

PROCEDURE FOR THE REVISION OF AREAS INCLUDED IN THE SPAMI LIST

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SPA Protocol creates the SPAMIs as the core of a network aiming at the effective conservation of the Mediterranean heritage, a value of example, and a model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region. To ensure their protection and management, the Protocol provides for the revision of the status of the SPAMI sites (Art.10; Art. 21.2; and Art.23).

This proposal presents a procedure allowing for the objective review of SPAMIs in regular periods. The procedure responds to the provisions in the Protocol and Annex I, it keeps a cross coherence with the Annotated Format for the presentation of candidate SPAMIs, and is designed to suit the Mediterranean context. The methodology followed for its elaboration, and the arguments for the choices done –detailed in a separate document- also go by comparative views with procedures used in other Conventions: World Heritage, Ramsar, Biosphere Reserves, and European Directives.

On one hand, and working as an early warning system, the biannual reports by the NFP/SPA would now include a short appraisal about the status of each SPAMI. On the other hand, all the SPAMI would be reviewed into more detail through an ordinary procedure every six years -counted from the date of their inclusion in the List. This review would be entrusted to a Technical Advisory Commission formed by the NFP, the SPAMI manager, a national expert and two non-national independent experts. Such mixed commissions are also used in the other Conventions.

A concise Format is presented, based in all the governing texts and formats for the SPAMI system. The Format allows for the qualification of each SPAMI, in order to appraise its overall performance. Its purpose is to assess in a way as objective and homogeneous as possible, the degree of conformity that the sites included in the List keep with the criteria provided in the Protocol, and to appraise the evolution of the SPAMIs by comparing the results obtained through consecutive reviews.

All SPAMIs under serious enforcement constraints would enter in a six year period of provisional nature in order to overcome their problems. The choice of a fixed timeframe (six years) over the possibility of a “secondary” -or “quarantine”- list, obeys to the lessons drawn from experience in other Conventions, namely World Heritage and Ramsar. Some sites tend to sit on the “secondary list” for years without any relevant progress, while some Parties perceive it as a “black list”. The choice for a “provisional period” is also sustained by the positive results obtained in the “Council of Europe Diploma” and by the 3 year provisional period established for the first group of sites accepted in the SPAMI List.

SPAMIs could also be subject to an extraordinary review, if requested by the Party concerned, or if considered after well documented allegations from non-Party sources (including NGOs as in other Conventions). In the latter case, the

Centre may decide, with approval from the concerned Party, to join a rapid appraisal mission together with a national authority and an external expert, and present results to the next NFP/SPA Meeting, which may decide whether to place the SPAMI into the provisional period for the next 6 years.

In consequence, a SPAMI would enter the period of provisional nature for a maximum 6 years, either

- a) After an ordinary -or an extraordinary- review recommends it, or
- b) It has been provisionally accepted as a new SPAMI in the List without fully complying with all the necessary criteria.

Inclusion in this provisional period is considered an incentive to stimulate every national effort to fulfill all the criteria before the end of the six years. Any SPAMI in this period would receive priority support from international cooperation and from other SPAMIs (particularly those with a Diploma). Expenses for the international missions and for priority support to the provisional SPAMI may be covered by a new SPAMI Fund, allocating revenues from the Parties and volunteer contributions, a system already working in the Ramsar and World Heritage Conventions.

As in other analogous Conventions, the periodic review of the SPAMI status is considered as an incentive, rather than as a penalizing tool. But the periodic revision of SPAMIs should also search for a balance between the positive assistance and the needed enforcement of the SPAMI provisions that will maintain the credibility of the whole system.

The possibility of removing a SPAMI from the List exists (Art.10 in the Protocol) –and is also provided for in the other Conventions. It is here proposed when after the six years period important reasons for doing so still remain. The party concerned would be invited to compensate the loss of a SPAMI with another site proposed within the same country.

Finally, a pilot period to test this procedure and formats is recommended - perhaps during the next two years until the next NFP/SPA meeting- over a small sample of voluntary SPAMIs in at least two different countries.

Procedure for the revision of areas included in the SPAMI List

1. Introduction

a) Legal background to the revision of SPAMIs

The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, come into force in 1999, provides for the establishment of a List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance - SPAMIs - *“in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats”* (Art. 8.1), and by which *“The Parties agree not to authorize nor undertake any activities that might be contrary to the objectives for which the SPAMIs were established”* (Art. 8.3.b).

The Protocol also provides for the eventual decision to exclude a SPAMI from the List if there are important reasons for doing so, e.g. changes in the delimitation or legal status in the area (Art.10).

Common criteria for the establishment of the SPAMIs were adopted in the Annex I to the Protocol, from which Article A.e. emphasizes that the *“Parties will ensure that sites included in the List are provided with adequate legal status, protection measures and management methods and means”*. All these criteria are developed to further detail in sections B, C and D in the same Annex.

The Protocol also encourages the Parties to *“communicate, at the earliest opportunity, any situation that might endanger the ecosystem of Specially Protected Areas”* (Art.21.2.) and provides for the *“revision of the SPAMI List based on the preparation of a report by the Centre”* (Art.9.6.).

b) The aim of the revision process

In order to guide the Parties in the submission of proposals for candidate areas to the SPAMI List, an *“Annotated Format”* was adopted in 2001, developing to detail the requirements for a SPAMI. These requirements emphasize the excellence of management provisions expected for a SPAMI. This responds to the original spirit in the Protocol when it set-up the criteria for the SPAMI List. The List was launched with the aim of establishing a new category of protected areas that would be *“the core of a network aiming at the effective conservation of the Mediterranean heritage”* (Annex I A.d) and that would have *“a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region”* (Annex I A.e).

It is therefore substantial to the concept of the SPAMI List that, through a rigorous application of the Protocol's provisions, it retains the credibility and authoritativeness for which it was established.

However, some of the first areas included in the SPAMI List were missing some important elements concerning their requirements for being listed; most notably, few of them had adopted a management plan. Other deficiencies were inadequate national framework legislation; insufficient mechanisms for participation of stakeholders; low levels of public support due to weak awareness; and conflicting mechanisms among different administrative systems at national and local levels.

The decision of the Parties to include such areas in the List was justified by the motivation to start-up the SPAMI process without further delay, as an incentive and a means to stimulate efforts from the concerned Parties to meet all the legal and management requirements in the candidate SPAMIs, and encouraging for cooperation and assistance to the country concerned, in order to make the candidate areas eligible for inclusion in the List within a timeframe of 3 years.

The Monaco Declaration, by which the Parties establish the first List of SPAMIs, also agrees in its Art.2. to *“Request the States to recognize the particular importance of the areas appearing on this List and to neither permit nor undertake activities that might be contrary to their objectives”*.

c) Aims of this document

As a consequence of the previous arguments, and in order to allow the Contracting Parties to revise the List properly, the present document is proposing a procedure for the revision of the status of the sites included in the SPAMI List. This proposal will be submitted to the Seventh Meeting of the National Focal Points for its discussion and eventual approval.

The procedure here proposed has been designed to suit the Mediterranean context and is completely in line with the provisions of the SPA Protocol and with the existing procedure for inclusion of sites in the List.

As in other environmental conventions, the proposed review of the status and evolution of the SPAMIs is not to be considered as a means to penalize the Parties when detecting insufficiency, but as an opportunity to encourage the Party concerned to improve their management systems and legislation, and to offer them support and cooperation in case deemed necessary.

With this aim, procedures used in other environmental Conventions have been examined, in order to follow their example and to draw lessons from their strong and weak points.

The present document also contains a proposal for the procedure to review the sites included in the SPAMI list, and the Format recommended for this review.

2. Analysis of procedures in other Conventions and international instruments for site conservation

In this section we review and discuss some relevant items in other international instruments such as the European Union Directives, the World Heritage Convention, and the Council of Europe Diploma. However, we have chosen to analyse to considerable more detail the procedures for evaluation of areas within the two most widespread international networks involving natural protected areas of international importance: the Biosphere Reserve network of MaB-UNESCO, and the List of Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention. As compared to the SPAMIs, these two show the stronger analogies in their objectives, procedures, and scope of countries concerned.

2.1. The procedure to review Biosphere Reserves

The Statutory Framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves establishes the criteria for designation of Biosphere Reserves (BR) in its Art.4, and a procedure for a periodic review of the status of each BR in Art.9, stating that it will be undertaken every ten years.

In doing so, the concerned authority will prepare a report following a format already established by the Programme. Actually, the formats are filled in by a mixed commission between the relevant local/national authority and the national MaB Committee. This report evaluates the compliance with the three main objectives of the Biosphere Reserves (conservation, local development and research) and presents a general assessment about the compliance with the rest of the criteria.

The development of the periodic reviews is conceived as an interactive process, involving at least the coordinators(s) of the biosphere reserve(s) concerned and the National Committee or focal point. Where appropriate, a workshop involving multidisciplinary experts/scientists (including coordinators of other biosphere reserves in the country) is also recommended as part of the process. Where possible, field visits should be organised to contribute to the process and reinforce local commitment (Seville +5 Recomm. 8, National level). In some cases, the national MaB Committee may hire external consultants for this assessment, in which case the costs may be covered by the MaB Committee or/and the country authorities.

The format used for the periodic review report is quite long and descriptive. It reviews the zoning schemes; use of natural resources, any negative impact and the measures undertaken to decrease this impact; number of visitors; incomes for local communities; research and management programmes and activities, public participation; staff; legal declaration; land ownership; and cooperation with other biosphere reserves.

The report is forwarded by the national MaB Committee to the MaB International Coordination Council (ICC), an independent expert body which will inspect it after survey and recommendation from an Advisory Committee. If the Biosphere Reserve still satisfies the criteria set in Art.4 of the Statutory Framework, the Council can formally recognize that the status of management of the BR is satisfactory or has improved since designation or the last review, and will recognise it officially in written.

In case a Biosphere Reserve no longer satisfies the criteria set in Article 4, the Council may recommend taking measures to ensure conformity with these criteria, indicating to the

Secretariat any actions to assist the State concerned in the implementation of such measures.

The reviewing process may also be started by an external complaint concerning a serious threat for the area, driven to the National MaB Committee, which can propose an extraordinary evaluation.

The periodic review rests in voluntary participation by Member States and does not aim at penalizing sites, but at encouraging them to function better with regard to the criteria set out in Article 4 (17th Session of the ICC. 23). It is within the spirit of these reviews to use them as an opportunity to strengthen support for the Biosphere Reserves and to raise awareness among national agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders. At the level of each BR, local stakeholders are encouraged to be actively involved in the review process.

Nevertheless, in case the Council finds that the reserve still does not satisfy the criteria contained in Art. 4 "*within a reasonable period*", and taking into account the cultural and socio-economic context of the State concerned, the Council may recommend excluding the area from the international network, a decision of the ICC that will be notified to the State concerned by the Director-General of UNESCO. In practice, the State is warned against the undesired impacts, and cautioned about the possibility of withdrawal of the site from the network. However, there have been no cases to date in which a BR has been removed from the list, except in a few situations where the national authorities explicitly requested it (e.g. in the USA). If a State wishes to remove a BR under its jurisdiction from the Network, it will notify the Secretariat, and this notification shall be transmitted to the Council for information, after which the withdrawal may proceed.

2.2. Procedure for the evaluation of RAMSAR sites

a) Ordinary review

When a Ramsar site is designated, an Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) is originally completed by the national authority and supplied to the Ramsar Bureau. For monitoring purposes, in recognition that the status of designated site can change and in fact does change, the Parties are urged to revise the data provided in the RIS at least every six years. This information sheet is descriptive, concerning basically: ecological value; social value; land ownership; land use; threats; conservation measures; research and management programmes and activities.

b) Extraordinary review

Independently, the Parties have agreed mechanisms to be informed at the earliest possible time about any actual or potential change in the ecological character of any Ramsar site, to report any such change without delay to the Ramsar Bureau, and to report on these matters in the triennial National Reports prepared for the meetings of the Parties (COP).

To evaluate the situation in threatened sites, a Ramsar Advisory Mission (RAM) may be established, composed of experts designated by the National and regional authorities, and experts designated by the Ramsar Bureau and representatives. The RAM is in charge of examining the site conditions and changes and providing recommendations for improvement of the situation.

The Bureau may also consider the need to reviewing the status and field situation of a Ramsar site on receipt of information –on actual or potential adverse changes- from external sources, such as partner organisations, national or international NGOs, or other interested parties.

Since 1990 the Ramsar system has a Small Grants Fund including revenues allocated by the Contracting Parties, and other voluntary contributions, which has provided funding to assist developing countries, up to 4 million EUR since 1990, in over 150 small grants of around 25,000 EUR each.

c) Provisional list: the Montreux Record

In case that “*relevant adverse changes in the ecological character of a site have occurred, are occurring or likely to occur*”, the Parties are encouraged to consider -and as appropriate require- the inclusion of the site on a “quarantine” list, known as the Montreux Record. At these sites, the application of the Advisory Mission recommendations is a priority.

The Bureau, on receipt of documented information from external sources, may also suggest the inclusion of a site in the Montreux Record. In this case the Bureau will pass the information received to the Contracting Party, together with a concise, voluntary questionnaire to be returned to the Bureau within three months.

The completed questionnaire, with the agreement of the Contracting Party, is forwarded by the Bureau to a Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) for advice¹. The Bureau will discuss the STRP’s advice with the Contracting Party concerned, and determine any steps to be taken, including the inclusion of the site in the Montreux Record. A site can only be included in the Record with the approval of the Contracting Party concerned. The Party is requested to provide the Bureau with an update on their progress in taking action to address the problem, reporting fully in their triennial National Reports to each meeting of the COP.

A Ramsar site can be removed from the Montreux Record based on the request of the Contracting Party and the advice from the STRP. The Bureau may also request or receive information from other sources. The final decision will be taken by the Contracting Party itself.

2.3. The World Heritage Convention

In its substantive text of 1972, the WHC already provides for revision of sites and proposes a list of “Sites in Danger” (Art.11.4.). The States Parties are invited to inform about any activity that can affect any World Heritage Site, so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions.

The Convention maintains three independent Advisory Bodies: World Conservation Union (IUCN); International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS); and International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and restoration of Cultural property (ICCROM), which have the rule of advisers to the Committee and its deliberations.

¹ The STRP is composed of seven experts, appointed for three years term, with due regard for equitable representation of each region, and may seek specific advice from other experts from Parties and other organizations. The costs are covered by their own countries, except in participants from developing countries and countries whose economy is in transition, whose costs may be covered by the Convention’s core budget or by other appropriate sources.

The Secretariat may also receive information about serious deterioration, or corrective measures not taken within a time proposed, from a non-Party source. In this case, the Committee will verify the information with the Party concerned and request its comments, as well as the Advisory Body's advise.

A site may be included into the danger list either if the Party has requested assistance, or if the World Heritage Committee itself decides there is *urgent need*. The decision is taken by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting in the Committee.

W.H. Sites in Danger, and possible removal from the List

The Committee decides on the basis of national reports and Advisory Bodies, and may request to take the necessary measures, offer technical cooperation under the World Heritage Fund, inscribe the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger, or even directly delete it from the World Heritage List, if there is evidence that the site has irretrievably lost those characteristics which determined its inscription on the List.

The Committee shall review annually the state of conservation of the sites in the danger list, including monitoring procedures and expert missions if necessary. Mission reports must include information about improvement since the last report, follow-up of previous decisions of the Committee, and any threat or damage. According to the results of this annual review, the Committee can again decide to request adequate measures, to remove it from the danger list, or even to remove it from the WH List. For deletion of sites the Secretariat will request advice from the Advisory Bodies, and the Committee will decide through two-thirds the majority.

This "danger list" shall contain an estimate of the cost of operations to recuperate the site. There are aspects such as property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, natural deterioration of goods, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land, a type of threats, considered by the WHC, which not necessarily match the problems typical of natural protected areas.

Interestingly, the sites in the "danger list" receive priority aid from the World Heritage Fund (about US\$4 million annually) to support activities requested by State Parties in need of international assistance. The Fund allocates compulsory and voluntary contributions from the Parties, as well as from private donations. The World Heritage Committee allocates funds according to the urgency of requests, priority being given to the most threatened sites.

2.4. European Union Directives

There is a formal procedure for Member States or NGOs to submit complaints alleging the breach of a Directive, based on Art.226 "Infringement procedure". Causes may be such as inadequate transposition of EU laws into national statutes, damage to ecosystems, or counter influencing other conservation Directives.

There is a standard format and a sequence of steps and deadlines through which the Commission may urge the member State to take action. On-the-spot expert appraisals may take place, although this only happens in a minority of cases, where a strong allegation of a legal infringement is expected.

In theory, the Commission may act against the Member State in the European Court of Justice. In practice, the problem is first sought solving at the national level and no action from the Court is expected unless all domestic possibilities are exhausted, so the system is mainly working on the constructive side rather than penalizing. However, the severity of this system may not apply to the Barcelona Convention framework, as the responsibilities from the member States to the European Union are lawful obligations.

2.5. Synthesis of the main points within these procedures

a) UNESCO Biosphere Reserves

The BR network responds to an agreement under the MaB Programme of UNESCO, so its legal ranking status is lower than in the international Conventions. The evaluation process is **voluntary** and to be accomplished every **ten years**. However, an extraordinary review may start after an external complaint endorsed by the MaB National Committee. All the process is designed to be developed in an interactive and participatory way, involving managers, authorities and if possible, stakeholders. An Advisory Committee is in charge of surveying the completed format and to recommend the decision to the Council -composed by independent experts appointed by UNESCO- which may recommend to take measures and, in case no satisfactory results are obtained within *a reasonable period*, decide the exclusion of the reserve from the international network.

b) RAMSAR Convention

The Ordinary evaluation is based on an information sheet completed every **six years**. Noteworthy, the Secretariat also considers information received from external sources (such as partner organizations, and NGOs). This may give way to an **extraordinary evaluation**, which in finding relevant changes in the ecological character of the sites, would recommend the inclusion of the site into the "provisional" Montreux Record. These sites receive support from the Ramsar Advisory Missions (RAM). Nevertheless, the implementation of the complete evaluation procedure is not proving as effective as initially desired ².

Although the Montreux Record / RAM system has been successful in a number of cases, as stated in experts' reports³ it has failed to make any progress in others, and admits in the first place only a minority of the cases that objectively would appear to merit its attention. The long list in the Record overcharges the Secretariat capacities to chase progress and organise missions. Also, a small number of Information Sheet updates are received by the Bureau. But most importantly, the use of the Montreux Record has been interpreted by the some Parties as a "black list", and Parties have been hesitant to register sites on it.

Even ecological potential or actual changes are occurring in many Ramsar sites, according to the information received by the Bureau on such matters from third parties (often local communities or local NGOs), not all Ramsar sites facing change in ecological character are listed under the Montreux Record. As a consequence of all the above, its use by the Parties is progressively diminishing.

² As recognized in COP8 DOC 20 Information Paper (8th Meeting, 2002)

³ D.E.Pritchard. 2004. A review of procedural aspects under the Ramsar Convention and options for the future. Birdlife International

c) World Heritage Convention

Its procedures for review are very well defined, probably due to the need of prompt response to the deterioration of historical heritage. The possibility of external and non-Party sources of information is also considered, and expert external Advisory Bodies (IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM) are entrusted before any relevant decisions are taken. The inclusion of sites in the List of World Heritage in Danger is foreseen by a majority of two-thirds of the Committee, and the same procedure is established for removing from the List those sites which have irretrievably lost their original characteristics. Sites in the danger list are reviewed every year.

A Fund has been established based on compulsory and voluntary contributions from the parties as well as from private donations, priority given to the most threatened sites and especially to requests upon natural disasters.

2.6. Discussion

a) Frameworks and objectives of the evaluation procedures

In all cases the evaluation procedures are clearly marked within the texts governing the agreements. The spirit of these reviews, in all four systems, rather than aiming at penalizing the sites, is to encourage them to function better. This “incentive” motivation is more obvious in the Ramsar and BR systems. The EU system stands more towards the “control” end of the spectrum, given the legal bindings between the Member States and the Union. While the WHC is more readily disposed for action, eased by the Fund, the one-year time second review, and the possibility of removing the site from the List; this readiness may also obey to the particularity of this Convention, mostly aiming at the conservation of historical sites.

Given the nature of SPAMIs -as broad natural areas of regional importance- and the situation in the Mediterranean region, where countries face heterogeneous economic and technical capacities, the most positive approach to site evaluation is recommended.

But there must be a balance between incentive or assistance in one hand, and assurance of compliance or enforcement on the other (the “carrot” and the “stick”). For enforcement to be effective, some sort of meaningful sanction must at least in principle be available. Such would be the removal of a site from any of the lists, an option existing in WHC, Ramsar and BR, because the price paid for not enforcing any type of sanction may be a loss of credibility in the whole system.

In the WHC, the removal of a site from the list can be readily decided by 2/3 of the Committee; in the BR and Ramsar systems, this removal would be exceptional and may only apply after a very detailed examination and consultation with the Party concerned. If such a situation was to be reached in the SPAMI context, it is advisable that the Party concerned voluntarily agrees on the removal, and could be invited to compensate the loss of a SPAMI with another site proposed within the same country.

b) Provisional lists? Provisional timeframes?

All systems underline that the credibility of their networks depends on the quality of their individual sites or components. To allocate sites presenting significant problems, the WHC has established a “danger list” from which the site can be removed after short time period

(e.g. two years) with 2/3 the votes in the Committee; in the Ramsar “Montreux Record”, only the Parties concerned can remove a site from the Record. The positive consequence is that sites included in these records, in both Conventions, are a priority to receive external support. However, the Ramsar record has not proved so effective, as sites may sit for years in the list without showing any progress, while the Parties may feel uncomfortable in perceiving this category as a “black list”.

In order to overcome ecological, legal or management weaknesses, we consider that for the SPAMI case, a timeframe, c.a. of six years, rather than a “provisional category” as the Montreux Record or the “danger list” in WHC, could more effectively stimulate efforts to solve the problems and promote cooperation within the network.

We can learn that the Council of Europe Diploma, which is awarded for a limited period - same as the proposed Diploma for the SPAMIs- has “increasingly been able to function as a relevant instrument for responding to threats and other problems at sites, where the high-profile decision as to renewal of the Diploma may be a key spur to securing resolution of the problem”⁴.

In their short history, also the SPAMI have shown how a timeframe may work effectively: the three year period established for the first group of SPAMI in the List has prompted the Parties and awaken international cooperation mechanisms, with the result of developing, in time, the expected management plans for these sites.

c) Reporting and appraisal mechanisms

In the Ramsar Convention, the national authorities every three years fully report to the COP on the status of the sites in the Montreux Record. Such a term is of just one year in the WH danger list. But in all systems, an adverse ecological situation may also be reported by external sources, and in case admitted, will give way to an extraordinary review. The European Directives, the Council of Europe Diploma, the Ramsar Convention and the World Heritage Convention, all consider NGOs as informers of non-compliance to the governing texts.

All these systems promote regular field assessments through technical missions composed both by the national authorities and independent experts. In Ramsar (RAM and STRP), Biosphere Reserves (ICC and MaB National Committees), and WH Sites (IUCN, ICOMOS or ICCROM) these expert bodies participate in the assessments, a modality of independent advice which has not yet been set in place within the SPAMI system.

In Ramsar, BR, and WHC, the field missions are funded by the Secretariats together with contributions from the most economically developed countries. The WHC has a World Heritage Fund, to support activities requested by the State Parties in need of international assistance; Ramsar has a Small Grants Fund, used for funding the Ramsar Advisory Missions for sites under problems, or for easing urgent remedial actions at sites in developing countries.

The establishment of a SPAMI Fund, possibly through resources deriving from voluntary contributions from States and donor agencies⁵ would certainly be a very useful means to

⁴ D.E.Pritchard. 2004. A review of procedural aspects under the Ramsar Convention and options for the future. Birdlife International

⁵ As proposed by G. Notarbartolo di Sciara (2003), in a paper to RAC/SPA on the “Implementation and Perspectives for development of SPAMIs”

ensure that endangered sites truly receive the necessary support to overcome their difficulties.

The BR and Ramsar systems use formats for the Periodic Review, which are long and descriptive and resemble the formats used for the submission of candidate areas to the List. Experience shows that some Parties have had problems to fill in these long formats and to submit them in time to the Secretariat. The use of quantitative measures (e.g. number of visitors, number of research publications) in BR allow to consider the local data management capacities and to compare situations from one report to the next one. Comparisons and improvement is also a matter of concern in the WHC reviews.

We recommend using a format simple and analytic as possible, as it is later proposed in this document, with quantitative scores allowing comparative assessments through time, and overall being consistent with the Annotated Format used for the proposal of candidate sites to the List.

We can also learn that these Conventions have taken time to develop their evaluation procedures, some of them still refining -such as the Montreux Record- after 15 years from launching. We would recommend a pilot phase refining the evaluation procedures in a sample of voluntary SPAMI in at least two different countries before a final mechanism is accepted by the NFP/SPA and submitted to consideration by the NFP/MAP and to the Meeting of the Parties.

3. Proposed procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List

3.1. Ordinary review

1. The ordinary review procedure consists in two different sources of information about the status of SPAMIs:

- a) A Periodic Review, following the Format proposed in Section 4, entrusted every six years to a mixed national/independent Technical Advisory Commission; and
- b) The biannual National Reports from the NFP/SPA, serving as an early warning.

a) Periodic Review

2. A regular in depth review of the SPAMIs shall take place every six years, counting from the date of the inclusion of the site in the SPAMI List. Following the Format proposed ahead, this Periodic Review will assess the degree of conformity with the criteria defined in the Protocol. The Format concerns the existing threats, regulations, management, protection measures, resources, means, knowledge, cooperation and networking.

3. The Periodic Review would be entrusted to a mixed Technical Advisory Commission (TAC) integrated by:

- The NFP/SPA concerned and/or the person responsible for the SPAMI management;
- A national expert on the particular biology and ecology of the area;
- Two independent experts, who would have all the necessary qualifications among scientific rigor, regional experience in protected area management, independence and impartiality, and should not be national of the country in which the review is carried out.

4. To cover the costs of such Technical Advisory Commission a SPAMI Fund could be established, possibly allocating resources from the ordinary MAP budget, plus voluntary contributions from the States or other donor agencies. Expenses incurred by the experts during this visit shall be met by this Fund, as to ensure the appraisal is completely objective.

5. The Periodic Review will be based in an official format, for which a proposal is presented at the end of this document. The completed format should be endorsed by signature from all the members of the Technical Advisory Commission. However, the format includes a final field in which each member can add his /her own comments, if deemed necessary.

6. The results of the review shall be forwarded to the Centre, to be surveyed and presented in the next NFP/SPA biannual Meeting for endorsement. In the case of a negative recommendation (see Format) the NFP/SPA will recommend the Meeting of the Parties to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature.

b) National Reports

7. According to Art. 21.2. in the Protocol, the Parties must, at the earliest opportunity, communicate any situation that might endanger the ecosystems of specially protected areas or the survival of protected species to the other Parties, to the States that might be affected,

and to the RAC/SPA. Article 23 states the three basic items that the reports from the Parties should consider.

8. As an early warning procedure, it is proposed that the existing National Report formats include three additional questions in Section 15, concerning the mandatory criteria of Annex I to the Protocol. This would be a simple means to allow a frequent review highlighting any relevant changes in the initial conditions within the SPAMI. Section 15 of the National Report format may be completed as follows:

15. SPAMI list:

- a) Any relevant modification in the status of populations of protected species (according to Annex II of the Protocol) inside the SPAMI, in the status of its habitats or any adverse changes or potential changes in the functioning of its ecosystems (following Article 8.2.)
- b) Any modification in the management plan officially adopted, in the legal and institutional framework or in the management and protection measures (following Article 7.2.a).
- c) Any modification in the management body, in its powers and means or in its human resources (following Annex I D.6.)

9. A significantly adverse change in any of the six items in the biannual National Report shall be presented at the NFP/SPA Meeting and –should the seriousness of the threat to the SPAMI recommend it- a decision by the NFPs would be taken on whether to inform the Meeting of the Parties, and/or require early support from other Parties or from the Centre, in taking any possible measures to solve the detected deficiencies. The assignment of an Extraordinary review, in order to objectively establish the sources and seriousness of the problem, is one of these possible measures.

10. In case of an ecological catastrophe, serious adverse event or emergency anytime within a SPAMI, the NFP may wish to request the Centre, anytime within the biannual period between two successive NFP Meetings, to proceed with an Extraordinary Review of the SPAMI as detailed ahead.

3.2. Extraordinary review

11. The Parties must be immediately informed of any important threat affecting the SPAMIs and of any relevant change in their legal, management or ecological status. The sources of this information may be any of the following:

- a) A Periodic Review report declaring that the SPAMI presents severe deficiencies about which the Technical Advisory Commission recommends to take action (see para.3).
- b) A biannual National Report recognizing relevant modifications in any of the questions already mentioned for point 15 (see para.8.).
- c) A request from the NFP to the Centre anytime within the two years between two NFP Meetings, based on a serious emergency, change or event in the SPAMI (see para.10).
- d) External sources (partner organizations, other international or national NGOs, or other interested bodies) (see para.12).

12. In the latter case d), should there be a threat or serious damage to the area, and subject to the approval of the government concerned, and also on case c) upon extraordinary

request from the Party concerned, the Executive Secretary may appoint an independent expert to assess, in the company of a representative of RAC/SPA, the reality and seriousness of the threat to the SPAMI objectives, in which case it would recommend the NFP/MAP to proceed with a detailed appraisal in accordance to the procedures laid down in this proposal.

13. In any of the cases a) b) c) or d), should the adverse situation prove a real threat to the SPAMI objectives, the NFP/MAP may recommend the Meeting of the Parties to request the responsible authorities to take any appropriate corrective measures, while the SPAMI would enter into a provisional period of six years in which the necessary recommendations and measures must be taken and implemented.

3.3. The period of provisional nature

14. A SPAMI would enter the period of provisional nature either

- a) After an ordinary -or an extraordinary- review recommends it, or
- b) It has been provisionally accepted as a new SPAMI in the List without fully complying with all the necessary criteria.

15. In fact, candidate sites to the SPAMI List, for which the selection criteria required under the Protocol are not completely but close to be met, pending the provision of assistance to the country concerned (V Meeting of the NFPs, para. 97) should also fall into this provisional period. The aim would be *“to stimulate Mediterranean solidarity and cooperation, and to encourage countries to identify and nominate relevant areas while awaiting assistance to finalize dossier”* (para.94).

16. A SPAMI can stay within the period of provisional nature for a maximum of six years. The Party concerned must inform in the next NFPs Meeting, within 2 years time, about the identification and launching of the adequate corrective measures.

17. SPAMIs in this provisional period, when the Party concerned asks for it, shall constitute a priority for cooperation and sponsorship from:

- a) Other Parties;
- b) Other SPAMIs, particularly those with a Diploma;
- c) Any tools specifically established for the case, such as expert commissions or the support from a SPAMI Fund.

18. Before the end of the six year period, an Extraordinary Review will be developed. Two options are envisioned for this review:

- Following the same procedure as for the Ordinary Review, or
- A rapid assessment (e.g. 2 days) entrusted to a simplified mission from the national SPAMI manager and an independent non-national expert

The results of this appraisal will be transmitted through the Centre to the next NFP/SPA Meeting.

19. If the Extraordinary Review concludes that the recommended measures were implemented and the legal, protection or ecological status has improved during the six years period (see Scoring and Resolution in the Format ahead), the SPAMI will leave the period of provisional nature and enter again into the regular review process.

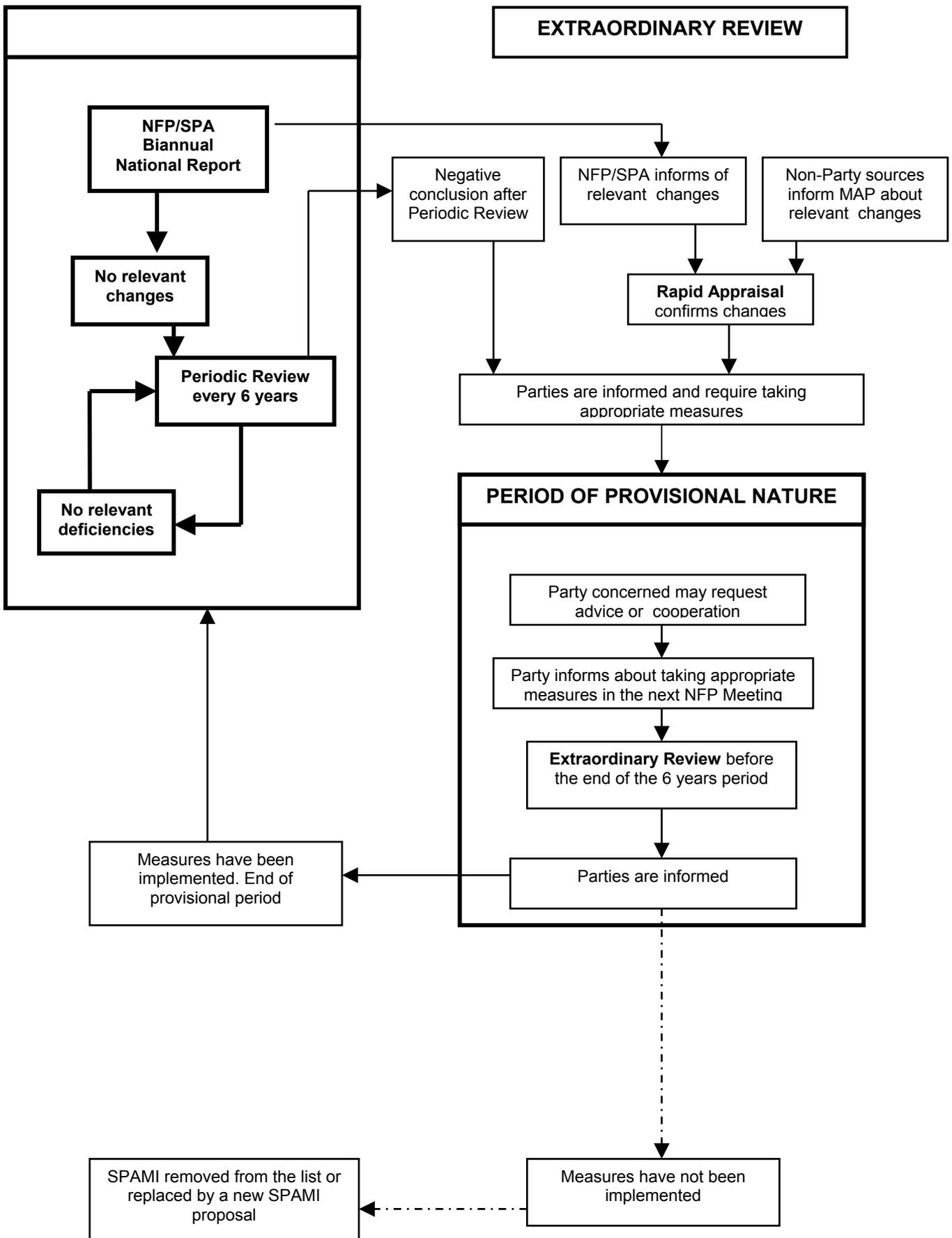
20. Should the Extraordinary Review conclude that the damage is irremediable or that the necessary measures have not been implemented within the provisional period, the Parties may suggest the State concerned to remove the SPAMI from the List, considering -as

established in Art.10 to the Protocol- that important reasons for doing so still remain. For this part of the procedure, a choice should be done between two options:

- a) The Party concerned would be invited to compensate the loss of a SPAMI with another site proposed within the same country. The final decision would rest in the Party concerned; or
- b) As provisionally set by the VI Meeting of the NFP/SPA (2003) in the "Draft Criteria and Procedures for Awarding the Mediterranean Diploma for SPAMIs" (Art.10.4), the decision for withdrawal *"shall be taken by the Meeting of the Parties by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast. It shall be notified by means of a resolution, and the reasons for such a decision shall be transmitted to the government concerned and the authorities responsible for managing the area"*.

3.4. Testing this procedure

21. This procedure, including the proposed Format included in the next section, shall be tested on a pilot basis over a reduced sample of two or three SPAMIs -voluntarily proposed by the concerned States- during the next two years, with the aim of further refining the tool in the next meeting of the NFP/SPA. According to the results obtained during this testing period, the procedure would be refined by the Centre and presented to the next NFP/SPA Meeting for its eventual endorsement to the NFP/MAP and adoption by the Parties in their next Meeting.



4. Format for the Periodic Review

4.1. Objectives

22. The purpose of the Format is to assess in a way as objective and homogeneous as possible, the degree of conformity that the sites included in the SPAMI list keep with the criteria provided in the Protocol, and to appraise the evolution of the SPAMIs by comparing the results obtained through consecutive reviews.

23. The Format shall be completed every six years by the Technical Advisory Commission (see para. 3 in previous Section).

24. The resulting completed format shall be signed by all the members of the Technical Commission. At the end of the format there is a blank space in which the individual members, if deemed necessary, may add his/her own comments.

4.2. Criteria set in the Protocol

25. The proposed Format responds to the pertinent Articles in the Protocol and Annex, and keeps a cross coherence and constant reference with the document *"Annotated Format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI List"* (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.172/3). At the end of each question, a reference is given to the corresponding part in the Annotated Format (AF) in order to facilitate the search of the information.

26. Following the Protocol, two kinds of criteria have been considered in the Format:

Section I: Characteristics/features that the site must necessarily comply to be included in the SPAMI List. These features are specified in Article 8 of the Protocol, and in the Common Criteria of the Annex I. For these selected 9 features, a yes/no answer is requested.

Section II: Characteristics/ features considered as a value-added for the SPAMIs (according to B.4. in Annex I and Articles 6 and 7 in the Protocol). These features receive 0-3 values. Their accumulative scoring provides an indication of the global performance of the SPAMI, permits comparative assessments with previous situations, and identifies thematic fields of strength and weaknesses allowing to objective recommendations.

4.3. Scoring

27. In Section I **Mandatory Criteria**, a buffer of up to 3 "No" answers to the 9 mandatory questions could be allowed in the **first appraisal**, but in consecutive reviews the number of "yes" should progressively increase until **finally scoring full "yes" responses**. In case of "No" replies, a blank space is left to indicate the reasons that motivate the deficiencies, as well as the date in which they are expected to overcome.

28. In Section II **Additional features**, the answers to the 30 questions will provide the score of the SPAMI depending of the number of 0, 1, 2 and 3, and the number of yes/ no answers (yes = 3, no = 0) obtained. The final score (maximum 90) allows an objective assessment of

the evolution of the SPAMI, comparing final scores in the consecutive reviews every six years. The items in this Section have been arranged into thematic clusters, so that these values can be added giving an indication of the SPAMI performance concerning the different items (nature, legal, management, threats, available resources, etc).

4.4. TAC Conclusion

29. At the end of the format, the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC) will draw a Conclusion of consensus, signed by all of its members, including, if necessary, recommendations for improvement.

30. This Conclusion shall be forwarded through the RAC/SPA to the NFPs ordinary Meetings. The Meeting will decide whether the SPAMI remains in the ordinary review process or is considered for incorporation into the extraordinary review procedure.

The final Conclusion adopted by the "TAC" will be based in the following criteria:

31. First review:

- A SPAMI with at least two-thirds of positive answers in Section I, that is 6 "yes" answers, and a satisfactory score in Section II should remain in the ordinary review process.
- A SPAMI with less than 6 "yes" answers in Section I, or with 6 or more "yes" answers in Section I but a non satisfactory score in Section II, should enter in the extraordinary review process.

32. Second and successive reviews:

- A SPAMI with at least six "yes" answers in Section I and a satisfactory score in Section II, never lower than in previous reviews, shall remain in the ordinary review process. (The number of "yes" answers should increase in the successive reviews.)
- A SPAMI which has "lost" a "yes" answer in Section I and/or presents in Section II a score lower than those of previous reviews should enter in the extraordinary review process.

33. Recommendations:

The score obtained in Section II will serve as a reference to recommend concrete actions in the thematic fields showing a weaker performance, serving as a guide to the SPAMI management and an orientation for future support and external cooperation.

**SECTION I: CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION
OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST**

(Art. 8.2. of the Protocol and General Principles and C and D of Annex I)

At least 2/3 of the questions (c.a. 6 out of 9) should have a positive answer in the first review, but this performance should improve in consecutive reviews until scoring full "yes" responses. In each question, crossed references to the Annotated Format (AF) are given.

1. CONSERVATION STATUS

1.1. Does the SPAMI strictly maintain the status of populations of its protected species (those in Annex II to the Protocol), the status of its habitats and no adverse significant changes in the functioning of its ecosystems? (Article 8.2.) (See 3.4. and 4 in the AF)

Y	N
---	---

If "no", indicate the reasons that have motivated the deficiencies, their relative seriousness and, if possible, the date in which they are expected to be overcome.

2. LEGAL STATUS

2.1. Does the area maintain or has improved its legal protection status from the date of the previous report? (A-e and C-2, Annex I)
See 7.1.2 in the AF

Y	N
---	---

2.2. Does the legal declaration of this area consider the conservation of natural values as the primary objective? (A-a and D1 in Annex I) See 7.1.3 in the AF

Y	N
---	---

2.3. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? (D4 in Annex I) See 7.4.3 in the AF

Y	N
---	---

2.4. Does the legal text clearly establish coordination means between land and sea authorities? (D4 in Annex I, Art.7.4. in the Protocol) . In case there is no sea within the SPAMI, this question would be non-applicant. See 7.4.3. in the AF

Y	N
---	---

In case of any “no” answer, indicate the reasons that have motivated the deficiencies and the date in which they are expected to be overcome.

3. MANAGEMENT METHODS (General principles « D » in Annex 1)

3.1. Existence of a management body with sufficient powers (Art. 7.2.d, 7.2.f). D6 in Annex I: *To be included in the SPAMI List, a protected area must have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers as well as means and human resources to prevent and / or control activities likely to be contrary to the aims of the protected area* See 8.1. in the AF

Y	N
---	---

3.2. Has the management plan been officially adopted? (D7 in Annex I) See 8.2.1, 8.2.2. in the AF

Y	N
---	---

In case of any “no” answer, indicate the reasons that have motivated the deficiencies and the date in which they are expected to be overcome.

4. AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

4.1. Is there basic equipment, human and financial resources ensured to the management body?

Y	N
---	---

(Art. 7.2.d, 7.2.f). D6 in Annex I: *To be included in the SPAMI List, a protected area must have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers as well as means and human resources to prevent and / or control activities likely to be contrary to the aims of the protected area*) See 9.1, 9.2. in the AF

4.2.. Does the area have a monitoring program?

Y	N
---	---

(D8 in Annex I: *The program should include the identification and monitoring of a certain number of significant parameters for the area in question, in order to allow the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures implemented, so that they may be adapted if need be..* See 9.3.3. in the AF

In case of any "no" answer, indicate the reasons that have motivated the deficiencies, their relative seriousness, and the date in which they are expected to be overcome.

**SECTION II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED
TO THE AREA**

(Section B4 of the Annex I, and other obligatory for a SPA (Arts. 6 and 7 of the Protocol))

In this Section, higher scores mean more appropriate conservation status, protection measures and management. "Yes" has a 3 score, "No" has 0. Other questions have a 0,1,2,3 scoring. This order has been inverted in the following Point "5.Threats", where answers have a negative sense. The adding of all partial scores will provide a general score for the SPAMI, which is expected to increase or at least be maintained in the successive Periodic Reviews every six years.

5. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

5.1 Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a of the Annex I)
See 5.1., consider also 3.5.2.b, 6.3 & 6.4. in the AF

In particular: (3 means "no threat"; 0 means very serious threat):

Unregulated exploitation of natural resources
(e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources)
See 5.1.1. in the AF

3	2	1	0
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Serious threats to habitats and species
(e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in the AF

3	2	1	0
---	---	---	---

Increase of human presence
(e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF

3	2	1	0
---	---	---	---

Historic and current conflicts
(between users or user groups) See 5.1.4., 6.2. in the AF

3	2	1	0
---	---	---	---

(0 = Very high level of threats; 3 = no threat)

5.2 Assess the level of external threats to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a of the Annex I) See 5.2. in the AF

3	2	1	0
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In particular:

Pollution problems from external sources (including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current) See 5.2.1. in the AF

Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values See 5.2.2

Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area See 6.1. in the AF

(0 = Very high level of threats; 3 = no threat)

5.3. Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area limiting or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e in the Annex I) See 5.2.3. – (yes=3; no=0)

Y	N
---	---

5.4. Does the management plan for the SPAMI provide regulations for the surrounding zones?. (D5-d in Annex I) See 7.4.4. in the AF (yes=3; no=0)

Y	N
---	---

Score 5. Threats

6. REGULATIONS

6.1. Assess the degree of legal regulations See 7.4.2. in the AF

In particular:

a) Regulations concerning the strengthening of the application of the other Protocols to the Barcelona Convention, particularly dumping, passage of ships and modification of the soil (Art. 6b, 6c, 6e in the Protocol, D5-a in the Annex I)

Y	N
---	---

b) Regulations on the introduction of any species not indigenous to the specially protected area in question, or of any genetically modified species, (Art. 6 d in the Protocol, D5-b in the Annex I)

Y	N
---	---

c) Regulations for fishing, hunting, taking of animals and harvesting of plants or their destruction, as well as trade with animals, parts of animals, plants, parts of plants, which originate in the area (Art. 6 g in the Protocol, D5-c in the Annex I)

Y	N
---	---

d) Regulations concerning the Environmental Impact Assessment for the activities and projects that could significantly affect the protected areas (Art. 17 in the Protocol)

Y	N
---	---

yes=3; no=0

Score 6. Regulations

7. MANAGEMENT

7.1. Assess the degree of detail of the management plan

(e.g. zoning, regulations for each zone, competencies and responsibilities, governing bodies, management programs as protection, natural resource management, tourism, public use, education, research, monitoring, maintenance, services and concessions....) See 8.2.3. in the AF

SCORE: 0 = No Mgmt.Plan / 1= Weak / 2 = Adequate / 3= Excellent

0	1	2	3
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7.2. Assess to what extent is land ownership well determined

(undetermined land tenure regimes and registrations are a common source of conflicts in most protected areas world-wide) See 7.3. in the AF

SCORE: 0 = Undetermined / 1= Weak / 2 = Adequate / 3= Excellent

0	1	2	3
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7.3. Is there a body representing the public, professional and non-governmental sector and the scientific community linked to the management body? (B4b, B4c of the Annex I) See 8.1.2. & 8.1.3

Y	N
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7.4. Assess the quality of the involvement by the public, and particularly of local communities, in the planning and management of the area (B4.b of the Annex I)

(e.g. adequate planning involves local stakeholders and accommodates within appropriate management regimes a spectrum of possible multiple uses and regulated human activities, within the primary objective of conservation of marine and coastal environments)

See 8.1.4. in the AF

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

SCORE: 0 = No involvement / 1= Low / 2 = Adequate / 3= Excellent

7.5. Is the management plan binding for other national/local administrations with competencies in the area?

See 8.2.2 in the AF

Y	N
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Score 7. Management

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8. PROTECTION MEASURES

8.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? <u>See 8.3.1. in the AF</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Is there any collaboration from other authorities in the protection and surveillance of the area and, if applicable, is there a coastguard service contributing to the marine protection ? <u>See 8.3.2. 8.3.3. in AF</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement of regulations and is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? <u>See 8.3.4. in the AF</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Has the area established a contingency plan in case of accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, recom. 13 th Parties Meeting)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Score 8. Protection measures	<input type="text"/>	

9.HUMAN RESOURCES

9.1. Adequacy of the human resources available to the management body (Art.7.2-f in the Protocol, D6 in Annex I) (e.g. *enough number of employees to ensure adequate management and protection of the area*) See 9.1.1. in the AF

Is there a permanent field administrator of the area?
See 9.1.2. in the AF

Y N

Are there other permanent staff in the field?
(e.g. *technicians, wardens, guides, ...*) See 9.1.2. in the AF

Y N

9.2. Asses the adequacy of the training level of available staff (Art.7.2-f in the Protocol, D6 in Annex I) (e.g. *enough training level to ensure protection of the area*) See 9.1.2. in the AF

0 1 2 3

SCORE training level: 0 = Very Insufficient / 1= Low / 2 = Adequate / 3= Excellent

Score 9. Human resources

10. FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL MEANS

10.1. Assess the degree of adequacy of the financial means (Sufficient resources for the development and implementation of the management plan, including e.g. interpretation, education, training, research, surveillance and enforcement of regulations) See 9.2.1. in the AF

SCORE: 0 = Very Insufficient / 1= Low / 2 = Adequate / 3= Excellent

0	1	2	3
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10.2. Assess the basic infrastructure (Art.7.2-f in the Protocol)

Administrative premises in the site, visitors' facilities (reception centre, trails, signs...), specific information, education and awareness materials

SCORE: 0 = Very Insufficient / 1= Low / 2 = Adequate / 3= Excellent

0	1	2	3
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10.3. Assess the equipment. *Guard posts and signs on the main accesses, means to respond to emergencies, marine and terrestrial vehicles, radio and communications equipment.* See 9.2.3. in the AF

SCORE: 0 = Very Insufficient / 1= Low / 2 = Adequate / 3= Excellent

0	1	2	3
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Score 10. Financial and material means

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11. INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

11.1. Assess the extent of knowledge about the area and its surrounding zones. (D3 of the Annex I)(*considering at least specific maps, habitat distribution, species inventories, and socio-economical factors*)

See 9.3.1. in the AF

SCORE: 0 = Very Insufficient / 1= Low / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

11.2. Assess the adequacy of the program for data collection and the monitoring program See 9.3.2. in the AF

SCORE: 0 = Inexistent / 1= Insufficient / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent

0	1	2	3
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Score 11. Information and knowledge

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12. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

12.1. Are other national or international organizations collaborating with human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers..)

See 9.1.3. in the AF

0	1	2	3
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SCORE: 0 = No / 1= Weakly / 2 = Satisfactory / 3= Excellent

12.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations) (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3, A.d in Annex I)

SCORE: 0 = No / 1= Insufficient / 2= Adequate / 3= Excellent

0	1	2	3
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Score 12. Cooperation and networking

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COMMENTS by the Technical Advisory Commission

CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATIONS

SIGNATURES

National Focal Point	Independent Experts
SPAMI Manager(s)	

(ADDITIONAL PAGES MAY BE ADDED FOR EACH MEMBER'S COMMENTS)