger training, improved law enforcement, involvement of local people and visitors, etc.</li> <li>• An English summary is part of this strategy.</li> </ul>		√		2018
<b>Criterion 3.2. The wilderness has a WMP in place with duration of at least 10 years.</b>				
<p>Park management develops concept of wilderness management plan (e.g. as a part of their forest management plan) which includes objectives to protect wilderness, enlargement, etc. In order to achieve these objectives, the following activities are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the main objective of the wilderness management plan through workshops, seminars, expert consultations, or similar (workshops, seminars, experts, etc).</li> <li>• Identify activities and steps needed to implement the wilderness management plan (e.g. agree on priorities, tools, timescale and meetings with locals, etc).</li> <li>• Make a short summary publicly available.</li> <li>• English summary is included in the plan.</li> </ul>			√	2018

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 3.3. The wilderness has a sufficiently large and well trained full time management team</b>				
Park management develops with the support of international partners, a proposal for the professional development of staff.			√	2020
<b>Criterion 3.4. A training plan for the management team exists.</b>				
<p>Park management develops wilderness training program, focusing on ranger training, wilderness education in the field, and interpretation and communication skills for tourism.</p> <p>In order to achieve it the following activities are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define the main objective(s) of the wilderness training program (workshops, seminars, experts, etc)</li> <li>• Create a wilderness training program</li> <li>• Identify partners to assist in implementing the wilderness training program</li> <li>• A summary of the wilderness training program is made publicly available.</li> <li>• English summary will be part of this plan.</li> </ul>			√	2020

## Principle 4: Wilderness Restoration

Wilderness restoration is an intentional activity that initiates or accelerates the recovery of damaged ecosystem with wilderness potential. The practice of wilderness restoration includes a wide scope of activities such as re-vegetation of disturbed areas, reintroduction of native species, as well as restoration of damaged habitat.

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 4.1. The wilderness has a long-term vision to enlarge the wilderness zone.</b>				
Park management supports ongoing enlargement of ZKNP, an action which is coordinated by Frankfurt Zoological Society and Birdlife, Ukraine. It is necessary to prepare maps and documents in order to encourage the relevant partner NGOs to lobby for the proposal of enlargement.			√	2020
Park management develops a strategy to decrease fragmentation of the wilderness zone. This would be particularly important if park management has ambitions to achieve higher wilderness diploma.			√	2020
Park management develops a study of possible enlargement of wilderness zone inside the tourism development zone then develops a simple proposal and map as part of the study.			√	2020
<b>Criterion 4.2. The wilderness has a wilderness restoration plan to enlarge and improve the wilderness zone.</b>				
Park management continues to monitor recovery of peat bog and then agrees upon the next steps with stakeholders.			√	2020
Park management develops a lynx and wolf monitoring program followed by a feasibility study of potential to restore population of these two species.			√	2020
Park management develops a feasibility study for the recovery of the brown bear population			√	2020

## Principle 5: Wilderness and Extractive uses

Extractive use is one of the complex issues for wilderness conservation in Europe, however the working definition of wilderness stipulates that wilderness is without intrusive or extractive uses.

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 5.1. The wilderness zone has no extractive or commercial uses.</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 5.2. The wilderness zone has no forestry operation.</b>				
Park management develops a plan to effectively communicate why forestry activities should not take place in the wilderness zone.		√		2020
<b>Criterion 5.3. The wilderness zone has no hunting and/or game management interventions.</b>				
Park management develops a strategy to communicate the importance of having a hunting-free zone that the presence of large carnivores is vital for wilderness.		√		2020
Park management develops a program to improve the skills and available equipment to help reduce poaching (i.e. an anti-poaching team) .		√		2020
<b>Criterion 5.4. The wilderness zone has no extractive fishing and no management interventions into fish populations.</b>				
Park management will do an inventory of freshwater ecosystems, in particular in the wilderness zones.		√		2020
<b>Criterion 5.5. The wilderness has a fish and game mgmt plan for the restoration as well as the transition zone.</b>				
Park management develops a fish and game management plan with an English summary.		√		2020
<b>Criterion 5.6. The wilderness zone has no active mining</b>				
n/a				

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 5.7. The wilderness zone has restored old mining sites</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 5.8. Park management has implemented a restoration plan for old mining sites in the restoration zone</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 5.9. The wilderness zone has no domestic livestock grazing.</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 5.10. The wilderness zone has no agricultural activities</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 5.11. The wilderness zone has no deadwood collection</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 5.12. There is no commercial harvesting of berries, nuts or mushrooms in the wilderness zone</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 5.13. There is no commercial collection of minerals in the wilderness zone</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 5.14. There is no commercial use of wilderness zone for filmmaking</b>				
n/a				

## Principle 6: Wilderness Disturbance

Disturbances are essential element of wilderness management.

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 6.1. The wilderness zone has no permanent infrastructure</b>				
Park management develops an updated map of the road network inside the park in particular in the wilderness and tourism development zones.			√	2020
<b>Criterion 6.2. The wilderness zone has no permanent settlements</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 6.3. There is a management plan how to deal with temporary structures in the restoration zone</b>				
Park management develops a map and inventory of temporary structures, particularly in the restoration and transition zone			√	2020
Park management upgrades current recreation plan to include procedures on how to build and maintain temporary structures.		√		2020
Park management improves regular maintenance of temporary structures, for example systematic cleaning of main tourist trail routes, picnic areas and official fire pits particularly in the summer time.			√	2020
<b>Criteria 6.4. There is a management plan to deal with inherited settlements in the wilderness</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 6.5. There is a management plan for the wilderness to deal with inherited indigenous gathering sites (e.g. traditional reindeer herding sites in Nordic countries)</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 6.6. Permanent infrastructures in the restoration zone are removed according to the restoration plan. Unless the removal is detrimental to the quality of the wilderness</b>				
Park management develops a map of the permanent infrastructure that is in the preliminary restoration zone and plans for removing it.		√		2020

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 6.7. There is a management plan to deal with archaeological remains in the wilderness zone</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 6.8. There is no motorized transport in the wilderness.</b>				
Park management develops a map of the road network in the tourism development zone with the following specifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads needed for management purposes</li> <li>• Roads planned for restoration</li> </ul>		√		2020
Park management develops a strategy to prevent or control the use of roads inside the park particularly in the tourism development zone.		√		2020
<b>Criterion 6.9. There is a free access on foot in the wilderness</b>				
Park management develops a comprehensive tourism development strategy with the help of outside consultants.		√		2020
Park management develops a set of projects focusing on small scale recreational and tourism activities.		√		2020
Park management assesses the training needs for park employees as it relates to visitor management, marketing, local outreach and interpretation. Once their needs have been assessed, a training plan needs to be developed with a time line as to when it would take place. This is a two step process, assessment and developing a training plan		√		2020
<b>Criterion 6.10. The wilderness zone has no audio pollution.</b>				
Park management searches for opportunities to measure noise pollution in the wilderness zone.	√			2020
<b>Criterion 6.11. The wilderness zone has no light pollution</b>				
Park management searches for opportunities to measure light pollution in the wilderness zone.	√			2020



Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 6.12. The wilderness zone has no visual distraction on the horizon</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 6.13. The wilderness has no garbage pollution</b>				
Park management cleans all garbage in the wilderness zone with the help of rangers and/or community volunteers.			√	2020
Park management improves current system of cleaning the tourism development zone, focused on summer months.			√	2020
Park management develops a garbage management strategy within their overall management and recreation plans.		√		2020
Park management incorporates garbage management in its communication and educational strategies. It should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• educational programs for park staff and rangers</li> <li>• educational programs for visitors and the local community</li> <li>• implementation of a carry-in/carry-out policy</li> </ul>		√		2020
Park management intensifies cooperation with protected areas outside of Ukraine who have faced similar problems and were able to successfully improve their situation (e.g. Slovakia, Austria, etc.)		√		2020
<b>Criterion 6.14. There are recreational fire pits in the wilderness</b>				
Park management develops a list and map of official fire pits in park with rules of use.			√	2020
Park management creates a 'model' fire pit in the most used picnic areas taking into consideration optimal location.		√		2020
Park management removes improvised fire pits that are not necessary and restores the area.		√		2020
Park management erects signs at the locations of existing fire pits to instruct visitors not to burn their garbage and secure regular cleaning			√	2020

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 6.15. There are rules for use of horses in the wilderness zone</b>				
Park management develops a strategy and rules on how to use horses by park employees to assist in their duties.		√		2020
Park management with the support of international partners develops a strategy for commercial use of horses in tourism development zone.		√		2020
<b>Criterion 6.16. The wilderness zone has no fencing</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 6.17. The wilderness zone has a clear rules on the use of dogs</b>				
Park management develops strategy and rules for dogs (or any other pet) in the park.	√			2020
<b>Criterion 6.18. The wilderness zone has a clear rules for visitors and recreation activities with concept "leave no trace" rules</b>				
Park management creates a strategy on how to implement the "leave no trace" concept in the park as a part of the overall recreational plan.		√		2020
Park management creates an integrated recreation strategy which includes g training and education for its staff		√		2020
Park management seeks funding for the development and implementation of a recreation plan, including training programs.		√		2020

## Principle 7: Control strategies for fire, invasive species, and natural turbulence

One of the most profound expressions of wilderness as self-willed land is through ecological disturbance. Natural disturbances such as wildfires and windstorms are important sculptors of landscape and ecosystem the world over but are often considered problematic and undesirable by humankind.

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 7.1. The wilderness has a fire control plan.</b>				
Park management conducts a research program focusing on the fire history in this area.		√		2020
Park management identifies the areas where a let-it-burn fire management could be tested.	√			2025
Park management develops education and interpretation programs focusing on fire management and let-it-burn policy.	√			2020
<b>Criterion 7.2. The wilderness has a disease control plan</b>				
Park management conducts research focusing on the dynamics of disease outbreak in this area.	√			2020
Park management identifies areas where disease outbreak management could be tested	√			2020
Park management develops education and interpretation programs focusing on disease outbreak		√		2020
<b>Criterion 7.3. An invasive species control plan has been implemented in the wilderness</b>				
Park management conducts research and develop a monitoring plan focusing on the prevention of invasive species in the protected area particularly to the wilderness and tourism development zones.		√		2020
Park management develops education and interpretation programs focusing invasive species		√		2020

## Principle 8: Wilderness Research and Monitoring

Wilderness offers opportunities to study the unique attributes of nature and natural processes. The high quality wilderness research and monitoring provide concrete information so that wilderness managers, planners and organizations are able to make appropriate decisions.

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 8.1. The management has a wilderness research and monitoring strategy.</b>				
Park management upgrades research and monitoring strategy with a focus on the wilderness and tourism development zones. The strategy does include a short English summary.		√		2020
Park management develops and implements a communication strategy to assist the public understanding the importance of the outcomes of wilderness research and monitoring strategy.		√		2020
<b>Criterion 8.2. Management has a monitoring system in place documenting all activities and extractive uses in all zones.</b>				
Park management develops a research project which focuses on setting up the wilderness restoration and transitional zones which also includes a summary in English.			√	2020
Park management seeks possible funding (e.g. Erasmus) for international research project including English language training for park managers and other key staff.		√		2020
Park management looks for opportunities to do more wilderness focused research in close collaboration with other protected areas in the Carpathian region, research institutions or universities.		√		2020
<b>Criterion 8.3. The wilderness has a monitoring plan in place to document indigenous peoples' life supporting activities and their impacts.</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 8.4. The wilderness has a detailed plan for cooperation with scientific institutions and universities.</b>				
Park management develops a plan for collaboration with scientific institutions and universities with a focus on wilderness conservation.		√		2020

## Principle 9: International Relevance

The importance of wilderness is finally being recognized in Europe. More people and initiatives are beginning to work to protect and expand wilderness.

Recommendations	Priority			Time Frame
	Low	Medium	High	
<b>Criterion 9.1. The wilderness is internationally recognized (IUCN, Natura 2000, UNESCO, other relevant certifications).</b>				
Park management finalizes process of nomination for international recognition of UNESCO World Heritage and Ramsar		√		2020
<b>Criterion 9.2. The wilderness is planning to become part of Natura 2000 network (where relevant and in accordance with the wilderness objectives).</b>				
n/a				
<b>Criterion 9.3. The wilderness supports the protection of internationally threatened species.</b>				
Park management develops an education and marketing campaign focusing on wilderness and internationally threatened species. This campaign would target schools in the region.		√		2020