



UNITED
NATIONS

EP

UNEP/MED WG.461/16



UNITED NATIONS
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

UNEP

15 May 2019
Original: English

Fourteenth Meeting of SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points

Portorož, Slovenia, 18-21 June 2019

Agenda item 6: Conservation of sites of particular ecological interest
6.3. List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI List)
6.3.1. Ordinary Periodic Review of SPAMIs

Report on the Ordinary Periodic Review of the areas included in the SPAMI List

For environmental and cost-saving reasons, this document is printed in a limited number. Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings and not to request additional copies

Report on the Ordinary Periodic Review of the areas included in the SPAMI List

I. Background

1. The SPAMI List was established in 2001 (Monaco Declaration) 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.
2. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.
3. To date, 35 areas, proposed by ten Contracting Parties, are included in the SPAMI List.

II. Procedure for the SPAMI periodic review

4. During their Fifteenth Ordinary Meeting (Almeria, Spain, 15-18 January 2008), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols adopted the “Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (the SPAMI List)” (including a Format for the periodic review) and requested the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) to implement the adopted procedure (Decision IG.17/12¹).
5. Annex I of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA/BD Protocol) lists mandatory criteria for eligibility for inclusion within the SPAMI List. The purpose of the procedure is to evaluate SPAMI sites in order to examine whether they meet the SPA/BD Protocol’s criteria.
6. The Ordinary Periodic Review, as provided for by the procedure, is a regular in-depth review of the SPAMIs that should take place every six years, counting from the date of the inclusion of the site in the SPAMI List.
7. The Periodic Review is entrusted to a mixed national/independent Technical Advisory Commission (TAC) integrated by:
 - The SPA/BD Focal Point 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.
8. At least one member of the evaluation team involved in the country visit must have a working knowledge of the language of that country (should not assume the protected area staff can speak English, although this would be desirable).
9. The Periodic Review is based in an official format (please refer to section III of this document: Format for the SPAMI periodic review).
10. The SPAMI manager completes the format prior to the site visit by the evaluation team and makes sure that his/her responses are cross-referenced to supporting documentation.

¹ Decision IG.17/12:

https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7257/08ig17_10_annex5_17_12_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

11. The TAC members should receive the completed format for periodic review and supporting documentation (including key SPAMI documents and prescriptive list of threats) prior to the site visit.
12. The evaluation team should make a preliminary assessment of SPAMI compliance based on the documents prior to the site visit.
13. Expenses incurred by the experts during this visit are met by the ordinary budget of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), so as to ensure the appraisal is completely objective.
14. The completed format should be endorsed by signature from all the TAC members.
15. The results of the review are forwarded to SPA/RAC, to be surveyed and presented in the following biennial Meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points, for endorsement.
16. In the case of a negative recommendation, the SPA/BD Focal Points recommend the Meeting of the Parties to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature.
17. A SPAMI can stay within the period of provisional nature for a maximum of six years. The Party concerned must inform in the following Meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points, within two years time, about the identification and launching of the adequate corrective measures.
18. SPAMIs in this provisional period, when the Party concerned asks for it, should constitute a priority for cooperation and sponsorship from:
 - Other Parties;
 - Other SPAMIs;
 - Any tools specifically established for the case, such as expert commissions or the support from a SPAMI Fund.
19. 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.
20. The results of this appraisal will be transmitted through SPA/RAC to the following Meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points.
21. 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, the SPAMI will leave the period of provisional nature and enter again into the regular review process.
22. 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 that important reasons for doing so still remain.

23. For this part of the procedure, a choice should be done between two options:
- 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
 - The SPAMI is removed from the List. The decision for withdrawal should be taken by the Meeting of the Parties by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast. It should 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.

III. Format for the SPAMI periodic review

24. The Format for the periodic review adopted with the procedure in 2008 (Decision IG.17/12) was used for SPAMI ordinary periodic reviews since the 2008-2009 biennial period.

25. Between 2009 and 2015, 39 SPAMIs have been evaluated (including 13 SPAMIs that have been evaluated twice) involving 17 independent experts.

26. The most recurrent recommendation arising from the 2015 evaluation (22 SPAMIs were evaluated in 2015) was related to the need of revising the Format for the periodic review of SPAMIs based on the experience gained from the evaluations undertaken until then.

27. The Twelfth Meeting of Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas (Athens, Greece, 25-29 May 2015) took note of this recommendation and, given the urgency of the matter, requested SPA/RAC to draft a revised format with a view to submitting it to the Nineteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in February 2016.

28. SPA/RAC prepared a first draft that was subject to consultation and review by the SPA/BD Focal Points and relevant partner organizations, and eventually submitted it to the meeting of the Contracting Parties.

29. The new format is intended to be established online, in a way that keeps records of the main elements of the SPAMI presentation report, the previous review reports and recommendations, and any other relevant official documentation.

30. The online format includes guidance on how to translate the results of the assessment into scores. A SPAMI achieving a score less than a threshold minimum score (40 out of 60 for SPAMIs making their first periodic review and 46 out of 66 for the others²) should be proposed for inclusion in a period of provisional nature, provided for by the procedure.

31. The Nineteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Athens, Greece, 9-12 February 2016) took note of the revised format, and requested SPA/RAC to prepare the online version and to use it, on a trial basis, for the evaluation of SPAMIs of 2017, along with the old version of the evaluation format (Decision IG.22/14³).

² According to the current SPAMI Evaluation System, the minimum score required for the SPAMI to remain in the ordinary review process is 46 out of 66. Concerning the SPAMIs subject to their first periodic review (six years after their inclusion in the SPAMI List), Section III of the Evaluation System related to the implementation of the recommendations by previous evaluations (with a maximum score of 6 points) is not applicable. For that reason, for the SPAMIs which undergo their first evaluation, the minimum score required for the SPAMI to remain in the ordinary review process is 40 out of 60.

³ Decision IG.22/14:

https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/6076/16ig22_28_22_14_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

32. During the 2016-2017 biennial period, SPA/RAC established the online SPAMI Evaluation System (http://rac-spa.org/spami_eval/spami.php) and tested it during the 2017 ordinary review of three coastal national SPAMIs.

33. The Twentieth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Tirana, Albania, 17-20 December 2017) requested SPA/RAC to continue supporting the use of the online evaluation system for evaluating coastal national SPAMIs and test it for transboundary high-sea SPAMIs (Decision IG.23/9⁴).

IV. The ordinary periodic review of SPAMIs undertaken during the 2018-2019 biennial period

34. By their Decision IG.23/9, the Contracting Parties requested SPA/RAC to work with the relevant authorities in France, Italy, Lebanon, Monaco, Spain and Tunisia to carry out the ordinary periodic review for the nineteen SPAMIs listed below, in accordance with the procedure established in Decision IG.17/12, and bring the outcome of that review process to the attention of the Contracting Parties at their twenty-first meeting (December 2019).

35. The following nineteen SPAMIs are to be reviewed in 2018-2019:

- (1) Blue Coast Marine Park (France);
- (2) Embiez Archipelago - Six Fours (France);
- (3) Port-Cros (France);
- (4) Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (France, Italy and Monaco);
- (5) Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (Italy);
- (6) Marine Protected Area of Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre (Italy);
- (7) Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area (Italy);
- (8) Palm Islands Nature Reserve (Lebanon);
- (9) Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (Lebanon);
- (10) Alboran Island (Spain);
- (11) Columbretes Islands (Spain);
- (12) Mar Menor and the Oriental Mediterranean zone of the region of Murcia coast (Spain);
- (13) Medes Islands (Spain);
- (14) Natural Park of Cabo de Gata-Níjar (Spain);
- (15) Natural Park of Cap de Creus (Spain);
- (16) Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria (Spain);
- (17) Kneiss Islands (Tunisia);
- (18) La Galite Archipelago (Tunisia); and
- (19) Zembra and Zembretta National Park (Tunisia).

36. In accordance with the procedure, Technical Advisory Commissions (TACs) have been set up by the relevant authorities for each of the SPAMIs. The composition of these TACs for each of the concerned SPAMIs is presented in Table 1 here below.

⁴ Decision IG.23/9: http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/id/74414/17ig23_23_2309_eng.pdf

Table 1: Composition of the Technical Advisory Commissions (TACs) involved in the review

#	SPAMI	TAC members
1	Blue Coast Marine Park (France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jean VERMOT (SPA/BD Focal Point SPA/BD) - Mr. Frédéric BACHET (Director of the Blue Coast Marine Park) - Mr. Boris DANIEL (Agence Française pour la Biodiversité) - Mr. Marc VERLAQUE (National expert) - Mr. Sami BEN HAJ and Mr. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Independent experts)
2	Embiez Archipelago - Six Fours (France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jean VERMOT (SPA/BD Focal Point) - Mr. Joseph MULÉ and Mme Paule ZUCCONI (Municipalité de Six-Fours) - Ms. Sandra RUNDE-CARIOU (Agence Française pour la Biodiversité) - Ms. Caroline ILIEN (Conservatoire du Littoral) - Mr. Marc VERLAQUE (National expert) - Mr. Sami BEN HAJ and Mr. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Independent experts)
3	Port-Cros (France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jean VERMOT (SPA/BD Focal Point) - Mr. Alain BARCELO et Mme Marion PEIRACHE (Port-Cros National Park) - Ms. Céline MAURER (Agence Française pour la Biodiversité) - Ms. Isabelle TAUPIER-LETAGE (National expert) - Mr. Sami BEN HAJ and Mr. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Independent experts)
4	Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (France, Italy and Monaco)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Cyril GOMEZ, Chair of the Meeting of the Parties to the Pelagos Agreement - Mr. Alain BARCELO, Chair of the Technical and Scientific Committee to the Pelagos Agreement - Ms. Costanza FAVILLI, Acting Executive Secretary of the Pelagos Agreement - Mr. Jean VERMOT, French SPA/BD Focal Point - Ms. Magali NAVINER (P/O Mr. Florian EXPERT, French Focal Point of the Pelagos Agreement) - Ms. Hélène LABACH, French National Expert - Mr. Leonardo TUNESI, Italian SPA/BD Focal Point (P/O Mr. Oliviero MONTANARO, Italian Focal Point of the Pelagos Agreement P/O Mr. Roberto GIANGRECO, Italian National Expert) - Mr. Raphaël SIMONET, Monegasque SPA/BD Focal Point (P/O Mr. Ludovic AQUILINA, Monegasque National Expert) - Ms. Sylvie TAMBUTTÉ, Monegasque Focal Point of the Pelagos Agreement - Mr. Chedly RAIS and Ms. Marina SEQUEIRA (Independent experts)
5	Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (Italy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Leonardo TUNESI (SPA/BD Focal Point) - Mr. Fabrizio ATZORI (Director of the Capo Carbonara MPA) - Mr. Pierantoni ADDIS (National Expert) - Ms. Christine PERGENT-MARTINI and Mr. Robert TURK (Independent experts)

6	Marine Protected Area of Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre (Italy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Leonardo TUNESI (SPA/BD Focal Point) - Mr. Massimo MARRAS (Director of the Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre MPA) - Ms. Stefania COPPA (National expert) - Ms. Christine PERGENT-MARTINI and Mr. Robert TURK (Independent experts)
7	Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area (Italy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Leonardo TUNESI (SPA/BD Focal Point) - Mr. Paolo D'AMBROSIO (Director of the Porto Cesareo MPA) - Ms. Simonetta FRASCHETTI (National expert) - Ms. Christine PERGENT-MARTINI and Mr. Robert TURK (Independent experts)
8	Palm Islands Nature Reserve (Lebanon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Lara SAMAHA (SPA/BD Focal Point) - Mr. Ghassan JARADI (Head of the Palm Islands Nature Reserve Committee) - Mr. Manal NADER (National expert) - Mr. Ameer Abdulla and Ms. Imen MELIANE (Independent experts)
9	Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (Lebanon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Lara SAMAHA (SPA/BD Focal Point) - Ms. Nahed MSYALEB (Tyre Coast Nature Reserve Manager) - Mr. Ali BADREDDINE (National expert) - Mr. Ameer Abdulla and Ms. Imen MELIANE (Independent experts)
10	Alboran Island (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jorge ALONSO, SPA/BD Focal Point, and Ms. Helena MORENO (Ministry for Ecological Transition) - Ms. Rosa MENDOZA, Mr. Fernando SANZ, Mr. Daniel ACOSTA and Mr. Milagros PEREZ (Andalucía) - Ms. Silvia REVENGA (Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food) - Ms. Tundi AGARDY and Ms. Imen MELIANE (Independent experts)
11	Columbretes Islands (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jorge ALONSO, SPA/BD Focal Point, and Ms. Helena MORENO (Ministry for Ecological Transition) - Ms. Silvia REVENGA (Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food) - Ms. Gloria ROMERO (Valencia Regional Government) - Ms. Tundi AGARDY and Ms. Imen MELIANE (Independent experts)
12	Mar Menor and the Oriental Mediterranean zone of the region of Murcia coast (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jose Luis MANOVEL, Mr. Victor ABADÍA and Mr. Jose Antonio MARTINEZ (Region of Murcia) - Ms. Tundi AGARDY and Ms. Imen MELIANE (Independent experts)
13	Medes Islands (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Clara RACIONERO, Mr. Ramón ALTURO, Ms. Victòria RIERA and Mr. Gerard CARRIÓ (Generalitat de Catalunya) - Ms. Tundi AGARDY and Ms. Imen MELIANE (Independent experts)
14	Natural Park of Cabo de Gata-Níjar (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Lucía TEJERO, Mr. Hermelindo CASTRO, Mr. Daniel ACOSTA and Mr. Milagros PEREZ (Junta de Andalucía) - Ms. Silvia REVENGA (Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food) - Ms. Tundi AGARDY and Ms. Imen MELIANE (Independent experts)
15	Natural Park of Cap de Creus (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Clara RACIONERO, Mr. Ramón ALTURO, Ms. Victòria RIERA and Mr. Gerard CARRIÓ (Generalitat de Catalunya)

		- Ms. Tundi AGARDY and Ms. Imen MELIANE (Independent experts)
16	Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria (Spain)	- Mr. Jorge ALONSO, SPA/BD Focal Point, and Ms. Helena MORENO (Ministry for Ecological Transition) - Ms. Tundi AGARDY and Ms. Imen MELIANE (Independent experts)
17	Kneiss Islands (Tunisia)	- Mr. Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK (SPA/BD Focal Point) - Ms. Samia BOUFARES and Mr. Ahmed BENHMIDA (Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral, Manager) - Mr. Khaled CHAKER (Expert national) - Mr. Hocein BAZAIRI and Mr. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Independent experts)
18	La Galite Archipelago (Tunisia)	- Mr. Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK (SPA/BD Focal Point) - Ms. Samia BOUFARES and Mr. Ahmed BENHMIDA (Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral, Manager) - Mr. Sami BEN HAJ (Expert national) - Mr. Hocein BAZAIRI and Mr. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Independent experts)
19	Zembra and Zembretta National Park (Tunisia)	- Mr. Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK (SPA/BD Focal Point) - Ms. Samia BOUFARES and Mr. Ahmed BENHMIDA (Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral, Manager) - Mr. Sami BEN HAJ (Expert national) - Mr. Hocein BAZAIRI and Mr. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Independent experts)

37. According to the procedure, SPA/RAC allocated resources from the MAP ordinary budget for hiring the independent experts and covering their expenses during the site visits.

38. The periodic review formats initially filled in by each SPAMI manager (using the online SPAMI Evaluation System), were finalized during the site visits and endorsed by signature from all the members of the correspondent TAC, and lastly forwarded to SPA/RAC by the concerned SPA/BD Focal Points.

39. The full periodic review reports (in their original language: English or French) are available on the online SPAMI Evaluation System: http://rac-spa.org/spami_eval/spami.php.

40. The signed PDF formats as submitted by the concerned SPA/BD Focal Points (in their original language: English or French) are attached as Annex I to this document.

41. The final scores, score evaluation and conclusions by TACs, and recommendations for the future evaluations are summarised in Table 2 here below.

Table 2: Final scores and conclusions by TACs of the present evaluations, and recommendations for the future evaluations

SPAMIs marked with an asterisk (*) are undergoing their first periodic review. For those SPAMIs, the minimum score required to remain in the ordinary review process is 40 out of 60. However, for the SPAMIs that have already be subject to ordinary reviews, the minimum score required to remain in the ordinary review process is 46 out of 66.

#	SPAMI	Total score	Score evaluation and conclusions by TACs	Recommendations for the future evaluation
1	Blue Coast Marine Park (France)*	50/60	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continue to work on the diversification of means in order to try to increase the human resources so as to maintain a high level of ambition for the SPAMI area. 2) Explore the potential for evolving police powers so that the park officers may be empowered to record infractions concerning professional and recreational fishing. 3) Integrate the elements of the DOCOB (Natura 2000 Objective Document) into the SPAMI management plan.
2	Embiez Archipelago - Six Fours (France)*	46/60	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Make that the map provided to users is not limited to the maritime public domain (DPM) managed by the City on behalf of the Conservatoire du Littoral. No longer dissociate the two sites in order to have a notion of marine protected area in the broad sense, i.e. the Natura 2000 site, so that users and stakeholders quickly understand that it is a unique protected area. 2) Establish a single management plan merging the two background documents: the document of the Conservatoire du littoral and the Natura 2000 site DOCOB (Objective Document). 3) Set up a no-take zone. 4) Develop the “fish” and fishing resources aspects in the knowledge enhancement component and in the implementation of restrictive measures, and more generally adopt the ecosystem approach.
3	Port-Cros (France)	58/66	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continue to be involved in Mediterranean networks of marine protected areas in order to promote exchanges with other marine and coastal protected areas, including SPAMIs, and share the expertise of the PNPC (Port-Cros National Park) in terms of management and scientific monitoring. 2) Extend the SPAMI to the current perimeter of the national park (following the redefinition of its boundaries in 2012).

4	Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (France, Italy and Monaco)	51/61**	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	The TAC recommends to improve as appropriate the resources for the implementation of the management plan. In this context the monitoring activities should be reinforced and oriented to provide useful data to identify and, where necessary, adapt the management measures in the coming years. To this purpose, further integration of international and national monitoring programs is recommended.
5	Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (Italy)*	50/60	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1) The number of the permanent staff, in particular scientific and technical collaborators, should be incremented to ensure the long term sustainability of the management of the SPAMI. 2) In order to assure a coherent, timely and efficient surveillance, the field staff of the SPAMI should be empowered to impose sanctions.
6	Marine Protected Area of Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre (Italy)*	54/60	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1) The number of the permanent staff, in particular scientific and technical collaborators, should be incremented to ensure the long term sustainability of the management of the SPAMI. 2) A more efficient system of surveillance should be put in place to prevent the current use of illegal fishing techniques (bottom trawling) and to assure the implementation of conservation measures in the A and B zones. 3) To insure a coherent and efficient promotion of nature conservation and the role of the MPA therein more effort should be devoted to communication tools including on spot informative panels.
7	Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area (Italy)*	44/60	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1) Permanent staff, both administrative and scientific-technical, should be assured to ensure the long-term sustainability of the SPAMI management. 2) In order to ensure a coherent, timely and efficient surveillance, the field staff should be assured and empowered to impose sanctions.
8	Palm Islands Nature Reserve (Lebanon)*	33/60	- The SPAMI had a score < 1 for items: 2.3, 3.3, 3.5 and 3.6; and - The SPAMI hasn't achieved the minimum score required: => Include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature.	1) Review composition of the protected area advisory committee (APAC) to ensure relevant expertise are represented and consistent members continuation is maintained (the current composition does not include enough scientists). 2) Explore different approaches to sustainable financing including eco-tourism as a viable option and develop a pragmatic business model and sustainable financing plan. 3) Develop an entrance fee system for the Palm Islands Nature Reserve (PINR) to control tourism access including demarcating the marine boundaries of the PA. 4) Urgent hire of a manager and potentially replace the current ranger.

** Questions 1 and 3 of sub-section 5 (with a maximum score of 1 point each) and Item 7.1 of Section III (with a maximum score of 3 points) were considered as 'Not Applicable' by the evaluators.

				<p>5) Update the management plan of PINR including develop a management plan for the marine area.</p> <p>6) Develop a communication and outreach programme involving local communities and Stakeholders.</p> <p>7) Secure infrastructure for PINR, including office space, functional boat and enhance support infrastructure on the island.</p> <p>8) PINR APAC should submit timely financial and accounting reports to MoE in order to initiate the disbursement of the financial contribution.</p> <p>9) Review and streamline the procedure for disbursing the PINR financial contribution of the MoE within the ministry of finance.</p> <p>10) Develop a waste management programme for the tourism trash on PINR during the summer season.</p>
9	Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (Lebanon)*	38/60	<p>The SPAMI hasn't achieved the minimum score required: => Include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature.</p>	<p>1) Urgent need to review and update the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) Management Plan (2004) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify and prioritise specific objectives by highlighting key conservation values (beyond sea turtles) of the TCNR, b) Develop marine zoning plan including potential multiple use, no-take, scientific zones, etc., c) Develop pragmatic business and financing plan for the TCNR, d) Develop Tourism Management Plan. <p>2) Explore mechanisms to evaluate and enhance performance of current staff.</p> <p>3) Recruit key expertise including Conservation Planning, Marine Science, Accounting, and Communication and Outreach.</p> <p>4) Develop a comprehensive monitoring plan that includes indicators and thresholds of management and biodiversity components.</p> <p>5) Define appropriate infringement penalties and authorise staff to adequately enforce them.</p> <p>6) Clearly delineate boundaries of terrestrial and marine zones and install adequate signs for the public.</p> <p>7) Secure financial contribution of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) by submitting appropriate reports in a timely fashion.</p> <p>8) Stop enlargement of parking lot which reduces beach area.</p>

10	Alboran Island (Spain)	52/66	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	<p>1) Given the overlapping protection figures within the area and the upcoming management plan there should be more synergies among the different authorities responsible for the management of the areas.</p> <p>2) There should be an attempt to develop proposal for funding and ensuring better cooperation for the monitoring of the marine and coastal biodiversity.</p>
11	Columbretes Islands (Spain)	56/66	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	<p>1) To continue to find ways to link the monitoring data to management.</p> <p>2) To continue to explore sustainable financing to facilities.</p> <p>3) To continue to monitor climate change and export it as a model to other SPAMIs.</p>
12	Mar Menor and the Oriental Mediterranean zone of the region of Murcia coast (Spain)	53/66	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	<p>This SPAMI has achieved a high level of management and coordination between the various agencies with different mandates for protected areas within the SPAMI. This is highly commendable and should continue.</p> <p>1) Develop a map that shows the various protected areas designations that exist within the SPAMI and the areal extent of existing management plans or regulations.</p> <p>2) The current levels of scuba diving is at an equilibrium with the functioning of the system. It is important that any change of the current quotas should maintain this equilibrium. Decisions should continue to be made on the basis of the monitoring data in addition to an open dialogue with the scuba diving centres and fishermen.</p> <p>3) It is very important to maintain and increase the control and surveillance in the SPAMI.</p> <p>4) Take stock of the data being collected on various aspects of climate change and expand the monitoring programme to other areas in the SPAMI (beyond the Mar Menor and Cabo de Palos) to better anticipate potential changes in the environment and management actions in the future.</p>
13	Medes Islands (Spain)	49/66	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	<p>1) Continue discussions about how to secure increased and sustainable financing, especially to enhance technical marine capacity. This would include collaboration between scientific / academic institutions and government, as well as possible public/private partnerships. The funding is needed for staff and infrastructure (housing), especially as marine management and integrated coastal management demands increase.</p> <p>2) Finalize the plan and regulations for the regional natural park.</p> <p>3) Propose the expansion of the SPAMI to include, at a minimum, the new limits of the marine area of the regional park.</p>

				<p>4) Continue the monitoring plan and the adaptive management approach currently undertaken, with even more attention to how management may need to be altered in response to climate change.</p> <p>5) Continue to promote Medes Island monitoring and management (and the direct link between the two) as a model for other SPAMIs in Spain and throughout the Mediterranean.</p>
14	Natural Park of Cabo de Gata-Níjar (Spain)	50/66	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	<p>1) Sustainable finance mechanisms that allow user fee revenues to be collected and managed by the SPAMI should be explored in collaboration with regional and national government.</p> <p>2) The SPAMI should continue and increase their work on climate change, particularly monitoring some key variables.</p> <p>3) Uphold the management standard that serve to make this SPAMI a model, and continue to share lessons learned.</p>
15	Natural Park of Cap de Creus (Spain)	48/66	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	<p>1) Finalise the consultation process and adoption of the management plan.</p> <p>2) Advocate for increased human and financial resources for the implementation of the management plan, including the exploration of new funding mechanisms through user fees.</p> <p>3) Improve the monitoring programme to include indicators related to human uses and impacts.</p> <p>4) Improve signage and delimitation of the marine area of the SPAMI.</p>
16	Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria (Spain)	56/66	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	<p>1) Improve the collaboration with the SPAMI Cabo de Gata-Níjar given the continuity of some ecosystems</p> <p>2) Finalise the MoU between Junta de Andalucía and the Ministry in order to ensure more human resources on site for the management of the SPAMI</p>
17	Kneiss Islands (Tunisia)	43/66	<p>- The SPAMI had a score < 1 for item 3.6; and</p> <p>- The SPAMI hasn't achieved the minimum score required:</p> <p>=> Include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature.</p>	<p>1) At the end of the Tunisian SPAMIs evaluation, the experts noted a lack of human resources dedicated to field interventions on the SPAMIs (there is no permanent management unit for each site), plus a heavy and blocking administrative procedure to site management activities (organization of missions, procurements for equipment and expertise). It is therefore strongly suggested to simplify these procedures and strengthen recruitment within APAL. It is essential that the sites included in the SPAMI List be provided with the appropriate management means (see point "e" of the General Principles for inclusion in the SPAMI List, Annex I to the SPA/BD Protocol);</p>

				<p>2) It is imperative to activate the ‘Kneiss Islands’ SPAMI declaration process as AMCP (marine and coastal protected area) in order to formalize all the regulatory aspects of control, monitoring and management;</p> <p>3) As part of the current process of declaration of the SPAMI as AMCP, it is provided by the implementing texts of the law 49-2009 that a specific and permanent management unit is set up. However, it is recommended that the number of the Kneiss Islands management officers be increased as quickly as possible;</p> <p>4) It is important that the Tunisian State continues to strengthen and stabilize its contribution in the financing and granting of funds for a better management of the SPAMI in the long term. One of the opportunities would be to make the SPAMI benefit from a regular financing from M2PA (The MedFund) to cope, even partially, with some needs for its operation.</p> <p>5) Establish a generalized feedback mechanism for all the components of the site. To this end, monitoring and surveillance actions should be carried out on a regular basis and not by project approach. APAL should have the means to promote an annual planning of this monitoring in order to update obsolete data and persevere in a proactive management of the site;</p> <p>6) Better management of the sector of fishing clams by foot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limit this activity to the areas of Zostera meadows; - use the tool currently proposed by FAO (small plastic rake) instead of the sickle. <p>7) Further control the use of benthic trawls (locally referred to as “Kiss”);</p> <p>8) In parallel with encouraging the blue crab fishing, the Directorate-General for Fisheries and Aquaculture (DGPA) should collaborate with APAL for the selection of lower-impact fishing gears other than the mini-trawl;</p> <p>9) Develop an emergency plan for accidental pollution;</p> <p>10) Continued training and monitoring activities are encouraged due to the uncertainty of current funding sources. Continue the partnership with scientific institutions and NGOs.</p>
18	La Galite Archipelago (Tunisia)	41/66	The SPAMI hasn’t achieved the minimum score required: => Include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature.	<p>1) At the end of the Tunisian SPAMIs evaluation, the experts noted a lack of human resources dedicated to field interventions on the SPAMIs (there is no permanent management unit for each site), plus a heavy and blocking administrative procedure to site management activities (organization of missions, procurements for equipment and expertise). It is therefore strongly suggested to simplify these procedures and strengthen recruitment within APAL. It is essential that the sites included in the SPAMI List be</p>

				<p>provided with the appropriate management means (see point "e" of the General Principles for inclusion in the SPAMI List, Annex I to the SPA/BD Protocol);</p> <p>2) It is imperative to activate the ‘La Galite Archipelago’ SPAMI declaration process as AMCP (marine and coastal protected area) in order to formalize all the regulatory aspects of control, monitoring and management;</p> <p>3) As part of the current process of declaration of the SPAMI as AMCP, it is provided by the implementing texts of the law 49-2009 that a specific and permanent management unit is set up. However, it is recommended that the number of the La Galite Archipelago management officers be increased as quickly as possible;</p> <p>4) It is important that the Tunisian State continues to strengthen and stabilize its contribution in the financing and granting of funds for a better management of the SPAMI in the long term. One of the opportunities would be to make the SPAMI benefit from a regular financing from M2PA (The MedFund) to cope, even partially, with some needs for its operation.</p> <p>5) There is currently a partial feedback mechanism that has resulted in significant management actions. It is recommended to generalize this mechanism to all the components of the site. To this end, monitoring and surveillance actions should be carried out on a regular basis and not by project approach. APAL should have the means to promote an annual planning of this monitoring in order to update obsolete data and persevere in a proactive management of the site;</p> <p>6) The archaeological component should not be marginalized and deserves a better valorization by creating partnerships with the Institut National du Patrimoine;</p> <p>7) Develop an emergency plan for accidental pollution;</p> <p>8) Conserve local agronomic biodiversity by developing an arboretum to preserve local varieties in-situ or ex-situ.</p> <p>9) Continued training and monitoring activities are encouraged due to the uncertainty of current funding sources. Continue the partnership with scientific institutions and NGOs.</p>
19	Zembra and Zembretta National Park (Tunisia)	42/66	<p>- The SPAMI had a score < 1 for items: 2.3, 3.3, 3.5 and 3.6; and</p> <p>- The SPAMI hasn't achieved the minimum score required:</p> <p>=> Include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature.</p>	<p>1) At the end of the Tunisian SPAMIs evaluation, the experts noted a lack of human resources dedicated to field interventions on the SPAMIs (there is no permanent management unit for each site), plus a heavy and blocking administrative procedure to site management activities (organization of missions, procurements for equipment and expertise). It is therefore strongly suggested to simplify these procedures and strengthen recruitment within APAL. It is essential that the sites included in the SPAMI List be</p>

				<p>provided with the appropriate management means (see point "e" of the General Principles for inclusion in the SPAMI List, Annex I to the SPA/BD Protocol);</p> <p>2) It is imperative to activate the 'Zembra and Zembretta' SPAMI declaration process as AMCP (marine and coastal protected area) in order to formalize all the regulatory aspects of control, monitoring and management;</p> <p>3) As part of the current process of declaration of the SPAMI as AMCP, it is provided by the implementing texts of the law 49-2009 that a specific and permanent management unit is set up. However, it is recommended that the number of the Zembra Archipelago management officers be increased as quickly as possible;</p> <p>5) Establish a generalized feedback mechanism for all the components of the site. To this end, monitoring and surveillance actions should be carried out on a regular basis and not by project approach. APAL should have the means to promote an annual planning of this monitoring in order to update obsolete data and persevere in a proactive management of the site;</p> <p>5) It is important that the Tunisian State continues to strengthen and stabilize its contribution in the financing and granting of funds for a better management of the SPAMI in the long term. One of the opportunities would be to make the SPAMI benefit from a regular financing from M2PA (The MedFund) to cope, even partially, with some needs for its operation.</p> <p>6) In the current management plan, developed in March 2019, the terrestrial part of the Jbel Houaria has been added to the AMCP of 'Zembra - Jbel Haouiria'. As such, it is strongly recommended that the terrestrial component be considered in future assessments;</p> <p>7) Develop an emergency plan to deal with major anthropogenic risks, including risks related to the maritime traffic;</p> <p>8) It is necessary to remedy the erosion problems that affect the archaeological sites of the SPAMI.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

V. The ordinary periodic review of SPAMIs to be undertaken during the 2020-2021 biennial period

42. The 2020-2021 biennial period ordinary reviews will concern five SPAMIs in 2020 and six SPAMIs in 2021.

43. The SPAMIs to be reviewed in 2020 are:

- (1) Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve (Cyprus) ;
- (2) Marine Protected Area of Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo (Italy);
- (3) Marine Protected Area and Natural Reserve of Torre Guaceto (Italy);
- (4) Miramare Marine Protected Area (Italy); and
- (5) Plemmirio Marine Protected Area (Italy).

44. The SPAMIs to be reviewed in 2021 are:

- (1) Bouches de Bonifacio Nature Reserve (France) ;
- (2) Marine Protected Area of Capo Caccia-Isola Piana (Italy);
- (3) Punta Campanella Marine Protected Area (Italy);
- (4) Al-Hoceima National Park (Morocco);
- (5) Archipelago of Cabrera National Park (Spain); and
- (6) Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs (Spain).