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Quatorzième Réunion des Points Focaux Thématiques ASP/DB

Portorož, Slovénie, 18-21 juin 2019

Point 6 de l'ordre du jour : Conservation des sites d'intérêt écologique particulier
6.3. Liste des Aires Spécialement Protégées d'Importance Méditerranéenne (Liste ASPIM)
6.3.1. Évaluation périodique ordinaire des ASPIM

Rapport sur la Révision périodique ordinaire des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM

Pour des raisons de coût et de protection de l'environnement, le tirage du présent document a été restreint. Il est aimablement demandé aux délégations d'apporter leur copie de ce document aux réunions et de s'abstenir de demander des copies supplémentaires.

Rapport sur la Révision périodique ordinaire des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM

I. Contexte

1. La Liste des ASPIM a été établie en 2001 (Déclaration de Monaco) en vue de promouvoir la coopération en matière de gestion et de conservation des aires naturelles et de protection des espèces menacées et de leurs habitats.
2. En outre, les aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinées à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région.
3. À ce jour, 35 aires, proposées par dix Parties contractantes, figurent sur la Liste des ASPIM.

II. Procédure pour la révision périodique des ASPIM

4. Lors de leur Quinzième Réunion ordinaire (Almeria, Espagne, 15-18 janvier 2008), les Parties contractantes à la Convention de Barcelone et à ses Protocoles ont adopté la "Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des Aires Spécialement Protégées d'Importance Méditerranéenne (ASPIM)" et ont demandé au Centre d'Activités Régionales pour les Aires Spécialement Protégées (CAR/ASP) d'appliquer la Procédure adoptée (Décision IG.17/12¹).
5. L'Annexe I au Protocole relatif aux Aires Spécialement Protégées et à la Diversité Biologique en Méditerranée (Protocole ASP/DB) indique les critères obligatoires d'éligibilité pour inscription sur la Liste des ASPIM. Le but de la procédure est d'évaluer les sites ASPIM afin d'examiner s'ils satisfont les critères du Protocole ASP/DB.
6. La révision périodique ordinaire, telle que prévue par la procédure, est un examen détaillé régulier des ASPIM qui devrait avoir lieu tous les six ans, à compter de la date d'inscription du site sur la Liste des ASPIM.
7. La révision périodique est confiée à une Commission Technique Consultative (CTC) mixte nationale/indépendante constituée de :
 - Le Point Focal ASP/DB concerné et/ou de la personne chargée de la gestion de l'ASPIM ;
 - Un expert national en biologie et en écologie spécifique de l'aire ;
 - Deux experts indépendants, dotés des qualifications nécessaires, de la rigueur scientifique, d'expérience en matière de gestion des aires protégées, d'indépendance et d'impartialité. Ils ne doivent pas être des nationaux du pays où se tient la révision.
8. Au moins un membre de l'équipe d'évaluation devrait avoir une connaissance fonctionnelle de la langue du pays visité (il ne se doit pas que le personnel de l'AMP sache parler l'anglais ou le français, bien que ce soit souhaitable).
9. La révision périodique est basée sur un formulaire officiel (prière de vous référer à la section III du présent document : Format pour la révision périodique des ASPIM).

¹ Décision IG.17/12:

https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7257/08ig17_10_annex5_17_12_fre.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y

10. Le directeur de l'AMP remplit le format avant la visite sur les lieux de la part de l'équipe d'évaluation et ses réponses aux questions doivent être corroborées par le soutien de la documentation complémentaire.
11. Les membres de la CTC devraient recevoir le format de révision périodique complété et toute la documentation complémentaire (y compris la liste prescriptive de menaces) avant la visite sur les lieux.
12. L'équipe d'évaluation devrait faire une évaluation préliminaire de la conformité de l'ASPIM en se basant sur les documents, avant que la visite de terrain ait lieu.
13. Les frais engagés par les experts lors de la visite sont pris en charge par le budget ordinaire du Plan d'action pour la Méditerranée (PAM), pour s'assurer de l'objectivité totale de l'évaluation.
14. Le formulaire complété devra être approuvé par la signature de tous les membres de la CTC.
15. Les résultats de la révision seront envoyés au CAR/ASP, pour être examinés et présentés lors de la réunion biennale suivante des Points Focaux ASP/DB, en vue de leur approbation.
16. Dans le cas d'une recommandation négative, les Points Focaux ASP/DB recommanderont la réunion des Parties pour inclure l'ASPIM dans une période provisoire.
17. Une ASPIM peut rester dans la période provisoire pendant six ans au maximum. La Partie concernée doit informer de l'identification et du lancement des mesures correctives appropriées dès la réunion suivante des Points Focaux ASP/DB, et dans un délai de deux ans.
18. Dans cette période provisoire, si la Partie concernée le demande, les ASPIM constitueront une priorité pour la coopération et le parrainage provenant :
 - D'autres Parties ;
 - D'autres ASPIM ;
 - De tout outil spécifiquement établi pour le cas, telles que les commissions d'experts ou l'appui d'un fonds pour les ASPIM.
19. Avant la fin de la période de six ans, une Révision Extraordinaire sera effectuée. Deux options sont envisagées pour cette révision :
 - Suivant le même procédé que la Révision Ordinaire, ou
 - Une évaluation rapide (de 2 jours par exemple) confiée à une mission simplifiée du gestionnaire national de l'ASPIM et à un expert non-national indépendant.
20. Les résultats de cette évaluation seront transmis par le biais du CAR/ASP à la réunion suivante des Points Focaux ASP/DB.
21. Si la révision extraordinaire conclut que les mesures recommandées ont été mises en application et que les statuts légaux, de protection et écologique se sont améliorés au cours de la période des six années, l'ASPIM quittera la période de nature provisoire et entrera de nouveau dans le processus normal de révision.
22. Si la révision extraordinaire conclut que les dégâts sont irrémédiables ou que les mesures nécessaires n'ont pas été mises en application au cours de la période provisoire, les Parties peuvent

suggérer à l'État concerné d'enlever l'ASPIM de la Liste, étant donné que les motifs importants pour ce faire sont toujours présents.

23. Pour cet aspect de la procédure, il faudra choisir une des deux options suivantes :
- La Partie concernée sera invitée à compenser la perte d'une ASPIM par un autre site dans le même pays. La décision finale reviendra à la Partie concernée ; ou
 - L'ASPIM est retirée de la Liste. La décision pour le retrait sera prise par la réunion des Parties à la majorité des deux-tiers. Elle sera annoncée au moyen d'une résolution, et les raisons d'une telle décision seront transmises au gouvernement concerné et aux autorités responsables du contrôle de l'aire.

III. Format pour la révision périodique des ASPIM

24. Le format pour la révision périodique adopté avec la procédure en 2008 (Décision IG.17/12) a été utilisé pour les révisions périodiques ordinaires des ASPIM depuis la période biennale 2008-2009.

25. Entre 2009 et 2015, 39 ASPIM ont été évaluées (dont 13 ASPIM évaluées deux fois), impliquant 17 experts indépendants.

26. La recommandation la plus récurrente issue de l'évaluation de 2015 (22 ASPIM ont été évaluées en 2015) était liée à la nécessité de réviser le Format de révision périodique des ASPIM sur la base de l'expérience tirée des évaluations entreprises jusque-là.

27. La Douzième réunion des Points Focaux pour les Aires Spécialement Protégées (Athènes, Grèce, 25-29 mai 2015) a pris note de cette recommandation et, compte tenu de l'urgence de la question, a demandé au CAR/ASP d'élaborer un format révisé en vue de le soumettre à la Dix-neuvième réunion ordinaire des Parties contractantes en février 2016.

28. Le CAR/ASP a préparé un premier projet qui a fait l'objet de consultations et d'un examen par les Points Focaux ASP/DB et les organisations partenaires concernées, avant de le soumettre à la réunion des Parties contractantes.

29. Le nouveau format devrait être établi en ligne, de manière à conserver et donner accès aux principaux éléments du rapport de présentation de l'ASPIM, aux rapports des révisions et aux recommandations précédentes, ainsi qu'à toute autre documentation officielle pertinente.

30. Le format en ligne comprend des conseils sur la manière de traduire les résultats de l'évaluation en scores. Une ASPIM obtenant une note inférieure au seuil minimal (de 40 sur 60 pour les ASPIM faisant leur première révision périodique et de 46 sur 66 pour les autres²) devrait être proposée pour inclusion dans une période de nature provisoire, prévue par la procédure.

31. La Dix-neuvième réunion ordinaire des Parties contractantes (Athènes, Grèce, 9-12 février 2016) a pris note du format révisé et a demandé au CAR/ASP de préparer la version en ligne et de

² Selon le Système actuel d'évaluation des ASPIM, le score minimal requis pour que l'ASPIM reste dans le processus de révision ordinaire est de 46 sur 66. En ce qui concerne les ASPIM soumises à leur première révision périodique (six ans après leur inscription sur la Liste des ASPIM), la Section III du Système d'évaluation relative à la mise en œuvre des recommandations formulées par les évaluations précédentes (avec une note maximale de 6 points) n'est pas applicable. Pour cette raison, pour les ASPIM qui subissent leur première évaluation, le score minimum requis pour que l'ASPIM reste dans le processus de révision ordinaire est de 40 sur 60.

l'utiliser à titre d'essai pour l'évaluation des ASPIM de 2017, en même temps que l'ancienne version du format d'évaluation (Décision IG.22/14³).

32. Au cours de la période biennale 2016-2017, le CAR/ASP a mis en place le Système d'évaluation en ligne des ASPIM (http://rac-spa.org/spami_eval/fr/spami.php?) et l'a testé lors de la révision ordinaire, de 2017, de trois ASPIM nationales côtières.

33. La Vingtième réunion ordinaire des Parties contractantes (Tirana, Albanie, 17-20 décembre 2017) a demandé au CAR/ASP de continuer à appuyer l'utilisation du Système d'évaluation en ligne pour évaluer les ASPIM nationales côtières et de le tester pour les ASPIM transfrontalières et de haute mer (Décision IG.23/9⁴).

IV. La révision périodique ordinaire des ASPIM entreprise au cours de la période biennale 2018-2019

34. Par leur Décision IG.23/9, les Parties contractantes ont demandé au CAR/ASP de travailler avec les autorités compétentes en Espagne, en France, en Italie, au Liban, à Monaco, et en Tunisie, afin d'effectuer l'examen périodique ordinaire pour les dix-neuf ASPIM listées ci-dessous, conformément à la procédure établie par la Décision IG.17/12, et de porter les résultats de ce processus d'examen à l'attention des Parties contractantes à leur vingt-et-unième réunion (décembre 2019).

35. Les dix-neuf ASPIM suivantes doivent être évaluées en 2018-2019 :

- (1) Parc marin de la Côte Bleue (France) ;
- (2) Archipel des Embiez - Six Fours (France) ;
- (3) Port-Cros (France) ;
- (4) Sanctuaire Pelagos pour la conservation des mammifères marins (France, Italie et Monaco) ;
- (5) Aire Marine Protégée de Capo Carbonara (Italie) ;
- (6) Aire Marine Protégée de Penisola del Sinis – Isola di Mal di Ventre (Italie) ;
- (7) Aire Marine Protégée de Porto Cesareo (Italie) ;
- (8) Réserve Naturelle des îles des Palmiers (Liban) ;
- (9) Réserve naturelle de la Côte de Tyre (Liban) ;
- (10) Ile d'Alboran (Espagne) ;
- (11) Iles Columbretes (Espagne) ;
- (12) Mar Menor et côte méditerranéenne orientale de la région de Murcie (Espagne) ;
- (13) Iles Medes (Espagne) ;
- (14) Parc naturel de Cabo de Gata-Nijar (Espagne) ;
- (15) Parc naturel de Cap de Creus (Espagne) ;
- (16) Fond marin du Levant d'Almeria (Espagne) ;
- (17) Iles Kneiss (Tunisie) ;
- (18) Archipel de La Galite (Tunisie) ; et
- (19) Parc national de Zembra et Zembretta (Tunisie).

36. Conformément à la procédure, les autorités compétentes ont mis en place des Commissions Techniques consultatives (CTC) pour chacune des ASPIM. La composition de ces CTC pour chacune des ASPIM concernées est présentée dans le Tableau 1 ci-dessous.

³ Décision IG.22/14 : http://www.rac-spa.org/sites/default/files/doc_cop/decision_22.14_fr.pdf

⁴ Décision IG.23/9 :

https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/22565/17ig23_23_2309_fre.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y

Tableau 1 : Composition des Commissions Techniques Consultatives (CTC) impliquées dans la révision

#	ASPIM	Membres de la CTC
1	Parc marin de la Côte Bleue (France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. Jean VERMOT (Point Focal ASP/DB) - M. Frédéric BACHET (Directeur du Parc marin de la Côte Bleue) - M. Boris DANIEL (Agence Française pour la Biodiversité) - M. Marc VERLAQUE (Expert national) - M. Sami BEN HAJ et M. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Experts indépendants)
2	Archipel des Embiez - Six Fours (France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. Jean VERMOT (Point Focal ASP/DB) - M. Joseph MULÉ et Mme Paule ZUCCONI (Municipalité de Six-Fours) - Mme Sandra RUNDE-CARIOU (Agence Française pour la Biodiversité) - Mme Caroline ILIEN (Conservatoire du Littoral) - M. Marc VERLAQUE (Expert national) - M. Sami BEN HAJ et M. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Experts indépendants)
3	Port-Cros (France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. Jean VERMOT (Point Focal ASP/DB) - M. Alain BARCELO et Mme Marion PEIRACHE (Parc National de Port-Cros) - Mme Céline MAURER (Agence Française pour la Biodiversité) - Mme Isabelle TAUPIER-LETAGE (Expert national) - M. Sami BEN HAJ et M. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Experts indépendants)
4	Sanctuaire Pelagos pour la conservation des mammifères marins (France, Italie et Monaco)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. Cyril GOMEZ, Président de la Réunion des Parties à l'Accord Pelagos - M. Alain BARCELO, Président du Comité Scientifique et Technique de l'Accord Pelagos - Mme Costanza FAVILLI, Secrétaire Exécutive par intérim de l'Accord Pelagos - M. Jean VERMOT, Point Focal ASP/DB français - Mme Magali NAVINER (P/O M. Florian EXPERT, Point Focal française de l'Accord Pelagos) - Mme Hélène LABACH, Experte nationale française - M. Leonardo TUNESI, Point Focal ASP/DB français italien (P/O M. Oliviero MONTANARO, Point Focal italien de l'Accord Pelagos P/O M. Roberto GIANGRECO, Expert national italien) - M. Raphaël SIMONET, Point Focal ASP/DB monégasque (P/O M. Ludovic AQUILINA, Expert national monégasque) - Mme Sylvie TAMBUTTÉ, Point Focal monégasque de l'Accord Pelagos - M. Chedly RAIS et Mme Marina SEQUEIRA (Experts indépendants)
5	Aire Marine Protégée de Capo Carbonara (Italie)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. Leonardo TUNESI (Point Focal ASP/DB) - M. Fabrizio ATZORI (Directeur de l'AMP de Capo Carbonara) - M. Pierantoni ADDIS (Expert national) - Mme Christine PERGENT-MARTINI et M. Robert TURK (Experts indépendants)

6	Aire Marine Protégée de Penisola del Sinis – Isola di Mal di Ventre (Italie)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. Leonardo TUNESI (Point Focal ASP/DB SPA/BD) - M. Massimo MARRAS (Directeur de l'AMP de Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre) - Mme Stefania COPPA (Expert national) - Mme Christine PERGENT-MARTINI et M. Robert TURK (Experts indépendants)
7	Aire Marine Protégée de Porto Cesareo (Italie)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. Leonardo TUNESI (Point Focal ASP/DB) - M. Paolo D'AMBROSIO (Directeur de l'AMP de Porto Cesareo) - Mme Simonetta FRASCETTI (Expert national) - Mme Christine PERGENT-MARTINI et M. Robert TURK (Experts indépendants)
8	Réserve Naturelle des îles des Palmiers (Liban)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mme Lara SAMAHA (Point Focal ASP/DB) - M. Ghassan JARADI (Chef du Comité de la Réserve Naturelle des îles Palmiers) - M. Manal NADER (Expert national) - M. Ameer Abdulla et Mme Imen MELIANE (Experts indépendants)
9	Réserve naturelle de la Côte de Tyre (Liban)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mme Lara SAMAHA (Point Focal ASP/DB) - Mme Nahed MSYALEB (Directrice de la Réserve naturelle de la Côte de Tyre) - M. Ali BADREDDINE (Expert national) - M. Ameer Abdulla and Ms. Imen MELIANE (Experts indépendants)
10	Ile d'Alboran (Espagne)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. Jorge ALONSO, Point Focal ASP/DB, et Mme Helena MORENO (Ministry for Ecological Transition) - Mme Rosa MENDOZA, M. Fernando SANZ, M. Daniel ACOSTA et M. Milagros PEREZ (Junta de Andalucía) - Mme Silvia REVENGA (Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food) - Mme Tundi AGARDY et Mme Imen MELIANE (Experts indépendants)
11	Iles Columbretes (Espagne)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Jorge ALONSO, Point Focal ASP/DB, et Mme Helena MORENO (Ministry for Ecological Transition) - Mme Silvia REVENGA (Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food) - Mme Gloria ROMERO (Gouvernement Régional de Valence) - Mme Tundi AGARDY et Mme Imen MELIANE (Experts indépendants)
12	Mar Menor et côte méditerranéenne orientale de la région de Murcie (Espagne)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. Jose Luis MANOVEL, M. Victor ABADÍA et M. Jose Antonio MARTINEZ (Région de Murcie) - Mme Tundi AGARDY et Mme Imen MELIANE (Experts indépendants)
13	Iles Medes (Espagne)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mme Clara RACIONERO, M. Ramón ALTURO, Mme Victòria RIERA et M. Gerard CARRIÒN (Generalitat de Catalunya) - Mme Tundi AGARDY et Mme Imen MELIANE (Experts indépendants)
14	Parc naturel de Cabo de Gata-Nijar (Espagne)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mme Lucía TEJERO, M. Hermelindo CASTRO, M. Daniel ACOSTA et M. Milagros PEREZ (Junta de Andalucía) - Mme Silvia REVENGA (Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food) - Mme Tundi AGARDY et Mme Imen MELIANE (Experts indépendants)

15	Parc naturel de Cap de Creus (Espagne)	- Mme Clara RACIONERO, M. Ramón ALTURO, Mme Victòria RIERA et M. Gerard CARRIÓ (Generalitat de Catalunya) - Mme Tundi AGARDY et Mme Imen MELIANE (Experts indépendants)
16	Fond marin du Levant d'Almeria (Espagne)	- M. Jorge ALONSO, Point Focal ASP/DB, et Mme Helena MORENO (Ministry for Ecological Transition) - Mme Tundi AGARDY et Mme Imen MELIANE (Experts indépendants)
17	Iles Kneiss (Tunisie)	- M. Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK (Point Focal ASP/DB) - Mme Samia BOUFARES et M. Ahmed BENHMIDA (Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral, Manager) - M. Khaled CHAKER (Expert national) - M. Hocein BAZAIRI et M. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Experts indépendants)
18	Archipel de La Galite (Tunisie)	- M. Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK (Point Focal ASP/DB) - Mme Samia BOUFARES et M. Ahmed BENHMIDA (Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral, Manager) - M. Sami BEN HAJ (Expert national) - M. Hocein BAZAIRI et M. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Experts indépendants)
19	Parc national de Zembra et Zembretta (Tunisie)	- M. Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK (Point Focal ASP/DB) - Mme Samia BOUFARES et M. Ahmed BENHMIDA (Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral, Manager) - M. Sami BEN HAJ (Expert national) - M. Hocein BAZAIRI et M. Carlo FRANZOSINI (Experts indépendants)

36. Selon la procédure, le CAR/ASP a affecté des ressources du budget ordinaire du PAM pour la mobilisation des experts indépendants et pour couvrir leurs dépenses lors des visites de sites.

37. Les formats de révision périodique initialement remplis par chaque responsable d'ASPIM (à l'aide du Système d'évaluation en ligne des ASPIM) ont été finalisés lors des visites sur les lieux et approuvés par la signature de tous les membres de la CTC correspondante, puis transmis au CAR/ASP par le Point Focal ASP/DB concerné.

38. Les rapports de révision périodique complets (dans leur langue originale : anglais ou français) sont disponibles sur le Système en ligne d'évaluation des ASPIM : http://rac-spa.org/spami_eval/fr/spami.php?.

39. Les formats PDF signés tels que soumis par les Points Focaux ASP/DB concernés (dans leur langue d'origine : anglais ou français) sont joints à l'Annexe I du présent document.

40. Les notes finales, l'évaluation des notes et les conclusions des CTC, ainsi que les recommandations pour les futures évaluations sont résumées dans le Tableau 2 ci-dessous.

Tableau 2 : Notes finales et conclusions par les CTC des évaluations actuelles et recommandations pour les évaluations futures

Les ASPIM marquées d'un astérisque (*) font l'objet de leur première évaluation périodique. Pour ces ASPIM, la note minimale requise pour être maintenu dans le processus de révision ordinaire est de 40 sur 60. Toutefois, pour les ASPIM qui ont déjà fait l'objet de révisions ordinaires, la note minimale requise être maintenu dans le processus de révision ordinaire est de 46 sur 66.

#	ASPIM	Note totale	Évaluation de la note et conclusions par les CTC	Recommandations pour l'évaluation future
1	Parc marin de la Côte Bleue (France)*	50/60	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise : => Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	1) Continuer à travailler sur la diversification des moyens pour essayer d'augmenter les ressources humaines de façon à continuer de porter un haut niveau d'ambition pour le territoire de l'ASPIM. 2) Explorer les possibilités d'évolution des pouvoirs de police pour que les agents du parc puissent être habilités à constater les infractions en matière de pêche professionnelle et de loisir. 3) Intégrer au plan de gestion de l'ASPIM les éléments du DOCOB (Document d'objectifs Natura 2000).
2	Archipel des Embiez - Six Fours (France)*	46/60	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise : => Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	1) Que la carte remise aux usagers ne se limite pas à représenter le domaine public maritime (DPM) géré par la ville pour le compte du Conservatoire du littoral, ne plus dissocier les deux sites pour avoir une notion d'aire marine protégée au sens large, c'est-à-dire le site Natura 2000, de façon à ce que les usagers et les stakeholders comprennent vite qu'il s'agit d'un espace protégé unique. 2) Établir un plan de gestion unique fusionnant les deux documents de base : celui du Conservatoire du littoral et le DOCOB du site Natura 2000. 3) Mettre en place une zone de non prélèvement. 4) Développer le volet « poissons » et ressources halieutiques dans la composante amélioration des connaissances et dans la mise en place de mesures restrictives et de manière générale adopter une démarche d'approche écosystémique.
3	Port-Cros (France)	58/66	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise : => Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	1) Continuer à s'impliquer dans les réseaux méditerranéens d'aires marines protégées pour favoriser les échanges avec d'autres aires protégées marines et côtières, notamment les ASPIM, et partager le savoir-faire du Parc National de Port-Cros (PNPC) en matière de gestion et de suivi scientifique. 2) Étendre l'ASPIM au périmètre actuel du parc national (suite à la redéfinition de périmètre de 2012).

4	Sanctuaire Pelagos pour la conservation des mammifères marins (France, Italie et Monaco)	51/61**	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise : => Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	La CTC recommande d'améliorer d'une façon appropriée les ressources nécessaires à la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion. Dans ce cadre, les activités de surveillance devraient être renforcées et orientées de manière à fournir des données utiles permettant d'identifier et, le cas échéant, d'adapter les mesures de gestion dans les années à venir. À cette fin, une intégration plus poussée des programmes de surveillance internationaux et nationaux est recommandée.
5	Aire Marine Protégée de Capo Carbonara (Italie)*	50/60	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise : => Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	1) Il convient d'augmenter les effectifs du personnel permanent, en particulier les collaborateurs scientifiques et techniques, afin de garantir la durabilité à long terme de la gestion de l'ASPIM. 2) Afin d'assurer une surveillance cohérente, rapide et efficace, le personnel de terrain de l'ASPIM devrait avoir le pouvoir d'imposer des sanctions.
6	Aire Marine Protégée de Penisola del Sinis – Isola di Mal di Ventre (Italie)*	54/60	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise : => Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	1) Il convient d'augmenter les effectifs du personnel permanent, en particulier les collaborateurs scientifiques et techniques, afin de garantir la durabilité à long terme de la gestion de l'ASPIM. 2) Un système de surveillance plus efficace devrait être mis en place pour empêcher l'utilisation actuelle de techniques de pêche illégales (chalutage de fond) et pour assurer la mise en œuvre de mesures de conservation dans les zones A et B. 3) Pour assurer une promotion cohérente et efficace de la conservation de la nature et le rôle de l'AMP dans celle-ci, davantage d'efforts devraient être consacrés aux outils de communication, y compris des panneaux informatifs sur place.
7	Aire Marine Protégée de Porto Cesareo (Italie)*	44/60	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise : => Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	1) Du personnel permanent, à la fois administratif et scientifique et technique, devrait être assuré afin de garantir la durabilité à long terme de la gestion de l'ASPIM. 2) Afin d'assurer une surveillance cohérente, rapide et efficace, du personnel de terrain devrait être assuré et habilité à imposer des sanctions.
8	Réserve Naturelle des îles des Palmiers (Liban)*	33/60	- L'ASPIM a obtenu une note < 1 pour les éléments : 2.3, 3.3, 3.5 et 3.6; et - L'ASPIM n'a pas obtenu la note minimale requise : => Inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire.	1) Revoir la composition du comité consultatif de l'aire protégée (APAC) pour s'assurer que les compétences pertinentes sont représentées et qu'une continuité cohérente des membres est maintenue (la composition actuelle ne comprend pas suffisamment de scientifiques). 2) Explorer différentes approches du financement durable, y compris l'écotourisme en tant qu'option viable, et élaborer un modèle économique pragmatique et un plan de financement durable.

** 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>3) Mettre en place un système de droits d'entrée pour la Réserve naturelle des îles des Palmiers (PINR) afin de contrôler l'accès de touristes, notamment en marquant les limites de l'aire protégée en mer.</p> <p>4) Recrutement urgent d'un directeur et éventuellement remplacement du garde actuel.</p> <p>5) Mettre à jour le plan de gestion de la PINR, notamment en élaborant un plan de gestion pour la partie marine.</p> <p>6) Développer un programme de communication et de sensibilisation impliquant les communautés et les parties prenantes locales.</p> <p>7) Assurer de l'infrastructure pour la PINR, notamment des bureaux, un bateau fonctionnel et améliorer l'infrastructure d'appoint sur l'île.</p> <p>8) L'APAC de la PINR devrait soumettre des rapports financiers et comptables en temps voulu au Ministère de l'environnement (MoE) afin d'engager le décaissement de la contribution financière.</p> <p>9) Revoir et rationaliser la procédure de décaissement de la contribution financière du MoE au profit de la PINR au sein du Ministère des Finances.</p> <p>10) Développer un programme de gestion des déchets pour les déchets découlant de l'activité touristique dans le PINR pendant la saison estivale.</p>
9	Réserve naturelle de la Côte de Tyre (Liban)*	38/60	<p>L'ASPIM n'a pas obtenu la note minimale requise : => Inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire.</p>	<p>1) Il est urgent de réviser et de mettre à jour le Plan de gestion (2004) de la Réserve naturelle de la Côte de Tyre (TCNR) pour :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identifier et hiérarchiser les objectifs spécifiques en mettant en évidence les valeurs de conservation clés (au-delà des tortues marines) de la TCNR, b) Élaborer un plan de zonage marin, y compris de possibles zones à usages multiples, des zones de non-prélèvement, des zones scientifiques, etc., c) Développer un plan de financement pragmatique pour la TCNR, d) Développer un plan de gestion du tourisme. <p>2) Explorer les mécanismes pour évaluer et améliorer la performance du personnel actuel.</p> <p>3) Recruter des profils clés, notamment en planification de la conservation, sciences marines, comptabilité, et communication et sensibilisation.</p> <p>4) Élaborer un plan de surveillance complet comprenant des indicateurs et des seuils relatifs à la gestion et à la biodiversité.</p> <p>5) Définir les sanctions appropriées contre les infractions et autoriser le personnel à les appliquer correctement.</p>

				<p>6) Définir clairement les limites des zones terrestres et marines et installer des panneaux de signalisation adéquats pour le public.</p> <p>7) Obtenir la contribution financière du Ministère de l'Environnement (MoE) en présentant les rapports appropriés dans les délais.</p> <p>8) Arrêter l'agrandissement du parking qui réduit la plage.</p>
10	Ile d'Alboran (Espagne)	52/66	<p>L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise :</p> <p>=> Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.</p>	<p>1) Compte tenu du chevauchement des schémas de protection dans la zone avec le futur plan de gestion, il devrait y avoir davantage de synergies entre les différentes autorités responsables de la gestion de la zone.</p> <p>2) Il faudrait tenter d'élaborer une proposition de financement et d'améliorer la coopération pour la surveillance de la diversité biologique marine et côtière.</p>
11	Iles Columbretes (Espagne)	56/66	<p>L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise :</p> <p>=> Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.</p>	<p>1) Continuer à trouver des moyens de lier les données de surveillance à la gestion.</p> <p>2) Continuer à explorer des modes de financement durable pour les installations et les infrastructures.</p> <p>3) Continuer à surveiller le changement climatique et à l'exporter comme modèle vers d'autres ASPIM.</p>
12	Mar Menor et côte méditerranéenne orientale de la région de Murcie (Espagne)	53/66	<p>L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise :</p> <p>=> Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.</p>	<p>Cette ASPIM a atteint un bon niveau de gestion et de coordination entre les différentes agences ayant différents mandats pour les aires protégées au sein de l'ASPIM. Ceci est très louable et devrait continuer.</p> <p>1) Élaborer une carte montrant les différentes désignations d'aires protégées existant au sein de l'ASPIM et l'étendue réelle des plans de gestion ou des réglementations en vigueur.</p> <p>2) Les niveaux actuels de plongée sous-marine sont en équilibre avec le fonctionnement du système. Il est important que tout changement des quotas actuels maintienne cet équilibre. Les décisions devraient continuer à être prises sur la base des données de surveillance, en plus d'un dialogue ouvert avec les centres de plongée sous-marine et les pêcheurs.</p> <p>3) Il est très important de maintenir et d'accroître le contrôle et la surveillance dans l'ASPIM.</p> <p>4) Faire le bilan des données collectées sur les divers aspects du changement climatique et étendre le programme de surveillance à d'autres zones de l'ASPIM (au-delà de Mar Menor et Cabo de Palos) afin de mieux anticiper les changements potentiels dans l'environnement et les actions de gestion à l'avenir.</p>

13	Iles Medes (Espagne)	49/66	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise : => Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Poursuivre les discussions sur les moyens d'obtenir un financement plus important et durable, en particulier pour renforcer les capacités techniques marines. Cela inclurait une collaboration entre les institutions scientifiques / universitaires et le gouvernement, ainsi que de possibles partenariats public/privé. Le financement est nécessaire pour le personnel et les infrastructures (logement), d'autant plus que les exigences en matière de gestion marine et de gestion intégrée des zones côtières augmentent. 2) Finaliser le plan et les règlements pour le parc naturel régional. 3) Proposer l'élargissement de l'ASPIM afin d'inclure au minimum les nouvelles limites de l'aire marine du parc régional. 4) Poursuivre le plan de surveillance et l'approche de gestion adaptative actuellement adoptée, en accordant davantage d'attention à la possibilité de modifier la gestion en réponse au changement climatique. 5) Continuer à promouvoir le suivi et la gestion de l'île Medes (ainsi que le lien direct entre les deux) en tant que modèle pour les autres ASPIM en Espagne et dans l'ensemble de la Méditerranée.
14	Parc naturel de Cabo de Gata-Níjar (Espagne)	50/66	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise : => Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Des mécanismes de financement durables permettant de collecter et de gérer les recettes des frais d'usage par l'ASPIM devraient être explorés en collaboration avec les gouvernements régional et national. 2) L'ASPIM devrait poursuivre et intensifier son travail sur les changements climatiques, en particulier en surveillant certaines variables clés. 3) Respecter les normes de gestion qui ont servi à faire de cette ASPIM un modèle et continuer à partager les leçons apprises.
15	Parc naturel de Cap de Creus (Espagne)	48/66	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise : => Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Finaliser le processus de consultation et adoption du plan de gestion. 2) Plaider pour une augmentation des ressources humaines et financières pour la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion, y compris l'exploration de nouveaux mécanismes de financement par le biais de frais d'usage. 3) Améliorer le programme de surveillance pour inclure des indicateurs liés aux utilisations et aux impacts humains. 4) Améliorer la signalisation et la délimitation de la partie marine de l'ASPIM.
16	Fond marin du Levant d'Almeria (Espagne)	56/66	L'ASPIM a obtenu une note supérieure à la note minimale requise :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Améliorer la collaboration avec l'ASPIM de Cabo de Gata-Níjar compte tenu de la continuité de certains écosystèmes. 2) Finaliser le protocole d'accord entre la Junta de Andalucía et le Ministère afin de garantir davantage de ressources humaines sur le site pour la gestion de l'ASPIM.

			=> Maintenir l'ASPIM dans le processus de révision ordinaire.	
17	Iles Kneiss (Tunisie)	43/66	<p>- L'ASPIM a obtenu une note < 1 pour l'élément 3.6; et</p> <p>- L'ASPIM n'a pas obtenu la note minimale requise :</p> <p>=> Inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire.</p>	<p>1) A l'issue de l'évaluation des ASPIM tunisiennes, les experts ont constaté un manque de moyens humains dédiés aux interventions de terrain sur les ASPIM (il n'y pas d'unité de gestion permanente pour chaque site), auquel s'ajoute une procédure administrative lourde et bloquante en rapport avec les activités de gestion du site (organisation de missions, acquisition de matériel et d'expertise). Il est donc vivement suggéré d'alléger ces procédures et de renforcer les recrutements au sein de l'APAL. Il est indispensable que soient assurés aux sites inclus dans la liste des ASPIM les moyens de gestion adéquats (cf. point « e » des principes généraux pour l'inscription des ASPIM, du protocole ASP/DB).</p> <p>2) Il est impérativement recommandé d'activer le processus de déclaration de l'ASPIM 'Iles Kneiss' en tant qu'AMCP pour formaliser tous les aspects réglementaires de contrôle, de surveillance et de gestion.</p> <p>3) Dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l'ASPIM en tant qu'AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d'application de la loi 49-2009 qu'une unité de gestion spécifique et permanente soit mise en place. Il est toutefois recommandé de renforcer le plus rapidement possible les effectifs d'agents en charge de la gestion des Iles de Kneiss ;</p> <p>4) Il est important que l'État Tunisien continue à renforcer et stabiliser sa contribution dans les financements et octroi de fonds pour une meilleure gestion de l'ASPIM sur le long terme. Une des opportunités serait de faire bénéficier l'ASPIM d'un financement régulier M2PA (Le MedFund) pour faire face, ne serait-ce que partiellement, à quelques besoins en son fonctionnement.</p> <p>5) Établir un mécanisme de feedback généralisé à toutes les composantes du site. A cet effet, les actions de suivi et de surveillance doivent se faire de manière régulière et non par approche projet. L'APAL doit avoir les moyens pour promouvoir une planification annuelle de ces suivis afin d'actualiser les données obsolètes et de persévérer dans une gestion proactive du site.</p> <p>6) Mieux aménager la pêche à pied de la palourde :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limiter cette activité dans les zones des herbiers de Zostères ; - utiliser à la place du faucillon l'outil proposé actuellement par la FAO (petit râteau en plastique). <p>7) Contrôler davantage l'utilisation des anti-chaluts benthiques (appelés localement "Kiss").</p>

				<p>8) En parallèle avec l'encouragement de la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) pour la pêche du crabe bleu, sélectionner en collaboration avec l'APAL des engins de pêche à plus faible impact autres que le mini-chalut.</p> <p>9) Élaborer un plan d'urgence aux pollutions accidentelles.</p> <p>10) On préconise la poursuite des activités de formation et suivis en raison de l'incertitude des sources de financement actuels. Poursuivre le partenariat avec les institutions scientifiques et ONGs.</p>
18	Archipel de La Galite (Tunisie)	41/66	<p>L'ASPIM n'a pas obtenu le la note minimale requise : => Inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire.</p>	<p>1) A l'issue de l'évaluation des ASPIM tunisiennes, les experts ont constaté un manque de moyens humains dédiés aux interventions de terrain sur les ASPIM (il n'y pas d'unité de gestion permanente pour chaque site), auquel s'ajoute une procédure administrative lourde et bloquante en rapport avec les activités de gestion du site (organisation de missions, acquisition de matériel et d'expertise). Il est donc vivement suggéré d'alléger ces procédures et de renforcer les recrutements au sein de l'APAL. Il est indispensable que soient assurés aux sites inclus dans la liste des ASPIM les moyens de gestion adéquats (cf. point « e » des principes généraux pour l'inscription des ASPIM, du protocole ASP/DB).</p> <p>2) Il est impérativement recommandé d'activer le processus de déclaration de l'APIM 'Archipel de la Galite' en tant qu'AMCP pour formaliser tous les aspects règlementaires de contrôle, de surveillance et gestion.</p> <p>3) Dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l'ASPIM en tant qu'AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d'application de la loi 49-2009 qu'une unité de gestion spécifique et permanente soit mise en place. Il est toutefois recommandé de renforcer le plus rapidement possible les effectifs d'agents en charge de la gestion de l'Archipel de la Galite.</p> <p>4) Il est important que l'État Tunisien continue à renforcer et stabiliser sa contribution dans les financements et octroi de fonds pour une meilleure gestion de l'ASPIM sur le long terme. Une des opportunités serait de faire bénéficier l'ASPIM d'un financement régulier M2PA (Le MedFund) pour faire face, ne serait-ce que partiellement, à quelques besoins en son fonctionnement.</p> <p>5) Il existe actuellement un feedback partiel qui s'est traduit par des actions de gestion conséquentes. Il est recommandé de généraliser ce mécanisme à toutes les composantes du site. A cet effet, les actions de suivi et de surveillance doivent se faire de manière régulière et non par approche projet. L'APAL doit avoir les moyens pour une planification annuelle de ces suivis afin d'actualiser les données obsolètes et de persévérer dans une gestion proactive du site.</p>

				<p>6) La composante archéologique ne devra pas être marginalisée et mérite une meilleure valorisation en créant des partenariats avec l’Institut National du Patrimoine.</p> <p>7) Élaborer un plan d’urgence aux pollutions accidentelles.</p> <p>8) Faire un travail de conservation sur la biodiversité agronomique locale en aménageant un arboretum pour préserver in-situ ou ex-situ les variétés locales.</p> <p>9) On préconise la poursuite des activités de formation et suivis en raison de l’incertitude des sources de Financement actuels. Poursuivre le partenariat avec les institutions scientifiques et ONGs.</p>
19	Parc national de Zembra et Zembretta (Tunisie)	42/66	<p>- L’ASPIM a obtenu une note < 1 pour les éléments : 2.3, 3.3, 3.5 et 3.6; et</p> <p>- L’ASPIM n’a pas obtenu la note minimale requise :</p> <p>=> Inclure l’ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire.</p>	<p>1) A l’issue de l’évaluation des ASPIM tunisiennes, les experts ont constaté un manque de moyens humains dédiés aux interventions de terrain sur les ASPIM (il n’y pas d’unité de gestion permanente pour chaque site), auquel s’ajoute une procédure administrative lourde et bloquante en rapport avec les activités de gestion du site (organisation de missions, acquisition de matériel et d’expertise). Il est donc vivement suggéré d’alléger ces procédures et de renforcer les recrutements au sein de l’APAL. Il est indispensable que soient assurés aux sites inclus dans la liste des ASPIM les moyens de gestion adéquats (cf. point « e » des principes généraux pour l’inscription des ASPIM, du protocole ASP/DB).</p> <p>2) Il est impérativement recommandé d’activer le processus de déclaration de l’ASPIM ‘Zembra et Zembretta’ en tant qu’AMCP pour formaliser tous les aspects règlementaires de contrôle, de surveillance et gestion.</p> <p>3) Dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l’ASPIM en tant qu’AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d’application de la loi 49-2009 qu’une unité de gestion spécifique et permanente soit mise en place. Il est toutefois recommandé de renforcer le plus rapidement possible les effectifs d’agents en charge de la gestion de l’Archipel de Zembra.</p> <p>4) Établir un mécanisme de feedback généralisé à toutes les composantes du site. A cet effet, les actions de suivi et de surveillance doivent se faire de manière régulière et non par approche projet. L’APAL doit avoir les moyens pour promouvoir une planification annuelle de ces suivis afin d’actualiser les données obsolètes et de persévérer dans une gestion proactive du site.</p> <p>5) Il est important que l’État Tunisien continue à renforcer et stabiliser sa contribution dans les financements et octroi de fonds pour une meilleure gestion de l’ASPIM sur le long terme. Une des opportunités serait de faire bénéficier l’ASPIM d’un financement régulier M2PA (Le MedFund) pour faire face, ne serait-ce que partiellement, à quelques besoins en son fonctionnement.</p>

				<p>6) Dans le plan de gestion actuel, élaboré en mars 2019, la partie terrestre de Jbel Houaria a été ajouté à l'AMCP de 'Zembra – Jbel Haouiria'. De ce fait, il est vivement recommandé de tenir compte de la composante terrestre dans les prochaines évaluations.</p> <p>7) Élaborer un plan d'urgence pour faire face aux risques anthropiques majeurs y compris les risques liés au trafic maritime.</p> <p>8) Il est nécessaire de remédier aux problèmes d'érosion qui affecte les sites archéologiques de l'ASPIM.</p>
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V. La révision périodique ordinaire des ASPIM à entreprendre au cours de la période biennale 2020-2021

41. Les révisions périodiques ordinaires pour la période biennale 2020-2021 porteront sur cinq ASPIM en 2020 et six ASPIM en 2021.

42. Les ASPIM à réviser en 2020 sont :

- (1) Réserve de Tortues marines de Lara-Toxefra (Chypre) ;
- (2) Aire Marine Protégée de Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo (Italie) ;
- (3) Aire Marine Protégée et Réserve Naturelle de Torre Guaceto (Italie) ;
- (4) Aire Marine Protégée de Miramare (Italie) ; et
- (5) Aire Marine Protégée de Plemmirio (Italie).

43. Les ASPIM à réviser en 2021 sont :

- (1) Réserve naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio (France) ;
- (2) Aire Marine Protégée de Capo Caccia-Isola Piana (Italie) ;
- (3) Aire Marine Protégée de Punta Campanella (Italie) ;
- (4) Parc National d'Al-Hoceima (Maroc) ;
- (5) Parc National de l'Archipel de Cabrera (Espagne) ; et
- (6) Falaises de Maro-Cerro Gordo (Espagne).

ANNEXE I :

**Formulaires de révision ordinaire des ASPIM complétés et signés par les Commissions
Techniques Consultatives correspondantes**

**(1) Formulaire de révision ordinaire du « Parc marin de la Côte Bleue »
(France)**

Format révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

www.rac-spa.org/spami_eval/fr

La Liste des ASPIM a été établie en 2001 (Déclaration de Monaco) en vue de promouvoir la coopération en matière de gestion et de conservation des aires naturelles et de protection des espèces menacées et de leurs habitats. En outre, les aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinées à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région.

Lors de leur 15^{ème} CdP (Almeria, Espagne, janvier 2008), les Parties Contractantes ont adopté la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM et demandé au CAR/ASP d'appliquer la Procédure adoptée

La Procédure adoptée a donc pour but d'évaluer les sites ASPIM afin d'examiner s'ils satisfont les critères énoncés par le Protocole ASP/DB. Une révision ordinaire des ASPIM devrait donc avoir lieu tous les 6 ans, à partir de la date d'inscription du site sur la liste des ASPIM.

Format Révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

Nom de l'ASPIM : Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue

SECTION I : CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
<p>1.1. L'ASPIM remplit toujours au moins un des critères relatifs à la valeur régionale méditerranéenne tels que présentés dans l'Annexe I au Protocole ASP/DB.</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> : 0= Non, Oui = 1</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue remplit les critères relatifs à la valeur régionale méditerranéenne, avec :</p> <p>a) Unicité et b) Représentativité naturelle : la Côte Bleue constitue une entité littorale et paysagère bien délimitée par le golfe de Fos à l'Ouest, la rade de Marseille à l'Est, et l'étang de Berre au Nord. Elle constitue, de plus, la dernière côte rocheuse à l'Ouest du littoral provençal avant le faciès bas et sableux du littoral du golfe du Lion. En ce qui concerne le milieu marin, la Côte Bleue présente le plus vaste herbier de Posidonie du département des Bouches-du-Rhône (1.049 ha), et le dernier herbier représentatif avant celui de la Côte Vermeille (juste avant la frontière espagnole). L'habitat récif coralligène est également le plus grand du département (222 ha). Les grottes sous-marines sont aussi les dernières avant l'Espagne. Ces habitats constituent des carrefours biogéographiques et hébergent des espèces rares et plus de 60 espèces animales sont protégées par des accords internationaux, dont 14 protégées au niveau national. La Côte Bleue présente un environnement océanographique complexe (zone de plusieurs upwellings, apports du flux rhodanien, production primaire élevée et richesse particulière des ressources halieutiques).</p> <p>c) Diversité : la Côte Bleue montre une biodiversité marine très riche, avec 33 espèces à statut (8 végétaux et 25 animaux) inscrites à l'annexe II du Protocole ASPIM, comme espèces en danger ou menacées. Concernant les espèces de l'annexe III (espèces dont l'exploitation est réglementée), 17 autres espèces sont présentes dans l'ASPIM. De nombreux inventaires naturalistes sont menés par le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue et les scientifiques (<i>eg.</i> 245 espèces de poissons, 313 macrophytes, 271 éponges, 227 bryozoaires, <i>etc.</i>).</p> <p>d) Caractère naturel : la Côte Bleue offre un caractère naturel préservé, avec une maîtrise de l'urbanisation grâce aux domaines du Conservatoire du Littoral. Avec une surface de 3391 ha, ils constituent la plus vaste acquisition de France continentale, après la Camargue. En 2013, le site du massif de la Nerthe a été classé au titre de la loi de 1930 pour son caractère et ses qualités paysagères sur 4965 ha, dont 510 ha en mer sur le DPM. Le territoire regroupe 5 communes, et 28.000 habitants sur 42 km de littoral.</p> <p>e) Présence d'habitats d'importance pour les espèces en danger, menacées ou endémiques : parmi les habitats d'intérêts méditerranéens, on note sur ce territoire la présence de 26 biocénoses, faciès ou associations adoptés dans le cadre du P.A.M.M. Dans l'ASPIM, l'habitat prioritaire herbier de Posidonie est le plus vaste du département des Bouches-du-Rhône, avec 1049 ha, tout comme l'habitat récif coralligène (222 ha). Ces habitats hébergent des espèces bénéficiant d'un statut de protection national (comme la grande nacre, la datte de mer, l'oursin diadème, la grande cigale) ou d'espèces menacées et réglementées comme les mérous et le corb, dont la population la plus importante du département est installée dans la réserve de Carry.</p>	

f) Représentativité culturelle : la pêche artisanale traditionnelle revêt un caractère culturel et patrimonial fort dans l'ASPIM. Depuis l'origine, la gestion du Parc Marin est réalisée en co-construction avec les pêcheurs professionnels qui sont membres du Parc Marin, dans le cadre d'un partenariat étroit. L'éducation à l'environnement est une priorité importante de l'ASPIM, avec plus de 27.000 scolaires sensibilisés depuis 1984 par le dispositif des classes de mer. Le Parc organise des visites guidées de la zone marine protégée de Carry pour les vacanciers l'été et accueille également le grand public dans ses locaux (ateliers ludiques, conférences, expositions).

	Note
<p>1.2. Niveau des changements indésirables survenus pendant la période d'évaluation pour les habitats et les espèces considérées comme caractéristiques naturelles dans le rapport de présentation de l'ASPIM soumis lors de l'inscription de l'aire sur la Liste des ASPIM.</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> : 0 = Changements importants 1 = Changements modérés 2 = Changements légers 3 = Pas de changements indésirables</p>	2

Justification de la note :

Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue subit les changements globaux, et notamment l'évolution climatique. L'érosion côtière liée à des phénomènes météorologiques forts (tempêtes, pluies abondantes, épisodes « cévenols »...) semble s'accroître.

Nous notons dans les enregistrements continus de la température de l'eau dans les 2 zones marines protégées (à 11, 17, et 23 mètres de profondeur) des évolutions perceptibles sans qu'il nous soit possible de les interpréter sur un plan plus général.

Des espèces introduites, notamment 2 espèces invasives de poissons herbivores, *Siganus* spp., et le poisson trompette nous ont été signalées par les pêcheurs professionnels ces dernières années.

Des bateaux de plaisance de plus grande dimension fréquentent et mouillent dans les eaux de la Côte Bleue, qui reste cependant relativement à l'écart des destinations des navires de grande plaisance.

La Côte Bleue est touchée par le phénomène général de mortalité des grandes nacres *Pinna nobilis* par un parasite spécifique qui affecte le bassin Nord-Occidental de la Méditerranée depuis 2017 (estimation d'une mortalité supérieure à 60 % dans la zone marine protégée de Carry-le-Rouet en septembre 2018).

Cependant, en parallèle, des mesures prises par l'ASPIM sont de nature à atténuer les pressions subies par les habitats et les espèces, on peut citer :

Une meilleure préservation de l'habitat herbier de Posidonie (le plus vaste du département des Bouches-du-Rhône, avec 1049 ha) par :

- Le contrôle des mouillages des plaisanciers, avec la création de ZIM (zones d'interdiction au mouillage) et de ZIEM (zones d'interdiction aux engins à moteur) dans les fonds de calanques les plus fréquentées,
- l'installation depuis 2015 de 143 bouées écologiques pour le balisage estival de la bande des 300 m, évitant la dégradation de 600 à 1000 m² d'herbier chaque année,
- la mise en place d'une mesure spécifique et préventive vis-à-vis de la grande plaisance : depuis le 1^{er} juillet 2016, un arrêté du Préfet Maritime de la Méditerranée pris sur proposition du PMCB réglemente le mouillage des navires supérieurs à 20 m hors tout, qui est maintenant interdit sur l'ensemble des herbiers de Posidonies jusqu'à -30m de profondeur. Seules 3 zones sont autorisées, sur les fonds sableux, devant la Côte Bleue pour les navires compris entre 20 et 40 mètres hors tout.

Un programme d'étude du Grand Dauphin a été engagé en 2016 en partenariat avec le GECEM (Groupe d'Etude des Cétacés de Méditerranée) et le Parc National des Calanques visant à mieux connaître la population fréquentant le littoral des Bouches du Rhône, avec un volet sensibilisation des usagers.

Le PMCB, qui accueille dans ses locaux le siège du GEM (Groupe d'Etude du Mérou), est partie-prenante des études et procédures qui conduisent au renouvellement des moratoires relatifs aux

restrictions de pêche sur les différentes espèces de mérours, et à l'extension depuis 2014 de ces mesures en faveur du corb *Sciaena umbra*.

	Note
<p>1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> : 0 = Non 1 = Seulement quelques uns 2 = Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux 3 = Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Après avoir élaboré, en 2012, le Document d'Objectifs du site Natura 2000 « Côte Bleue Marine » FR9301999 qui inclut la presque totalité du Parc Marin (DOCOB totalement compatible et complémentaire au plan de gestion du PMCB), le PMCB a renforcé ses moyens d'action en se voyant confier en 2014 son animation. Ce rôle d'animateur Natura 2000 permet un véritable dialogue et un ajustement des mesures de gestion avec les services de l'Etat, qui de plus consultent le PMCB dans le cadre des évaluations d'incidences Natura 2000 de tous les plans, projets et manifestations nautiques qui concernent le territoire de la Côte Bleue.</p> <p>En termes de gouvernance, le PMCB, suite à une mobilisation des collectivités membres du syndicat et de nombreux partenaires, a pu conserver en 2016 son statut et son autonomie, ainsi que sa gouvernance locale.</p> <p>En effet, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des lois MAPTAM (modernisation de l'action publique territoriale et d'affirmation des métropoles de 2014) et NOTRE (Nouvelle Organisation Territoriale de la République de 2015) entraînant la création de la métropole Aix-Marseille-Provence, il avait été envisagé de rattacher le syndicat mixte à ladite métropole. L'ensemble des acteurs locaux a fait valoir la spécificité du travail du Parc, et ce projet a été abandonné.</p> <p>A cette occasion les objectifs statutaires ont été réécrits et ont permis de clarifier et de renforcer les objectifs originels. Cette modification statutaire a été entérinée en 2018 par arrêté préfectoral. Ils sont détaillés ci-après :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• La connaissance, l'étude et le suivi du milieu marin et littoral de la Côte Bleue,• La protection des habitats marins et des espèces qui les peuplent,• La collaboration avec les collectivités et l'Etat, notamment en vue de la contribution à l'objectif du bon état écologique du milieu marin,• La contribution à une meilleure gestion des ressources halieutiques,• L'expérimentation en matière de gestion du milieu marin et le partage des résultats notamment dans les réseaux d'Aires Marines Protégées,• La participation à des programmes de recherche scientifique,• La réalisation de programmes pédagogiques auprès des scolaires en liaison avec l'Education Nationale,• L'information et la sensibilisation du public à l'environnement marin.	

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

	Note
<p>2.1. Le statut juridique de l'ASPIM (en référence à son statut juridique à la date du rapport d'évaluation précédent).</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Changement négatif important dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 1 = Changement négatif léger dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a maintenu ou amélioré son statut juridique</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Le PMCB a renforcé les dispositifs juridiques qu'il met en œuvre pour atteindre ses objectifs statutaires, avec plusieurs nouveaux textes, notamment :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Décret ministériel du 20 juin 2013 portant classement du site du massif de la Nerthe, soit 4455 ha terrestre et 510 ha marin (site et monument naturel classés au titre de la loi du 2 mai 1930) ; - Arrêté inter-préfectoral du 31 mars 2014 approuvant le DOCOB Documents d'Objectifs du site Natura 2000 Côte Bleue Marine ; - Arrêté ministériel du 1^{er} juillet 2014 et arrêté préfectoral du 16 décembre 2014 portant renouvellement des 2 réserves marines protégées de Carry et Couronne pour une durée non limitée ; - Arrêté ministériel de ZSC (Zone Spéciale de Conservation) du 24 novembre 2015 (N 2000) ; - Arrêté préfectoral du 1^{er} juillet 2016 réglementant les navires supérieurs à 20 mètres hors tout et interdisant leur mouillage entre le rivage et -30 m de profondeur ; - Précision des objectifs statutaires en 2018 (cf. 1.3 ci-dessus) <p>En outre, le maintien du syndicat mixte en 2016 a permis de conserver le dispositif actuel.</p> <p>Enfin, et sans que cela ait une portée juridique aujourd'hui, le PMCB a été inscrit sur la Liste Verte des Aires Protégées de l'UICN le 27 novembre 2018 à la suite d'une procédure de vérification de sa gestion par rapport à des critères internationaux.</p>	

	Note
<p>2.2 Les compétences et les responsabilités sont-elles clairement définies dans les textes régissant l'aire ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Les Compétences et responsabilités ne sont pas clairement définies 1 = La définition des compétences et responsabilités a besoin d'une légère amélioration 2 = L'ASPIM a clairement défini les compétences et responsabilités</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>L'ASPIM a clairement défini ses compétences et responsabilités dans les statuts du Syndicat Mixte Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue (voir 1.3 ci-dessus). Celui-ci prévoit une gouvernance partagée et construite entre les différents acteurs de l'ASPIM (élus, collectivités...). La présidence annuelle tournante est assurée par les cinq maires du territoire de l'ASPIM.</p> <p>Le comité syndical présidé par un des maires, renouvelé chaque année, composé de 26 membres, est l'organe décisionnaire. Par ses délibérations, il décide des politiques du Parc. Le Président du comité syndical nomme les agents du syndicat mixte et exécute le budget. Le directeur et son équipe proposent et mettent en œuvre le programme d'action décidé par le comité syndical.</p> <p>Le comité de pilotage de Natura 2000 de 50 membres participe de la gouvernance du Parc. Actuellement, le Parc est l'animateur du site Natura 2000.</p> <p>Le conseil scientifique, organe consultatif de 22 membres, participe, sur invitation, au comité syndical.</p> <p>Les comptes-rendus annuels d'activités permettent de vérifier les actions entreprises.</p>	

	Note
<p>2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a un organe de gestion, disposant de pouvoirs suffisants ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas d'organe de gestion, ou l'organe de gestion n'est pas doté de pouvoirs suffisants 1 = L'organe de gestion n'est pas entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Le PMCB est l'organe de gestion entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM et a des compétences directes sur la gestion et la conservation de l'ASPIM.</p>	

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
<p>3.1 Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de plan de gestion ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du plan de gestion est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté, mais sa mise en œuvre est évaluée comme "adéquate" 2 = Le plan de gestion est officiellement adopté et mis en œuvre de manière adéquate</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Le Plan de Gestion du Parc 2019-2027, prolongation du précédent plan de gestion, est en cours de formalisation et a été adopté dans ses grandes lignes par le Comité Technique du Plan de Gestion le 17 septembre 2018. Il comporte 7 grands objectifs, déclinés en 49 actions.</p> <p>A noter que le DOCOB du site Natura 2000 « Côte Bleue Marine », approuvé par arrêté inter-préfectoral le 31 mars 2014, est aussi considéré comme un document cadre de gestion, avec 36 actions prévues, également articulées avec le Plan de Gestion de l'ASPIM.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.2. Évaluer la pertinence du plan de gestion en tenant compte des objectifs de l'ASPIM et les exigences énoncées dans l'Article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB et la Section 8.2.3 du Format annoté¹ (FA).</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Le plan de gestion répond aux exigences du protocole ASP/DB. Le plan de gestion et le Document d'Objectifs Natura 2000 sont compatibles et complémentaires et précisent le cadre juridique et institutionnel des actions déployées par l'ASPIM. Les objectifs statutaires de l'établissement public chargé de la gestion de l'ASPIM sont en cohérence avec ces documents de gestion.</p> <p>a- Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue met en œuvre un dispositif de suivis et études qui permet de suivre les habitats, d'évaluer les populations de poissons et espèces d'intérêt halieutique à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur des zones marines protégées, et de suivre l'évolution des activités humaines en mer et des pressions induites sur le milieu.</p> <p>b- Les collectivités locales sont impliquées directement dans la gouvernance de l'établissement public et participent financièrement à son fonctionnement. Les usagers participent au Comité de Pilotage Natura 2000 et aux concertations locales. Un effort de sensibilisation est déployé envers le grand public avec des visites guidées, un sentier sous-marin, des expositions et conférences. Les classes de mer sont organisées depuis plus de 30 ans de manière à ce chaque enfant scolarisé sur la Côte Bleue puisse suivre un de ces stages de découverte.</p> <p>c- Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue participe à différents réseaux régionaux, nationaux ou internationaux et collabore aux politiques nationales de développement des Aires Marines Protégées.</p> <p>d- Les autorités nationales mettent en œuvre sur proposition du Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue</p>	

1 Format annoté pour les rapports de présentation des aires proposées pour inscription sur la Liste des ASPIM.

les dispositifs juridiques qui permettent à l'ASPIM d'atteindre ses objectifs : concession sur le Domaine Public Maritime, arrêtés ministériel et préfectoral relatifs aux zones marines protégées, réglementations locales du mouillage et des activités, Commissions Nautiques Locales pour le balisage en mer,...

- e- Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue participe aux initiatives de l'Etat et de ses établissements (Agence Française pour la biodiversité, Agence de l'Eau, ...) en faveur du développement des AMP, de la formation des personnels, des échanges techniques et scientifiques, et de l'atteinte des objectifs environnementaux posés par les lois et directives.

	Note
<p>3.3 Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM.</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : L'effectif actuel est de 6,5 agents permanents + 1,2 ETP de saisonniers entre avril et septembre. Cet effectif permet de répondre à l'exigence d'une réactivité effective, tous les jours de l'année, pour les interventions de toutes natures en mer. Cependant les ressources humaines restent limitées par rapport à la complexité de la gestion administrative d'un établissement public et des objectifs de gestion « larges » définis statutairement.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.4 Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM.</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Même si le budget est limité (budget primitif 2019 de 476.000 €), l'ASPIM dispose de 250 m² de bureaux et locaux, de 3 navires, de matériels adaptés et de moyens financiers dédiés facilement et rapidement mobilisables pour des actions concrètes sur le terrain. L'organisation en syndicat mixte permet une mobilisation rapide de ces moyens et participe de l'efficacité de l'action du Parc ; elle permet réactivité et souplesse.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de programme de surveillance, ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le programme de surveillance a besoin d'être amélioré pour couvrir d'autres paramètres qui sont importants pour l'ASPIM 2 = Le programme de surveillance est mis en œuvre de manière adéquate et permet l'évaluation de l'état et l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion</p>	2

<p>Justification de la note : <i>(En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure la liste des paramètres à inclure et la justification correspondante.)</i></p> <p>Le PMCB réalise ou participe à une trentaine de suivi/monitoring très divers sur les habitats, les espèces patrimoniales et les ressources exploitées (poissons, oursins, corail rouge), mais également sur les usages et activités professionnelles et de loisirs (suivis des pêches, comptages de fréquentation, enquêtes de perception, etc.). Ces séries à long terme sont remarquables, car très rares en milieu marin.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, du fait de la disponibilité de suivis et de données anciennes ou de références, de moyens humains et logistiques pour intervenir en mer et en plongée, et de compétences scientifiques au sein de l'équipe, le Parc est souvent associé à des programmes de recherche nationaux et européens, les scientifiques utilisant notamment les 2 zones marines protégées comme un « laboratoire grandeur nature ».</p>	

	Note
<p>3.6. Y a-t-il un mécanisme de feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, et qui permet une adaptation des mesures de protection et de gestion ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = L'ASPIM n'a pas de mécanisme efficace permettant d'adapter les mesures de protection et de gestion en conformité avec les résultats du programme de surveillance 1 = Le mécanisme de feedback existant doit être amélioré 2 = L'ASPIM a un mécanisme de feedback adéquat</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : <i>(En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure des recommandations concrètes visant à améliorer le mécanisme de feedback existant.)</i></p> <p>La gestion de l'ASPIM est une « gestion adaptative », avec de nombreux feedback rendus possible par les concertations, que ce soit lors des réunions de l'organe de gouvernance du Parc (3 à 4 réunions/an du Comité Syndical du PMCB), de rencontres avec les scientifiques, de réunions annuelles rassemblant les différentes catégories d'utilisateurs (COPIL Natura 2000), ou de réunions dédiées, par exemple sur l'engagement des pêcheurs professionnels lors du programme Interreg FishMPABlue2 (2017-2019).</p> <p>Exemples récents :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mise en place de réunions régulières des pêcheurs professionnels de la Côte Bleue avec le PMCB en présence de l'administration pour une meilleure expression des besoins, des difficultés, et des évolutions permanentes de la ressource halieutique. En 2018, le PMCB a délibéré en faveur d'une interdiction de l'exploitation ciblée des holothuries à des fins d'exportation suite à une de ces réunions. - En concertation avec la municipalité d'Ensuès-la-Redonne et les usagers de la calanque de Méjean qui apparaît comme la plus fréquentée de la Côte Bleue dans les suivis du PMCB, des adaptations progressives du plan de balisage de la bande des 300 mètres ont abouti en 2018 à soustraire 56 % de la surface de la calanque à la pression de mouillage estival. - Face à l'intérêt patrimonial majeur du coralligène des roches profondes au large de Carry-le-Rouet, un programme d'action démarre en 2019 avec une caractérisation du peuplement remarquable de gorgones géantes, la poursuite des comptages de fréquentation par les pêcheurs en automne, et une démarche technique pour diminuer l'impact du mouillage sur ces zones. 	

Cependant les moyens matériels de l'ASPIM ne permettent pas dans tous les cas de réagir avec la rapidité souhaitable.

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTÉE POUR L'AIRE

(La Section B4 de l'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art. 6 et 7 du Protocole ASP/DB)

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

4.1 Evaluer le niveau des menaces dans le site aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I).

En particulier :

	Note
<p>L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (ex : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves"; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : La seule ressource naturelle exploitée dans l'ASPIM est la ressource halieutique. Dans l'ASPIM, l'exploitation des ressources halieutiques côtières est stable, avec même une tendance à la diminution de l'effort de pêche professionnelle par cessations d'activités et sorties de flotte. Il existe une trentaine de navires « petits métiers » et 5 ports de débarquement sur la Côte Bleue. Le chalutage illégal dans la bande côtière a fortement régressé de 1986 à 2000 avec 3 programmes d'installation de récifs artificiels de protection (17,5 km de barrières anti-chalut, soit 2200 m³ de récifs déployés entre 1986 et 2000). Par ailleurs, depuis 2010, la diminution de l'effort de pêche par chalutage et des infractions dans la bande côtière s'est accélérée du fait des arrêts d'activités (en 2019, il reste 6 chalutiers basés dans le département des Bouches-du-Rhône, contre 35 il y a 20 ans), et également, et d'une façon notable, du fait d'une meilleure mobilisation des autorités nationales pour la constatation des infractions puis d'une meilleure organisation de la chaîne judiciaire avec des audiences spéciales dédiées à la pêche.</p> <p>Cependant, la pression de la pêche de loisir semble augmenter et reste très difficile à suivre et à estimer. Face à la difficulté de la situation, il serait nécessaire qu'elle soit mieux encadrée aux plans national et régional afin que les actes de braconnage et de revente soient moins difficiles à constater. Un effort d'information des pêcheurs de loisir et de sensibilisation des enfants (classes de mer...) est conduit par le parc. Des contrôles sont conduits notamment sur la pêche aux oursins sur lesquels la pression est forte, notamment pour des raisons culturelles.</p>	

	Note
<p>Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (ex: perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Les menaces sont générales et communes à l'ensemble de la Méditerranée, avec de nombreuses pressions liées aux activités humaines en termes de pollution et d'usages, et qui augmentent avec la vocation touristique du littoral de la région. Dans l'ASPIM, la principale menace est le mouillage</p>	

des navires, même si plusieurs outils de régulation ont été proposés ou mis en place par le PMCB :

- (i) création de zones d'exclusion du mouillage (ZIM/ZIEM) dans les petits fonds sensibles des fonds de calanques ;
- (ii) mise en place de bouées écologiques pour le balisage estival de la bande côtière des 300 m ;
- (iii) arrêté d'interdiction de mouillage pour les grands navires (>20 m) entre le rivage et -30 m de profondeur pour préserver *de facto* la totalité des herbiers de Posidonies.

Les actes de braconnage restent très difficiles à estimer en ce qui concerne la pêche loisir, la réglementation ne portant que sur la limitation des engins de pêche utilisables et non sur les quantités prélevées, sauf pour les oursins où les limites portent à la fois sur les quantités et les périodes .

	Note
<p>Augmentation de la présence humaine (ex : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans la FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'urbanisation littorale a été limitée, et quasiment inexistante à l'Est de la Côte Bleue par l'acquisition foncière du Conservatoire du Littoral et le classement depuis 2013 du massif de la Nerthe au titre de la loi du 2 mai 1930 créant les sites classés et les sites inscrits (4965 ha). A l'Ouest de la Côte Bleue, de vastes zones littorales relèvent de l'article L-146.6 de la loi littoral et ne peuvent pas être urbanisées, recelant (de plus) des stations d'espèces végétales remarquables ou protégées qui ont justifié 2 arrêtés de Protection de Biotope. Au centre la zone humide de Boumandariel fait l'objet d'une gestion dans le cadre du Contrat de Baie. Cependant dans les parties urbanisées littorales, la loi ALUR qui préconise la densification plutôt que l'étalement urbain occasionne une accélération des constructions et de l'imperméabilisation des sols et des flux arrivant en mer. - Le développement portuaire est limité par la faible capacité d'accueil des ports de la Côte Bleue qui totalisent 2070 anneaux, et qui n'ont connu aucune extension depuis plusieurs décennies. - La pression des usages en mer est concentrée entre mai et septembre, sans tendances évolutives nettes, et conditionnée essentiellement par le profil météorologique de la saison estivale. - Le risque de feux de forêts reste élevé. 	

	Note
<p>Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2. dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Il n'existe pas de conflits aigus entre utilisateurs dans l'ASPIM. Les aménagements de récifs artificiels de protection anti-chalutage permettent le partage de l'espace et de la ressource entre pêcheurs, en éloignant les chalutiers de la côte. Le Parc Marin assure la concertation entre les usagers, aux cours de réunions annuelles, comme dans le COPIL Natura 2000 où toutes les catégories socio-professionnelles sont représentées. Cependant la concurrence entre la pêche professionnelle artisanale et la pêche de loisir (mêmes niveaux de prélèvements, mêmes espèces</p>	

ciblées, mêmes territoires) occasionne des tensions particulièrement en automne. Le travail visant à empêcher le chalutage a permis de diminuer les conflits entre les petits pêcheurs côtiers et les chalutiers.

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces qui les concernent et sont évaluées individuellement.

- Menaces du trafic maritime

L'ASPIM Côte Bleue est environnée à l'Est et à l'Ouest par les chenaux de navigation du GPMM - Grand Port Maritime de Marseille, avec la circulation de navires de commerce et une tendance à l'augmentation du trafic des navires de croisière. Le mouillage des grands navires de commerce est possible de part et d'autre, et pour partie aux extrémités Est et Ouest de l'ASPIM. Il est encadré par l'arrêté inter-préfectoral de 2012 réglementant la ZMFR (Zone Maritime et Fluviale de Régulation) du GPMM. En outre, l'ASPIM effectue un suivi quotidien du mouillage des navires de commerce par AIS (www.marinetraffic.com).

- Menaces de l'urbanisation, l'industrialisation et la pollution

D'autres menaces extérieures à l'ASPIM sont liées à son contexte géographique, à proximité de l'agglomération marseillaise à l'Est, des centres industrialo-portuaires du golfe de Fos à l'Ouest et de l'étang de Berre au Nord. L'ASPIM participe activement au contrat de Baie de Marseille-Fos, prenant en compte l'ensemble des bassins versants pour maîtriser les pollutions.

- Menaces par la fréquentation plaisancière

L'ASPIM effectue des comptages de fréquentation chaque année depuis 2006 (20 comptages entre juin et septembre) selon un zonage tenant compte de la cartographie des habitats sous-marins de l'ensemble de la Côte Bleue. Ces comptages permettent d'une part de mesurer l'évolution des différentes pressions des différents usages en mer, et de proposer des évolutions des plans de balisage ou de la réglementation. D'autre part, le PMCB réalise une campagne de sensibilisation « Ecogestes » tous les étés depuis 2004, qui permet de sensibiliser les usagers et de faire évoluer les pratiques, notamment de diminuer l'ancrage sur l'herbier de Posidonie.

- Menaces par les pêches

Les ressources halieutiques de l'ASPIM sont exploitées par les pêcheurs professionnels aux petits métiers (une trentaine de navires dans les 5 ports de la Côte Bleue), mais également par les pêcheurs plaisanciers de loisir. Il a été démontré que la sélectivité est très satisfaisante au niveau de la pêche professionnelle qui utilise une grande diversité d'engins de pêche en fonction des saisons et des espèces ciblées, et ne capture pratiquement pas de poissons sous-taille. La pêche plaisancière se révèle très sélective en ce qui concerne la chasse sous-marine, assez correcte en ce qui concerne la pêche embarquée, et par contre à améliorer en ce qui concerne la pêche à la ligne du bord (qui porte cependant sur des petits volumes). Le braconnage et la revente illégale ne sont pas connus. Le phénomène est surtout concentré à l'extérieur de l'ASPIM, dans le golfe de Fos, le canal de Caronte et l'étang de Berre.

4.2 Evaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I). Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

En particulier :

	Note
<p>Les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides et ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1. dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>En Méditerranée, 80 % de la pollution provient des terres et bassins versants. Lors des entrées maritimes de Sud et par vent d'Est, de nombreux macro-déchets et plastiques s'échouent sur les plages, phénomène amplifié par la proximité de l'agglomération marseillaise et le courant liguro-provençal au large. Risque de pollution aux hydrocarbures en cas de collision de navires, comme en octobre 2018 au large du Cap Corse et dont des résidus se sont dispersés sur le littoral de la région PACA et d'une partie de la région Occitanie. La proximité des ports de Marseille et de Fos constitue un risque avec cependant des améliorations constantes depuis les années 1960 des normes de rejets, de déballastage, de navigation, de surveillance avec le Sémaphore du Cap-Couronne, et depuis 2014 la procédure de contrat de Baie pour l'atteinte des objectifs de la DCE et de la DCSMM. Ainsi, par exemple, le trafic des navires avitailleurs a été déporté du parc à 2 milles.</p>	

	Note
<p>Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Pas de menaces particulières, avec la maîtrise de l'urbanisation et des aménagements littoraux, et par la politique d'acquisition foncière du Conservatoire du Littoral sur la Côte Bleue dont les terrains constituent la plus vaste acquisition de France continentale avec 4029 ha, après la Camargue. Le classement du massif de la Nerthe depuis 2013 (4965 ha) permet de garantir à long terme la pérennité des paysages et de garder intact « l'esprit des lieux ». La Côte Bleue comporte également deux sites Natura 2000 terrestres au titre des Directives Habitats et Oiseaux (site Natura 2000 « Côte Bleue – Chaîne de l'Estaque » FR9301601 et site Natura 2000 « Falaise de Niolon » FR9312017).</p> <p>Le risque élevé de feux de forêts est diminué par un programme régional de prévention (vigies 24h/24h et sensibilisation).</p> <p>Les valeurs culturelles, savoirs et savoir-faire sont bien ancrés dans les traditions des pêcheurs aux petits métiers, mais l'encadrement légal du métier de pêcheur (diplômes nécessaires, autorisations européennes de pêche, normes de sécurité des navires, normes sanitaires de commercialisation, obligations déclaratives, prélèvement de l'impôt à la source, ...) rend plus difficile l'accès à la profession pour les jeunes le maintien en activité des petites unités de pêche.</p> <p>Le « petit musée de Carro » permet d'ouvrir au grand public l'art de la pêche artisanale.</p> <p>Le dispositif des classes de mer initié dès 1984 par le Parc Marin, a permis de sensibiliser et d'éduquer plus de 27.000 scolaires, soit autant d'habitants que sur le territoire.</p>	

	Note
<p>Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	1

Justification de la note :

Les principales-menaces et pressions de l'extérieur proviennent du trafic maritime. Néanmoins, le mouillage des grands navires est encadré par l'arrêté inter-préfectoral modifié du 5 septembre 2012 portant création la ZMFR (Zone Maritime et Fluviale de Régulation) du GPMM. En outre, l'ASPIM effectue un suivi quotidien du mouillage des navires de commerce par AIS (www.marinetraffic.com).

D'autres menaces extérieures sont liées à l'industrie présente dans le golfe de Fos et au développement des Energies Marines Renouvelables (projet d'éoliennes flottantes au large de l'embouchure du Rhône). Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue est associé à cette démarche EMR et fait partie du Conseil Scientifique constitué pour suivre ce projet, qui cependant est situé entièrement hors de l'ASPIM à plus de 12 km dans le Sud-Ouest.

L'ASPIM participe activement au contrat de Baie de la Métropole Aix-Marseille-Provence (265 millions d'euros) récemment étendu à Fos, prenant en compte l'ensemble des bassins versants et dont les objectifs visent à maîtriser les pollutions et améliorer les stations d'épuration.

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces extérieures qui sont préoccupantes et sont évaluées individuellement.

- Activités industrialo-portuaires et trafic maritime du GPMM Grand Port Maritime de Marseille
- Développement des navires à passagers et augmentation des escales des croisiéristes à Marseille

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes qui ont été éliminées ou résolues.

- Menace de disparition de l'organe de gouvernance de l'ASPIM (Syndicat Mixte) en 2017, le Parc Marin risquant d'être absorbé par la métropole Aix-Marseille-Provence, comme beaucoup de gestionnaires d'espaces naturels alentours. La mobilisation des élus de la Côte Bleue, des administrations et collectivités a permis d'éviter cela, le Parc Marin restant la structure de gestion de l'ASPIM, avec sa gouvernance propre, ses objectifs spécifiques de gestion et de protection du milieu marin, son autonomie et son implantation locale.
- Maîtrise des pollutions avec le contrat de Baie de la Métropole Aix-Marseille-Provence étendu jusqu'au golfe de Fos en 2018.
- Maîtrise des risques de pollutions par hydrocarbures, par arrêté préfectoral du 13 décembre 2000 qui instaure une distance minimale des navires avitailleurs/ravitailleurs « Citerna » de 1 MN de la côte dans le golfe de Fos jusqu'au Sud du Cap Couronne et une distance minimale à la côte étendue à 2MN entre le Sud du Cap Couronne et le Sud-Ouest du Cap Méjean, suite à une intervention du Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue.
- Renouveau en 2014 pour une durée non limitée des 2 réserves marines à protection forte de l'ASPIM, approuvé par délibération du Comité Régional des Pêches Maritimes et des Elevages Marins.

Note

<p>4.3. Y a-t-il un plan de gestion côtière intégrée ou des lois d'utilisation du territoire dans la région limitrophe ou entourant l'ASPIM ? (B4.e de l'Annexe I). Voir 5.2.3 dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	<p>1</p>
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Justification de la note :
Plusieurs outils de planification/gestion intégrée existent aux alentours de l'ASPIM :
- SDAGE de l'Agence de l'Eau RMC ;
- Contrat de Baie de la Métropole Aix-Marseille-Provence ;
- Elaboration par les services de l'Etat des stratégies plongée/mouillage/domaine public maritime/restauration écologique et documents cadres afférents, en application de la DCSMM.

	<p>Note</p>
<p>4.4. Est-ce que le plan de gestion de l'ASPIM influence la gouvernance de la zone environnante ? (D5.d l'Annexe I). Voir 7.4.4. dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	<p>1</p>

Justification de la note :
Des éléments relatifs à la gestion de l'ASPIM ont eu et ont toujours une influence vers la zone environnante plus ou moins proche. C'est le cas pour les procédures évoquées ci-dessus au 4.3 (stratégies mer de l'Etat, Contrat de Baie, SDAGE), et par exemple des projets particuliers :

- L'opération Récifs Prado initiée par la ville de Marseille a pris appui sur l'expérience et les modèles d'aménagements de récifs artificiels déployés dans l'ASPIM Côte Bleue de 1983 à 2000 ;
- Dans le cadre d'échanges réguliers avec le Parc National des Calanques, un certain nombre de dispositifs et de suivis scientifiques tiennent compte de ceux qui ont été développés dans l'ASPIM Côte bleue comme les zones de non-prélèvement, le suivi de l'effet réserve, ou l'approche relative à la gestion du mouillage ;
- La zone marine protégée du golfe de Beauduc gérée par le PNR de Camargue a pris appui sur le dispositif juridique (cantonement de pêche) des 2 zones marines protégées de la Côte Bleue. De plus, la Prud'homie de Pêche de Martigues a poussé auprès du PNR en faveur de la création de cette zone et de son mode de gestion en relation directe avec les pêcheurs professionnels ;
- Et la participation du PMCB à différentes instances initiées par les collectivités locales comme l'Assemblée Maritime pour la Croissance Régionale et l'Environnement, le Plan Mer et Littoral de la Région, le SRCE, le SCOT de la Métropole, la Commission Départementale des Espaces Sites et Itinéraires, les Agendas 21 communaux,...

Des éléments relatifs à la gestion de l'ASPIM ont également eu et ont toujours une influence sur des régions éloignées :

- Le Parc Marin de la Réunion, constitué dans les années 1990 sous forme associative s'est inspiré de la Côte Bleue, et une visite des élus et techniciens avait été organisée à l'époque. Il est devenu maintenant Réserve Naturelle Marine ;
- La zone marine protégée en cours de création au sein du site Natura 2000 du Cap d'Agde se fait sur le même modèle, et un facteur déterminant a été en 2017 une visite de rencontre et d'échanges des pêcheurs professionnels locaux et de leurs représentants avec les pêcheurs de la Côte Bleue;

- De nombreuses visites d'échanges d'expériences ont été accueillies dans le même esprit sur la Côte Bleue dans le cadre de l'initiative petites îles de Méditerranée (PIM) du Conservatoire du Littoral et de MedPAN avec les pays du Sud de la Méditerranée ;
- Enfin des représentants de l'ASPIM ont participé à plusieurs reprises à des missions PIM organisées dans le même objectif dans les pays du Maghreb.

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Evaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection

En particulier :

	Note
Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate sur le sol et, le cas échéant, marquée de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	1
Justification de la note : Bonne signalétique adaptée de l'ASPIM, avec 13 bouées de signalisation des réserves en mer (bouées jaunes surmontées d'une croix de Saint-André et lumineuses la nuit) qui matérialisent les limites des 2 zones marines protégées, ainsi que 38 panneaux à terre, rappelant les interdictions dans ces réserves (pêche sous toutes ses formes, mouillage, plongée sous-marine, ramassage). Les coordonnées géographiques des limites des deux réserves, ainsi que les caractéristiques de leur balisage figurent sur tous les documents officiels de navigation. Les coordonnées géographiques des limites de la concession du Parc Marin et du site Natura 2000 (Arrêté Ministériel de ZSC Zone Spéciale de Conservation en 2015) figurent sur 2 cartes marines éditées par le SHOM à la demande de l'Agence des AMP (actuellement Agence Française pour la Biodiversité).	

	Note
Y a-t-il une collaboration de la part d'autres autorités dans la protection et la surveillance de l'aire et, le cas échéant, y a-t-il un service de garde-côtes contribuant à la protection du milieu marin ? Voir 8.3.2. et 8.3.3. dans le FA. Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	1
Justification de la note : Ce sont les propres éco-gardes du Parc Marin qui assurent la surveillance des 2 zones marines protégées et de l'ASPIM, avec plus de 2200 h en 2018, dont plus de 820 h passées en mer. Les éco-gardes sont commissionnés « gardes particuliers » de la concession sur le domaine public maritime (DPM) détenue par l'ASPIM. Il existe une collaboration forte avec les autorités de surveillance en mer de l'Etat (Gendarmerie Maritime, brigade nautique de gendarmerie nationale, Unité Littorale des Affaires Maritimes), d'autant plus efficace que la présence des agents du PMCB sur le terrain et les échanges permanents d'informations permettent à ces services d'orienter et de cibler leurs interventions. Le plan de contrôle de l'environnement marin prévoit des remontées mensuelles des besoins de surveillance vers l'AFB.	

	Note
Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter les règlements concernant les mesures de protection des ASPIM ?	1

Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	
<p>Justification de la note : L'ensemble des autorités de l'Etat en mer (au niveau national Direction des Affaires Maritimes, Gendarmerie Maritime, Sémaphore Marine Nationale du cap Couronne, au niveau régional DIRM, au niveau départemental DDTM, avec son unité littorale ULAM,) fait respecter la réglementation générale, ainsi que d'autres services de l'Etat (police de l'Eau), mais également le Conservatoire du Littoral, l'Agence Française pour la Biodiversité, l'ONCFS (office nationale de la Chasse), etc. Une collaboration particulièrement fructueuse se développe avec l'Unité Littorale des Affaires Maritimes ULAM de la Direction Départementale des Territoires et de la Mer des Bouches du Rhône (DDTM).</p>	

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1

<p>Justification de la note : Les éco-gardes du Parc ont la capacité de faire remonter les constats d'infractions auprès des administrations de l'Etat. Cependant le respect de la réglementation devant la Côte Bleue et tout particulièrement à l'intérieur des 2 zones marines protégées est avant tout assuré par un dispositif de surveillance et de présence tous les jours de l'année (2200 h en 2018) permettant de dissuader un grand nombre d'infractions, de sensibiliser les usagers, et de rendre crédible auprès du public l'ensemble de la gestion assurée par l'ASPIM.</p>	
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	Note
<p>Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1

<p>Justification de la note : 2 agents sont assermentés comme gardes particuliers de la concession accordée au syndicat mixte sur le Domaine Public Maritime. Ils sont ainsi habilités à constater les atteintes au DPM, mais ne sont pas habilités en matière de pêche maritime et ne peuvent pas administrer directement des sanctions aux contrevenants. Par contre, ils ont la capacité de faire remonter les constats d'infractions auprès des administrations de l'Etat (convocation des contrevenants, intervention de la gendarmerie maritime ou de l'Unité Littorale des Affaires Maritimes).</p>	
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	Note
<p>Est-ce que l'aire a mis en place un plan d'urgence pour faire face à la pollution accidentelle ou d'autres situations d'urgence graves ? (Art. 7.3. du Protocole, Recommandation de la 13^{ème} Réunion des Parties contractantes). Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1

Justification de la note :

En cas de pollution accidentelle, c'est l'Etat qui est en charge d'appliquer le plan POLMAR (POLlution MARine), volet du plan ORSEC. Néanmoins, l'ASPIM a mis en place une procédure d'intervention en cas de pollution (suivi, cartographie, alerte, transmission, veille, *etc*) et transmet les informations aux communes concernées, mais également aux services de l'Etat (*e.g.* lors de l'échouage de boulettes d'hydrocarbures provenant de la collision de 2 navires au large de la Corse début octobre 2018, le PMCB était en liaison/relais directe avec la sous-Préfecture).

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

	Note
<p>Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissant des ressources humaines ou financières ? (ex : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>C'est essentiellement dans un cadre de suivis ou d'études scientifiques que des collaborations se sont mises en place :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation et collaboration avec des scientifiques experts des AMP lors de programmes de recherche nationaux (ANR Medchange, Liteau Pampa, Roc-connect) ou européens (FishMPABlue2, Safenet, Empafish, Biomex, Ecomare). - Nombreux correspondants scientifiques universitaires locaux, nationaux et internationaux, dont certains sont membres du Conseil Scientifique de l'ASPIM (22 membres). - Financement de certains suivis scientifiques par des organisations nationales comme l'Agence de l'Eau, le Ministère de l'Environnement et la DREAL lors de la démarche Natura 2000, l'Agence Française pour la Biodiversité. Plusieurs programmes de recherche & développement en cours (e.g. projet Naucrates lauréat de l'appel à projet « initiative biodiversité », expérimentation pilote de suivi acoustique/biophonie dans la réserve de Couronne avec Chorus et l'Agence de l'Eau, suivi caméras rotatives Ifremer, suivi gorgones géantes Agence Française pour la Biodiversité, etc.) <p>Mais on peut citer d'autres types de collaborations :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partenariat avec l'AFB pour le Forum des Aires Marines Protégée, les Ateliers Techniques de Façade, l'animation du site Natura 2000, l'évaluation des incidences de la pêche, la réalisation d'un tableau de bord d'AMP, le montage de divers dossiers. - Collaborations régulières de l'ASPIM avec le Réseau MedPAN. - Montage du dossier de labellisation Liste Verte UICN, en collaboration avec l'UICN France (2016-2018). - Partenariat avec l'Agence Régionale pour l'Environnement dans le cadre du Réseau Régional des Espaces Naturels et d'une démarche tournée vers le promotion du mécénat d'entreprise pour les espaces naturels et l'initiative des Chemins de la Biodiversité pour la promotion de leurs outils de sensibilisation du public. 	

	Note
<p>Évaluer le niveau de coopération et d'échange avec d'autres ASPIM (particulièrement dans d'autres nations) (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 du Protocole, A.d de l'Annexe I).</p>	3

Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente	
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Echanges réguliers et collaborations avec les ASPIM voisines des Parcs Nationaux des Calanques et de Port-Cros et de la Réserve Naturelle Marine des Bouches de Bonifacio. Missions régulières de recensement d'espèces patrimoniales et protégées comme mérrou brun et corb avec le GEM (Groupe d'Etude Mérou) depuis plus de 30 ans. - Participation aux missions d'expertises et comptages de poissons à des ASPIM des îles Habibas en Algérie (2005, 2015) et de l'archipel de La Galite en Tunisie pour le Conservatoire du Littoral (initiative PIM). Participation aux missions de recherche de l'algue <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> et inventaires biodiversité dans l'ASPIM Parc National de Zembra-Zembretta avec Greenpeace (programme UE Life, 1997). - Participation au programme de recherche Interreg FishMPABlue2 (2017-2019) et collaboration avec des ASPIM italiennes : Portofino, Torre Guacetto (11 AMP cas d'étude en Méditerranée). - Participation au programme de recherche européen Biomex (2003-2005) et missions de comptages des peuplements de poissons dans les ASPIM d'Espagne : Parc National de Cabrera (2003), îles Medes (2004), avec 6 AMP cas d'étude. - Participation aux initiatives de MedPAN et présentation des activités de l'ASPIM Côte Bleue (suivis pêche artisanale, pêche loisir, récifs artificiels, effet réserve) aux ateliers régionaux et workshop du réseau MedPAN et Forum des AMP de Méditerranée. 	

SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S) EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)

(Si applicable)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES

7.1 Évaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section I.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p> <p>L'ASPIM Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue n'a pas eu connaissance de recommandations formulées à l'issue de la procédure d'inscription en ASPIM en 2012.</p>	Sans Objet

7.2 Évaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section II.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p> <p>L'ASPIM Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue n'a pas eu connaissance de recommandations formulées à l'issue de la procédure d'inscription en ASPIM en 2012.</p>	Sans Objet

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

SECTION I : CRITERES OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale : **6** (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale : **6** (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale : **11** (Max : 12)

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTÉE A L'AIRE

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale : **15** (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale : **6** (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

Note totale : **6** (Max : 6)

SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S) EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES

Note totale : Sans Objet (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE : 50 (Max : 66 ou 60 si le 7. est sans objet)

RECOMMANDATIONS POUR L'ÉVALUATION FUTURE :

1. Continuer à travailler sur la diversification des moyens pour essayer d'augmenter les ressources humaines de façon à continuer de porter un haut niveau d'ambition pour le territoire de l'ASPIM
2. Explorer les possibilités d'évolution des pouvoirs de police pour que les agents du parc puissent être habilités à constater les infractions en matière de pêche professionnelle et de loisir
3. Intégrer au plan de gestion de l'ASPIM les éléments du DOCOB.

Évaluation de la note :

La CTC proposera d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire (conformément au paragraphe 6 de la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM) si l'ASPIM a

- une note < 1 pour l'un des éléments suivants 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 ou 3.6;
- ou
- une note < 2 pour l'un des éléments suivants : 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2.

En outre, étant donné que les sites inscrits sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinés à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région (Paragraphe A (e) de l'Annexe 1 du Protocole ASP/DB), la CTC doit également proposer d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire si la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 46 (= 70% de la note totale maximale de 66).

SIGNATURES

Point Focal National

Jean VERMOT

Experts Indépendants

Sami BEN HAJ,

Carlo FRANZOSINI

Gestionnaire(s) de l'ASPIM

Mary-Christine BERTRANDY-CAMPANA,
Présidente

Expert national

Marc VERLAQUE

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Directeur

**(2) Formulaire de révision ordinaire de « l'Archipel des Embiez - Six Fours »
(France)**



Format révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

www.rac-spa.org/spami_eval/fr

La Liste des ASPIM a été établie en 2001 (Déclaration de Monaco) en vue de promouvoir la coopération en matière de gestion et de conservation des aires naturelles et de protection des espèces menacées et de leurs habitats. En outre, les aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinées à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région.

Lors de leur 15^{ème} CdP (Almeria, Espagne, janvier 2008), les Parties Contractantes ont adopté la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM et demandé au CAR/ASP d'appliquer la Procédure adoptée

La Procédure adoptée a donc pour but d'évaluer les sites ASPIM afin d'examiner s'ils satisfont les critères énoncés par le Protocole ASP/DB. Une révision ordinaire des ASPIM devrait donc avoir lieu tous les 6 ans, à partir de la date d'inscription du site sur la liste des ASPIM.

Format Révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

Nom de l'ASPIM : Archipel des Embiez

SECTION I : CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
<p>1.1. L'ASPIM remplit toujours au moins un des critères relatifs à la valeur régionale méditerranéenne tels que présentés dans l'Annexe I au Protocole ASP/DB. Échelle d'évaluation : 0= Non, Oui = 1</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>La note attribuée se justifie par la présence et la conservation sur le site d'écosystèmes rares ou endémiques, comme les 2 récifs barrières de posidonie particulièrement représentatifs, qui ferment la lagune et en font un site exceptionnel de la façade méditerranéenne. Un se trouve à l'entrée de la Lagune du Brus et se développe sur 450 m au nord de la lagune de la pointe du Canoubier jusqu'à l'avant-port du Brus. Le second se situe au sud de la lagune au niveau de la passe entre les Embiez et le grand Gaou occupant la moitié de la passe. Celui-ci joue un rôle de protection naturelle, il répond ainsi au critère d'unicité. L'herbier de posidonie et de cymodocées sont présents sur une grande majorité du site.</p> <p>La présence sur le site d'une lagune côtière (35ha) habitat d'intérêt communautaire (habitat prioritaire), servant de nurserie pour les populations de poissons juvéniles répond au critère de représentativité naturelle,</p> <p>Les bio-concrétionnements à coralligène (2.8ha) se rencontrent à partir de 25 m et sont présents surtout à l'extrême ouest du site Natura 2000. Présence une grande étendue de zone à coralligène au sud de l'archipel.</p> <p>Présence de plusieurs espèces inscrites à l'annexe II du Protocole ASPIM, comme espèces en danger ou menacées (ex. <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>, <i>Cystoseira</i> spp., <i>Posidonia oceanica</i>, <i>Zostera noltei</i>, <i>Pinna nobilis</i>).</p>	

	Note
<p>1.2. Niveau des changements indésirables survenus pendant la période d'évaluation pour les habitats et les espèces considérées comme caractéristiques naturelles dans le rapport de présentation de l'ASPIM soumis lors de l'inscription de l'aire sur la Liste des ASPIM. Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Changements importants 1 = Changements modérés 2 = Changements légers 3 = Pas de changements indésirables</p>	2

Justification de la note :

La note attribuée se justifie par une augmentation modérée de la plaisance et des activités sportives de loisirs sur la façade méditerranéenne, contrebalancée par une prise de conscience plus élevée de la part des plaisanciers et des autres utilisateurs du site des impacts potentiels de leur activité sur la biodiversité et assortie d'une augmentation des contrôles et du dialogue avec ces acteurs.

A noter échelle à l'échelle de la façade, le développement important de l'algue invasive *Caulerpa cylindracea* et plus précisément sur le récif barrière nord de la lagune.

Egalement observé depuis de nombreuses années un ensablement important de la lagune. Diverses mesures sont mises en œuvre pour infléchir cette évolution : arrêt du rechargement des plages adjacentes et études sur l'ensablement de la lagune dans le cadre du projet Sarlab.

Des sorties de contrôle régulières (deux fois par an) sont effectuées par les agents et les bénévoles du conservatoire attestant d'un bon état de conservation de l'herbier. D'autres programmes de suivi sont effectués par l'Institut Paul Ricard tant sur les volets herbier, coralligène que poissons dans une approche écosystémique. Une formalisation de ces rapports est en cours d'élaboration par l'AFB de façon à augmenter les synergies entre les différents acteurs de façon à ce qu'un suivi régulier des objectifs de conservation soit conduit sur le long cours. Une convention est en cours de rédaction.

Toutes les bouées sont en ancrage écologique et les plaisanciers sont invités à se connecter à l'application Donia d'aide au mouillage téléchargeable gratuitement.

Le gestionnaire du site commence à avoir connaissance des pv donnés par la gendarmerie.

Les documents suivants ont été portés à la connaissance des évaluateurs :

Rapport de diagnostic écologique de la zone de mouillage et d'équipements légers de la lagune du Brusc, juin 2018

Etude sur les causes de l'ensablement de la lagune du Brusc, 2013

Suivi de l'évolution du massif barrière de posidonie et de l'impact du mouillage sur le site Natura 2000 Lagune du Bruc, 2014

Rapport final site Natura 2000 Lagune du Brusc, 2016, 2017 et 2018

	Note
<p>1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ? Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Non 1 = Seulement quelques uns 2 = Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux 3 = Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>La note attribuée se justifie par les différentes actions mises en œuvre par le gestionnaire (Ville de Six-Fours en lien avec le Conservatoire du littoral) sur le site désigné comme ASPIM. Par ailleurs, l'aire protégée a également été désignée comme site Natura 2000, le document d'objectifs dans son ensemble a été approuvé en 2011 sur un périmètre plus large (490ha), la Ville de Six-Fours a été animatrice de 2011 à 2014 puis l'Agence française pour la Biodiversité en a pris l'animation.</p> <p>On peut noter les opérations marquantes menées depuis le classement de manière récurrente :</p> <p>-Informer et sensibiliser : un programme de patrouilles nautiques est en place depuis la saison 2012. Ce programme a été amélioré en termes de méthodologie depuis 2016 par l'AFB avec notamment deux sorties par jour pour un comptage optimisé de la fréquentation en mer et une augmentation du nombre de personnes sensibilisées grâce à des patrouilles à terre et sur les îles assorties de la distribution en nombre d'une plaquette pédagogique résumant les intérêts patrimoniaux du site et la réglementation en cours.</p> <p>Les gardes gestionnaires organisent au moins une fois par an une sortie avec des classes environnement, les élèves participent à la découverte du milieu et de sa richesse, pour ce faire ils naviguent dans l'archipel jusqu'à l'île du Grand Rouveau à bord de bateaux patrimoniaux. Durant cette journée un temps d'échange et de débat est organisé sur le thème de la protection de la mer.</p> <p>Ces actions seront reconduites en 2019, la plaquette de communication est en cours de révision pour une meilleure lisibilité.</p>	

Faire respecter la réglementation existante : Concernant le respect de la réglementation applicable au site, les deux gardes gestionnaires sont assermentés et suivent régulièrement des remises à niveau. Un plan de suivi pour l'environnement marin est en place au niveau de toute la façade et des orientations de contrôle pour l'environnement sont proposées aux administrations de l'action de l'État en mer (voir pièce annexe : habilitation aux polices en mer et sur le littoral participant à la protection de l'environnement.)

Organiser et canaliser la fréquentation sur l'eau et limiter les mouillages : Dans ce domaine les mesures de protection ont été prises en février 2000 par Arrêté Préfectoral N°3/2000 interdisant la navigation à moteur et le piétinement dans les 35 hectares constituant l'espace Lagunaire. Seule la pratique du kayak, de l'aviron et du paddle y est tolérée.

Les bouées de balisage délimitant la zone lagunaire sont installées selon un système d'ancre à vis respectueux des fonds marins.

Lors des patrouilles nautiques (menées par l'AFB au titre de Natura 2000) un comptage systématique des navires à l'ancre est effectué afin de permettre une future concertation pour la création d'une zone de mouillage organisée, identifiée comme une mesure de gestion du document d'objectifs du site Natura 2000.

Continuer le suivi écologique : Afin de répondre à une des mesure du documents d'objectifs du site Natura 2000 concernant les suivis scientifiques plusieurs études ont été financées par la ville de Six-Fours gestionnaire au titre de Natura 2000, puis au titre de gestionnaire du site du Conservatoire du littoral ; Ile du Grand Rouveau –Les Embiez (périmètre ASPIM), contribution de l' institut Paul Ricard :

Janvier 2013 : Créocéan :Étude sur les causes de l'ensablement de la lagune du Brusac

Avril 2014 : Suivi environnemental de la « plage du Cros »

Décembre 2014 : Galatée : Suivi de l'évolution du récif barrière de posidonies et de l'impact du mouillage sur le site Natura 2000 Lagune du Brusac.

Juin 2018 : IOPR : Diagnostic écologique de la zone de mouillage et d'équipement léger de la lagune du Brusac cette étude sera reproduite régulièrement jusqu'en 2020 (Zone d'AOT).

D'autres travaux scientifiques menés par l'Institut Océanographique Paul Ricard, contribuent à la préservation du site ; 2014-2015 projet Landeau, 2017 -2020 projet SARLAB (restauration de cymodocées dans la Lagune, nurseries à poissons notamment).

En 2019 la commune gestionnaire financera un ensemble de panneaux pédagogiques qui seront placés en bordure de la Lagune pour exposer ces travaux au public.

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

	Note
<p>2.1. Le statut juridique de l'ASPIM (en référence à son statut juridique à la date du rapport d'évaluation précédent).</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> :</p> <p>0 = Changement négatif important dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM</p> <p>1 = Changement négatif léger dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM</p> <p>2 = L'ASPIM a maintenu ou amélioré son statut juridique</p>	2

Justification de la note :

Cette note se justifie par la mise en animation du site Natura 2000 depuis 2012 une première période de trois ans a été assurée par la Ville et depuis fin 2014 l'Agence Française pour la Biodiversité a repris cette mission, il existe une mutualisation des actions avec deux autres sites Natura 2000 voisins. Ainsi le site ASPIM est renforcé par la présence d'un site Natura 2000 avec un organe de gestion qui conforte la gestion de l'ASPIM.

	Note
<p>2.2 Les compétences et les responsabilités sont-elles clairement définies dans les textes régissant l'aire ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Les Compétences et responsabilités ne sont pas clairement définies 1 = La définition des compétences et responsabilités a besoin d'une légère amélioration 2 = L'ASPIM a clairement défini les compétences et responsabilités</p>	1

Justification de la note :

Cette note se justifie par le fait que les compétences et les responsabilités sont décrites dans les documents qui définissent les statuts Natura 2000 ou les conventions signées avec le Conservatoire du Littoral. Une meilleure articulation du système de gouvernance via une réunion spécifique annuelle entre les différents acteurs concernés, en plus des relations habituelles de travail, est à prévoir.

Cette organisation est en coconstruction pour le contrôle avec les services de l'État, l'AFB, le conservatoire et la ville. La présence de deux gardes assermentés permet une bonne couverture du site. L'état, l'AFB finance un agent du CPIE en plus des deux gardes pour faire de la sensibilisation des usagers (mouillage, piétninement) et travail avec l'IPR pour le suivi scientifique. Le comité de pilotage N2000 et le comité local de suivi de gestion du conservatoire, certains membres identiques Une convention de gestion est signée entre le conservatoire du littoral propriétaire et son gestionnaire.

	Note
<p>2.3 Est-ce que l'aire a un organe de gestion, disposant de pouvoirs suffisants ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas d'organe de gestion, ou l'organe de gestion n'est pas doté de pouvoirs suffisants 1 = L'organe de gestion n'est pas entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation</p>	2

Justification de la note :

L'unité de gestion dispose de suffisamment de pouvoirs mais de moyens limités en haute saison (voir plus bas). Toutefois il n'est pas dédié totalement à l'ASPIM.

Concernant les pouvoirs de mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation, le gestionnaire dispose des moyens techniques et financiers ainsi que des compétences nécessaires

Pour ce qui est des pouvoirs de Police, le Conservatoire du littoral dispense les formations nécessaires aux gardes (au nombre de 2) pour obtenir une assermentation et un pouvoir de police applicable sur le site leur permettant ainsi de verbaliser les contrevenants notamment en termes de respect de l'environnement. D'autre part la ville met en place tous les ans une brigade nautique municipale du 1 juillet au 31 août chargée de surveiller la zone, ils interviennent notamment sur le respect des vitesses de navigation dans la zone des 300 m et sur les infractions au code de la navigation. L'AFB pour le compte de Natura 2000 a mis en place une patrouille nautique de comptage et sensibilisation, pour évaluer le nombre de mouillages en saison et lancer la réflexion



sur l'organisation des mouillages (conformément au document d'objectifs Natura 2000). Cette action se réalise avec l'appui (moyen nautique) des gardes du littoral.

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
<p>3.1 Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de plan de gestion ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du plan de gestion est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté, mais sa mise en œuvre est évaluée comme "adéquate" 2 = Le plan de gestion est officiellement adopté et mis en œuvre de manière adéquate</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Le document de gestion lié à l'ASPIM du Conservatoire du littoral est complété par le document d'Objectifs du site Natura 2000.</p> <p>Le DOCOB dans son intégralité (tome 1 et tome 2) a été validé par arrêté inter-préfectoral (préfet de département et Préfet Maritime) en décembre 2011, la convention de gestion du DPM attribué au Conservatoire du Littoral désignant la commune de Six-Fours-Les-Plages comme gestionnaire a été signée en août 2011. Ces deux documents contiennent des objectifs communs de préservation du milieu. Néanmoins, ces deux documents de gestion devraient être harmonisés, pour le moins le document de gestion du Grand Rouveau gagnerait à être actualisé.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.2. Évaluer la pertinence du plan de gestion en tenant compte des objectifs de l'ASPIM et les exigences énoncées dans l'Article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB et la Section 8.2.3 du Format annoté¹ (FA).</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Cette note se justifie par le fait que les objectifs de gestion ont été précisément décrits et inscrits dans les mesures prioritaires du DOCOB validé en 2011 ces objectifs se retrouvent également dans les préconisations inscrites dans la convention d'attribution du DPM.</p> <p>Le plan de gestion vise à préserver l'herbier de posidonie, l'Habitat « lagune », le coralligène, Les enjeux de conservation ont été priorisés à partir desquels des objectifs de gestion ont été déterminés pour être décliné en mesure de gestion. Ces 3 habitats ont été identifiés comme étant des enjeux de conservation très forts.</p> <p>Pour préciser la méthodologie, pour rédiger le plan de gestion un diagnostic écologique et un diagnostic socio-écologique sont réalisés ils permettent ensuite de déterminer au regard des pressions sur les habitats les enjeux de conservations. A partir de ces enjeux seront définis des objectifs de conservation puis des mesures de gestion. Ces dernières sont discutées en comité de pilotage avec l'ensemble des représentants des usagers, des collectivités territoriales, des associations, des services de l'Etat.</p> <p>Extrait du DOCOB Natura 2000 FR 930 2001 « Lagune du Brusç »</p> <p>Code mesure SIC01 : « Informer les usagers sur les mesures de gestion du site » Code mesure RFA01 : « Organiser le mouillage dans la zone AOT de la lagune » Code mesure RFA02 : « Aménager le mouillage dans la zone AOT du Brusç » Code mesure RFA03 : « Mettre en place un balisage harmonisé avec la nature des fonds »</p>	

¹ Format annoté pour les rapports de présentation des aires proposées pour inscription sur la Liste des ASPIM.

Code mesure RFA04 : « Limiter le mouillage aux espaces sableux »
 Code mesure REJ02 : « Modifier les limites d'application de l'arrêté municipal n°24143 »
 Code mesure REJ03 : « Création d'une zone d'interdiction de mouillage sur ancre pour tout type d'embarcation au nord de l'espace lagunaire »
 Code mesure ESM01 : « Etudier les origines et les causes de l'ensablement de la zone lagunaire »
 Code mesure ESM02 : « Suivre l'évolution de l'état de conservation des herbiers de zostère et cymodocée présent dans l'espace lagunaire »
 Code mesure ESM03 : « Suivre l'évolution de l'état de conservation des herbiers de posidonie et du récif barrière »

	Note
<p>3.3 Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Cette note se justifie par le fait que le personnel en charge de la gestion du site n'est pas à plein temps sur cette mission, cela reste améliorable, malgré la création nouvelle d'une brigade de garde nature Bénévoles non assermentés, lors de la saison estivale.</p> <p>2 gardes du littoral (0, 5 ETP *2), plus 0.15 ETP AFB. 50 garde nature bénévoles, en uniforme, et formés, interviennent toute l'année sur le territoire de la commune pour la sensibilisation aux enjeux écologiques et la signalisation des infractions. . Pour couvrir l'ensemble des actions il serait utile d'augmenter ces ressources.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.4 Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : L'origine des moyens financiers est multiple, le gestionnaire (Ville de Six-Fours) consacre tous les ans un budget minimum pour assurer la gestion du site, dans le cadre d'une convention tripartite signée avec le Conservatoire du littoral pour l'aide à la gestion de ces terrains sur chaque département, le Conseil Départemental du Var et le Conseil Régional accordent chacun une subvention annuelle, pour le fonctionnement, affectée aux dépenses de personnel.</p> <p>La commune gestionnaire engage pour sa part toutes les dépenses concernant les suivis scientifiques et les études. Elle bénéficie par ailleurs d'un appui des experts de l'Initiative PIM (Petites îles méditerranéennes) qui mobilisent des compétences de manière récurrente sur le site.</p> <p>D'autre part les redevances perçues au titre de l'occupation des pointus dans la ZMEL (zone de mouillage et d'équipement léger) est investie dans la gestion du site.</p> <p>Les moyens matériels sont mis à disposition par la commune soit une embarcation semi rigide acquise en 2019 et un bateau équipé d'un bras élévateur ainsi que le matériel nautique et subaquatique nécessaire aux interventions.</p>	

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	Note
<p>3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de programme de surveillance, ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le programme de surveillance a besoin d'être amélioré pour couvrir d'autres paramètres qui sont importants pour l'ASPIM 2 = Le programme de surveillance est mis en œuvre de manière adéquate et permet l'évaluation de l'état et l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Cette note se justifie par le fait que les études (ensablement...) qui ont été faites sur le site depuis 2012 ont été réalisées de façon ponctuelle. Il n'existe pas de programme de surveillance spécifiquement dédié à la lagune du Brus. Cependant des suivis existent dans le cadre des politiques publiques liées au suivi de la qualité des masses d'eaux côtières qui contribuent à donner des informations sur le site (Agence de l'eau, MEDTRIX). De plus, la présence sur l'île des Embiez de l'IOPR (Institut océanographique Paul Ricard) permet par leur programme d'acquisition de connaissances d'enrichir également la connaissance du site. (En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure la liste des paramètres à inclure et la justification correspondante.)</p> <p><i>Augmentation de la fréquence de suivi du coralligène et des herbiers</i> <i>Suivi poissons</i></p>	

	Note
<p>3.6. Y a-t-il un mécanisme de feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, et qui permet une adaptation des mesures de protection et de gestion ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = L'ASPIM n'a pas de mécanisme efficace permettant d'adapter les mesures de protection et de gestion en conformité avec les résultats du programme de surveillance 1 = Le mécanisme de feedback existant doit être amélioré 2 = L'ASPIM a un mécanisme de feedback adéquat</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : (En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure des recommandations concrètes visant à améliorer le mécanisme de feedback existant.)</p> <p>Les suivis et programmes de surveillance mis en œuvre dans le cadre des actions appuyées par l'Initiative PIM (suivi des populations d'oiseaux marins, suivis flore...) sont très clairement connectés aux opérations de gestion du site. Toutefois, sur d'autres parties du site désigné comme ASPIM, le mécanisme de feedback entre les différentes opérations de surveillance menées par les différents acteurs (Agence de l'Eau, IOPR...) mériterait d'être mieux relié à des opérations de gestion. Il est à noter que l'AFB a élaboré un modèle de tableau de bord pour que chaque amp évalue au</p>	

regard des enjeux de conservation, des objectifs à long terme et objectifs opérationnels si les mesures de gestion mises en place sont efficaces. Ce tableau de bord sera développé très prochainement sur le site Lagune du Brusac par l'animateur du site Natura 2000. Il permettra un mécanisme de feedback adéquat.

L'engraissement des plages a cessé à cause de l'ensablement de la lagune.

Gestion des banquettes de posidonies

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTEE POUR L'AIRE

(La Section B4 de l'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art. 6 et 7 du Protocole ASP/DB)

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

4.1 Evaluer le niveau des menaces dans le site aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I).

En particulier :

	Note
<p>L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (ex : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). <u>Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves"; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Il n'existe pas d'exploitation de ressources naturelles sur le site en dehors des activités de pêches (professionnelles et loisir) qui sont encadrées, mais représentent néanmoins un prélèvement de ressources qui bride le potentiel de production existant. <i>En effet il n'y a pas dans cette aire de zone de non prélèvement.</i></p>	

	Note
<p>Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (ex: perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). <u>Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Sans doute que le rechargement des plages voisines a entraîné l'ensablement de la lagune du Brusé. De même, la présence de l'algue invasive <i>Caulerpa cylindracea</i> constitue une menace.</p>	

	Note
<p>Augmentation de la présence humaine (ex : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). <u>Voir 5.1.3. dans la FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : cette note se justifie par une tendance constante à la hausse du tourisme dans la région, en saison estivale et du développement économique dans le secteur de la location de bateau avec ou sans permis, ainsi que de l'apparition de nouvelles pratiques comme le Paddle ou le PMT (palmes, masques, tuba). Les observations faites sur le site par les gestionnaires lors de leurs sorties en mer ont mis en évidence les évolutions suivantes : la pêche récréative semble être à la hausse, la fréquentation sur le plan d'eau s'est intensifiée notamment avec la présence de petits bateaux de location sans permis. On a également pu observer une plaisance venant de l'est de la côte depuis la création du Parc</p>	

National des Calanques qui était peu présente sur le site auparavant.
 . L'interdiction du piétinement dans la lagune avait pour objet de contrôler cette fréquentation.

	Note
<p>Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. <u>Voir 5.1.4., 6.2. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note : Les relations entre les différents usagers (pêcheur loisirs et pêche professionnelle) sont saines et normales et les tensions mineures existantes n'ont pas augmenté malgré une fréquentation qui suit une tendance à la hausse. Une patrouille bénévole a également été mise en place pour sensibiliser, et expliquer les activités des uns et des autres.</p>	

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces qui les concernent et sont évaluées individuellement.

- Développement portuaire, qui pourra influencer la courantologie et augmenter le nombre de bateaux dans le secteur.
- Fréquentation loisirs nautiques avec une tendance à la hausse, mouillage
- Surpêche
- Espèces invasives potentiellement croissantes

4.2 Evaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I). Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

En particulier :

	Note
<p>Les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides et ceux affectant les eaux en amont. <u>Voir 5.2.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Cette note se justifie par le fait que le littoral bordant le site n'est pas industrialisé. En effet, il n'existe pas d'exploitation susceptible d'être une source de pollution réelle. La station d'épuration AmphitriA, située sur la commune voisine et où convergent toutes les eaux usées est réputée pour être une des plus performantes de la région.</p>	

Cependant comme pour l'ensemble du littoral du Bassin Méditerranéen on note la présence de macro déchets sur les plages et sur les fonds marins particulièrement lors des épisodes de vent d'Est en raison d'une forte fréquentation estivale.
 Risque de pollution aux hydrocarbures en raison d'un trafic maritime dense dans toute la Méditerranée (exemple collision au large du Cap Corse cet hiver).

	Note
<p>Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. <u>Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note : Une fréquentation qui augmente en période estivale, de loisirs nautiques qui « densifie » l'occupation humaine sur un espace naturel. L'urbanisation est réglementée sur le littoral ce qui permet de contrôler la construction de nouveaux aménagements. Le développement portuaire à l'extérieur du site est cependant à noter. La gestion liée au site permet de préserver la pêche artisanale.</p>	

	Note
<p>Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. <u>Voir 6.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : L'augmentation générale en Méditerranée des activités humaines telles que le plaisance, la pêche récréative concerne également les abords de l'aire et donc l'ASPIM elle-même. On peut noter également une augmentation de la capacité d'accueil des ports situés sur la commune. Une vingtaine de places environ pour le port du Brusuc suite à la création de nouveaux pontons et prochainement soixante-dix places supplémentaires suite aux travaux d'agrandissement du port de la Méditerranée (Ville de Six-Fours gestionnaire de port Métropole Toulon Provence Méditerranée-port de plaisance). Travaux ont pris considération la présence et la vulnérabilité de l'herbier.</p>	

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces extérieures qui sont préoccupantes et sont évaluées individuellement.

- Extension portuaire
- Création entreprises location de bateaux sans permis/ paddle
- Risques de marée noire

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Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupants qui ont été éliminées ou résolues.

- Piétinement dans la lagune,
- Circulation à moteur dans la Lagune
- Zone Autorisation d'occupation temporaire, pour les bateaux traditionnels limitant ainsi le piétinement

	Note
<p>4.3. Y a-t-il un plan de gestion côtière intégrée ou des lois d'utilisation du territoire dans la région limitrophe ou entourant l'ASPIM ? (B4.e de l'Annexe I). <u>Voir 5.2.3 dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Contrat de baie de l'aire toulonnaise Schéma de cohérence Territoriale TPM</p>	

	Note
<p>4.4. Est-ce que le plan de gestion de l'ASPIM influence la gouvernance de la zone environnante ? (D5.d l'Annexe I). <u>Voir 7.4.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Le plan de gestion implique une collaboration entre différentes institutions entre gestionnaires : Ville de Six Fours et AFB, propriétaire (Conservatoire du littoral, Commune et SA Paul Ricard), organismes scientifiques comme l'IOPR, les services de l'Etat en mer (DDTM, PREMAR...) et les différentes collectivités/au-delà de la commune : TPM, département, Région... pour les financements et une mutualisation d'actions et/ou la réalisation d'actions.</p>	

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Evaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection

En particulier :

	Note
<p>Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate sur le sol et, le cas échéant, marquée de manière adéquate en mer ? <u>Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Les limites de l'aire ne sont pas matérialisées en mer pour des raisons techniques et paysagères. Cependant les limites du sites Natura 2000 figurent sur les cartes du SHOM, le site Natura 2000 étant plus large il inclut le périmètre du site DPM du Conservatoire du littoral (ASPIM), il est délimité par des amers déjà existantes (bouées cardinales, affleurement rocheux...). Ceci correspond à un choix de gestion. L'effort résidera à faire une large diffusion d'une plaquette sur laquelle sera matérialisée la limite de l'aire protégée</p>	

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il une collaboration de la part d'autres autorités dans la protection et la surveillance de l'aire et, le cas échéant, y a-t-il un service de garde-côtes contribuant à la protection du milieu marin ? <u>Voir 8.3.2. et 8.3.3. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : En réponse à la DCSMM et au PAMM les services de l'Etat ont mis en place un Plan de contrôle pour l'environnement marin qui vise à faire remonter aux services de l'Etat (Centre appui pour le contrôle environnement marin) mensuellement les besoins de contrôle au titre de la préservation de l'environnement. Ainsi les services de l'action de l'Etat en mer sont informés des besoins et peuvent lorsqu'ils patrouillent dans la zone appuyer les gardes littoraux au contrôle. Plus localement des échanges ont lieu avec la DML, en fonctions des besoins de surveillance. Implication d'une brigade marine qui assure la sécurité sur le plan d'eau.</p>	

	Note
<p>Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter les règlements concernant les mesures de protection des ASPIM ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Les services de l'Etat compétents pour l'action de l'Etat en mer sont habilités. : i.e. ULAM, gendarmerie maritime, douanes, marine nationale</p>	

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? <u>Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Cette note se justifie par le statut des Gardes du littoral qui sont habilités en tant que Gardes Particuliers à constater par procès-verbaux tous les délits et contraventions portant atteinte aux propriétés dont ils ont la garde ; Article 29 du Code de procédure pénale et R .322-15-1 du Code de l'environnement. La brigade nautique municipale a également le pouvoir de verbaliser sur la zone au titre du Code de pénal et du code de l'environnement. .</p>	
	Note
<p>Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? <u>Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : En tant que Gardes Particuliers les gardes du littoral sont habilités à constater par procès -verbaux tous les délits et contraventions portant atteinte aux propriétés dont ils ont la garde ; Article 29 du Code de procédure pénale et R .322-15-1 du Code de l'environnement les pénalités prennent la forme de contraventions allant de la classe 3 aux contraventions de grande voirie, (voir pièce annexe : Infraction Gardes Particuliers) La brigade nautique municipale constituée de policiers municipaux et de CRS est habilitée à imposer des sanctions au titre du code pénal et du code de l'environnement.</p>	
	Note
<p>Est-ce que l'aire a mis en place un plan d'urgence pour faire face à la pollution accidentelle ou d'autres situations d'urgence graves ? (Art. 7.3. du Protocole, Recommandation de la 13^{ème} Réunion des Parties contractantes). Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Il existe une cellule dite « de crise » au sein de la commune gestionnaire, composée de cadres, de techniciens et d'agents de terrain dotée de moyens logistiques et mécaniques pour faire face à des situations exceptionnelles telles que inondations, incendies ou autres. Le service Sécurité plage de la commune peut intervenir en mer sur la bande des 300 m sous l'autorité de Monsieur le Maire pour régler des situations d'échouage ou de dérive mettant en danger l'environnement. Les services de l'Etat disposent d'un dispositif d'intervention déclenché en cas de pollution maritime accidentelle (Plan polmar) des moyens matériels sont à disposition des communes en cas de besoin et une formation des agents est également dispensée.</p>	

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

	Note
<p>Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissant des ressources humaines ou financières ? (ex : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3, dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Il existe une collaboration entre l'organisation internationale des PIM (Petites îles de Méditerranée) qui programme, organise et assure la restauration écologique de la partie terrestre du site, et de l'île du Grand Rouveau, depuis 2012.</p> <p>Dans ce cadre, l'Initiative PIM organise régulièrement des formations et la venue d'agents (gardes, gestionnaires) et d'ONG de différents pays Méditerranéens.</p> <p>La commune gestionnaire bénéficie également du soutien de la LPO pour toute la partie concernant les oiseaux marins, observation, comptage et suivi photographique des espèces présente sur le site.</p> <p>Le gestionnaire (Ville de Six-Fours) participe à différents réseaux : Forum national des aires marines protégées, ateliers techniques de façade Méditerranée, ...L'IOPR réalise des études sur le site mais aujourd'hui elles sont insuffisamment valorisées pour la gestion du site.</p> <p>Cela couvre des échanges d'expériences entre gestionnaires, mais aussi la mise en œuvre d'actions telle que la patrouille estivale de comptage et sensibilisation financée par l'AFB avec l'appui du moyen nautique de la Ville de Six-Fours.</p> <p>Les programmes d'études CANOPE en lien avec le GIS posidonie sur les récifs barrières de posidonies (rôle fonctionnels..) impliquant l'institut font bénéficier les organes locaux de cette connaissance.</p>	

	Note
<p>Évaluer le niveau de coopération et d'échange avec d'autres ASPIM (particulièrement dans d'autres nations) (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 du Protocole, A.d de l'Annexe I).</p> <p>Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Au niveau national Ateliers techniques de façade organisés par l'AFB chaque année avec les amp de la façade.</p> <p>Les échanges inter-ASPIM ne sont pas mis en œuvre en tant que tels. Toutefois, dans le cadre de l'Initiative PIM, des agents et acteurs intervenant dans la conservation d'autres ASPIM sont venus et ont participé aux échanges de terrain (PN Port Cros pour la France, Galite pour la Tunisie, îles Habibas pour l'Algérie)</p>	

**SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S)
EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)**
(Si applicable)

**7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES
EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES**

7.1 Évaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section I.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p>	?

7.2 Évaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section II.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p>	?

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

SECTION I : CRITERES OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale : 6 (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale : 5 (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale : 8 (Max : 12)

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTÉE A L'AIRE

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale : 17 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale : 6 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

Note totale : 4 (Max : 6)

SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S) EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES

Note totale : sans objet (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE : 46 (Max : 60)

RECOMMANDATIONS POUR L'ÉVALUATION FUTURE :

1. Que la carte remise aux usagers ne se limite pas à représenter le DPM géré par la ville pour le compte du Conservatoire du littoral, ne plus dissocier les deux sites pour avoir une notion d'aire marine protégée au sens large c'est-à-dire le site Natura 2000 de façon à ce que les usagers et les stake-holders comprennent vite qu'il s'agit d'un espace protégé unique
2. Etablir un plan de gestion unique fusionnant les deux documents de base : celui du Conservatoire du littoral et le DOCOB du site Natura 2000
3. Mettre en place une zone de non prélèvement
4. Développer le volet « poissons » et ressources halieutiques dans la composante amélioration des connaissances et dans la mise en place de mesures restrictives et de manière générale adopter une démarche d'approche écosystémique.

Évaluation de la note :

La CTC proposera d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire (conformément au paragraphe 6 de la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM) si l'ASPIM a

- une note < 1 pour l'un des éléments suivants 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 ou 3.6;
- ou
- une note < 2 pour l'un des éléments suivants : 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2.

En outre, étant donné que les sites inscrits sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinés à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région (Paragraphe A (e) de l'Annexe I du Protocole ASP/DB), la CTC doit également proposer d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire si la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 46 (= 70% de la note totale maximale de 66). Ou à 42 =70% de la note totale maimale de 60 en cas de première évaluation

SIGNATURES

Point Focal National

Jean Vermot



Experts Indépendants

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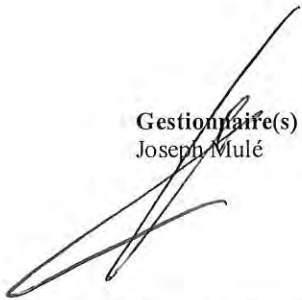


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**(3) Formulaire de révision ordinaire de « Port-Cros »
(France)**



Format révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

www.rac-spa.org/spami_eval/fr

La Liste des ASPIM a été établie en 2001 (Déclaration de Monaco) en vue de promouvoir la coopération en matière de gestion et de conservation des aires naturelles et de protection des espèces menacées et de leurs habitats. En outre, les aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinées à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région.

Lors de leur 15^{ème} CdP (Almeria, Espagne, janvier 2008), les Parties Contractantes ont adopté la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM et demandé au CAR/ASP d'appliquer la Procédure adoptée

La Procédure adoptée a donc pour but d'évaluer les sites ASPIM afin d'examiner s'ils satisfont les critères énoncés par le Protocole ASP/DB. Une révision ordinaire des ASPIM devrait donc avoir lieu tous les 6 ans, à partir de la date d'inscription du site sur la liste des ASPIM.

Format Révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

Nom de l'ASPIM : Parc national de Port-Cros

SECTION I : CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
<p>1.1. L'ASPIM remplit toujours au moins un des critères relatifs à la valeur régionale méditerranéenne tels que présentés dans l'Annexe I au Protocole ASP/DB. <u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> : 0= Non, Oui = 1</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Le parc national de Port-Cros maintient les critères liés à son intérêt méditerranéen évoqués lors de son inscription sur la liste des ASPIM. Les objectifs ont été activement recherchés qu'il s'agisse des objectifs de préservation des milieux ou bien des opérations de contrôle et de surveillance ou bien du corpus réglementaire. Rappeler les objectifs initiaux de manière détaillée</p>	

	Note
<p>1.2. Niveau des changements indésirables survenus pendant la période d'évaluation pour les habitats et les espèces considérées comme caractéristiques naturelles dans le rapport de présentation de l'ASPIM soumis lors de l'inscription de l'aire sur la Liste des ASPIM. <u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> : 0 = Changements importants 1 = Changements modérés 2 = Changements légers 3 = Pas de changements indésirables</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Les populations de grandes nacres sont victimes d'un parasite depuis fin 2016 sur les côtes ouest de Méditerranée. Ces mortalités massives ne sont pas spécifiques à ce territoire ni liées à nos modes de gestion. Le Parc national avait diligenté en 2017 (avant que les côtes françaises ne soient touchées) une étude afin de mieux appréhender l'état de conservation des populations. Parmi les stations étudiées, l'ouest du Cap Bénat présente une mortalité importante récente pouvant traduire la présence du parasite. D'autres signalements ponctuels ont été rapportés par les partenaires. La démarche de veille scientifique est pilotée à l'échelle de la façade, le PNPC y contribue. Pour l'instant, Port-Cros n'est pas touché et Porquerolles ne semble pas encore touché. Une pollution par hydrocarbures a touché nos côtes en octobre 2018 suite à une collision</p>	

entre deux navires au large de la Corse. Les modalités de nettoyage ont été encadrées par notre direction après avis de notre Conseil scientifique.

La pollution par les matières plastiques touche nos côtes et plages. Nous procédons à des techniques de nettoyage uniquement manuelles et respectant entièrement les laines de mer et les banquettes de posidonie, et la plupart du temps les bois flottés. Il existe un suivi réalisé depuis 2013 dans le cadre de la DCSMM, piloté par le CEDRE, qui consiste à ramasser les macro-déchets sur une plage à Porquerolles 4 fois par an, puis à les qualifier et qualifier.

La fréquentation touristique des îles est en augmentation ; nous essayons de la cadrer au travers de la démarche capacité de charge. La démarche capacité de charge lancée en 2016 vise, à travers une démarche concertée et intégrée, à définir les actions à mener pour limiter la fréquentation ou ses impacts. Une quarantaine de leviers d'actions tels que la réservation des navettes pour l'accès sur l'île ou le respect des horaires (pas de doublement des navettes) sont en cours de discussion.

Les modifications du territoire liées au changement global sont nombreuses : l'arrivée de nouvelles espèces (invasives ou non) dont les impacts sur les espèces locales ne sont pas forcément connus (compétition, éradication, etc.), les pollutions, le développement et la diversification des activités humaines, la modification des paysages sont autant d'évolutions plus ou moins rapides auxquelles l'Etablissement est confronté, comme l'ensemble de la Méditerranée. Les moyens mis à disposition sont constants pour accompagner les acteurs et le territoire tout en assurant le maintien des ambitions premières.

	Note
<p>1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> : 0 = Non 1 = Seulement quelques uns 2 = Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux 3 = Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note : rappeler les objectifs La Charte validée en 2015 a été adoptée par 5 communes en 2016, elle intègre tous les objectifs énoncés lors de la désignation de l'ASPIM à travers les six ambitions qu'elle décline dans les cœurs et dans l'AMA. Elle est mise en œuvre au travers d'un plan d'actions triennal.</p>	

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

	Note
<p>2.1. Le statut juridique de l'ASPIM (en référence à son statut juridique à la date du rapport d'évaluation précédent).</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> : 0 = Changement négatif important dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM</p>	2

<p>1 = Changement négatif léger dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a maintenu ou amélioré son statut juridique</p>	
<p>Justification de la note : Aucun changement de statut juridique négatif n'est advenu. En revanche, des améliorations réglementaires, issues de la mise en œuvre de la Charte, se poursuivent pour différents usages. La charte d'une validité de 15 ans est déclinée dans un plan triennal d'action. Cf. liste textes réglementaires au point 3.6</p>	

	Note
<p>2.2 Les compétences et les responsabilités sont-elles clairement définies dans les textes régissant l'aire ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Les Compétences et responsabilités ne sont pas clairement définies 1 = La définition des compétences et responsabilités a besoin d'une légère amélioration 2 = L'ASPIM a clairement défini les compétences et responsabilités</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Le code de l'environnement et la charte précisent clairement tous ces éléments. Les Marcoeurs (modalités d'application de la réglementation en cœur) précisent qui, du Conseil d'administration ou du Directeur, peut réglementer quoi et précisent si un avis préalable du Conseil scientifique est nécessaire ou non.</p>	

	Note
<p>2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a un organe de gestion, disposant de pouvoirs suffisants ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas d'organe de gestion, ou l'organe de gestion n'est pas doté de pouvoirs suffisants 1 = L'organe de gestion n'est pas entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Le parc est un établissement public à caractère administratif avec les structures de gestion classique : une direction, des services techniques, scientifiques et administratifs et des agents de terrain commissionnés assermentés (inspecteurs de l'environnement).</p> <p>La pêche relève du pouvoir du Préfet de Région et la navigation, le mouillage et la plongée du Préfet maritime. Néanmoins, l'ASPIM a proposé les évolutions réglementaires, prévues dans la Charte, à ces autorités après concertation avec les différents usagers et ces évolutions ont été transcrites en droit.</p>	

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
<p>3.1 Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de plan de gestion ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du plan de gestion est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté, mais sa mise en œuvre est évaluée comme "adéquate" 2 = Le plan de gestion est officiellement adopté et mis en œuvre de manière adéquate</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>La Charte de territoire du Parc national de Port-Cros validée en 2015 fait office de plan de gestion. Elle est mise en œuvre au travers d'un plan d'actions triennal examiné par le Conseil d'Administration, le Conseil scientifique et le Conseil Economique Social et Culturel du parc. Le 1^{er} plan d'actions 2017-2019 comprend 45 projets regroupant plusieurs actions réparties entre les différentes ambitions.</p> <p>Un contrat d'objectifs et de performance (2019-2023) lie l'Établissement à la tutelle située au Ministère en charge de l'environnement.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.2. Évaluer la pertinence du plan de gestion en tenant compte des objectifs de l'ASPIM et les exigences énoncées dans l'Article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB et la Section 8.2.3 du Format annoté¹ (FA).</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Plan d'action fréquentation, démarche capacité de charge caractère Porquerolles 2030. Projet CAP 2050 sur les paysages.</p>	

¹ Format annoté pour les rapports de présentation des aires proposées pour inscription sur la Liste des ASPIM.

	Existant dans le PG	Degré d'application
Objectifs de gestion détaillés	OUI	3
Zonage	OUI	3
Règlement pour chaque zone	OUI	3
Organe de direction	OUI	3
Programmes de gestion comme :		
Administration	OUI	3
Protection	OUI	3
Gestion des ressources naturelles	OUI	3
Tourisme et visites	OUI	2
Education et formation	OUI	3
Recherche et contrôle	OUI	3
Services et concessions	NON	-
Activités de collecte de fonds	OUI	3
Révision périodique du PG	OUI	3

	Note
<p>3.3 Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM.</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u></p> <p>0 = Faible</p> <p>1 = Moyenne</p> <p>2 = Excellente</p>	2

Justification de la note :

Le doublement de la surface des cœurs en 2012 lors de l'évolution du statut du Parc national et la création d'une très vaste Aire Maritime Adjacente (AMA) n'a pas donné lieu à la création d'emplois. Il est en revanche noté une diminution d'un poste environ par an depuis plusieurs années. Une recherche d'efficacité et de mutualisation permet de maintenir un niveau d'efficacité globalement satisfaisant au regard des enjeux.

Les effectifs permettent une tendance globale en termes de gestion est très positive. Mais les efforts doivent être poursuivis sur la partie Porquerolles du parc, moins approprié par le public en tant que zone cœur de parc, même si les progrès sont très réels et un changement de paradigme a eu lieu.

Malgré cette lente baisse, les effectifs sont encore importants s'ils sont comparés à d'autres aires marines protégées méditerranéennes françaises et élevés si la comparaison porte sur d'autres pays méditerranéens.

	Note
<p>3.4 Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM.</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : L'ASPIM a une dotation d'Etat stable. Cependant, elle a su s'organiser pour rechercher des crédits alternatifs, notamment européens, lui permettant de démultiplier son action. Les moyens matériels sont adaptés aux besoins.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de programme de surveillance, ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le programme de surveillance a besoin d'être amélioré pour couvrir d'autres paramètres qui sont importants pour l'ASPIM 2 = Le programme de surveillance est mis en œuvre de manière adéquate et permet l'évaluation de l'état et l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : (En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure la liste des paramètres à inclure et la justification correspondante.) L'ASPIM met en œuvre les différents suivis prévus dans sa stratégie scientifique. Ces inventaires, suivis, études et recherches sont évalués par son Conseil scientifique. Un</p>	

rapport d'activité scientifique exhaustif (joint en annexe) est produit chaque année, il inclut le renseignement d'indicateurs de suivi de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie scientifique.

L'Observatoire OBi_1 au delà des suivis d'espèces et d'usages prévoit de valoriser les missions des agents du PNPC notamment en ce qui concerne la surveillance et les interventions sur le terrain (sensibilisation, verbalisation, missions dédiées). Cet outil nécessite encore des améliorations notamment concernant le développement informatique afin de remplir ses ambitions initiales.

Plus particulièrement, pour le suivi de l'activité de plongée en scaphandre, un site internet dédié est en cours de développement. Il permettra de gérer automatiquement et en temps réel les délivrances d'autorisations et d'analyser les données relatives à la fréquentation des sites de plongée.

L'ASPIM dispose de séries à long terme sur des espèces patrimoniales majeures (mérrou et corb) et sur la température (T-Médnet) qui font référence à l'échelle méditerranéenne.

Le Parc prend toute sa part dans l'application du programme de surveillance de la DCSMM.

	Note
<p>3.6. Y a-t-il un mécanisme de feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, et qui permet une adaptation des mesures de protection et de gestion ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = L'ASPIM n'a pas de mécanisme efficace permettant d'adapter les mesures de protection et de gestion en conformité avec les résultats du programme de surveillance 1 = Le mécanisme de feedback existant doit être amélioré 2 = L'ASPIM a un mécanisme de feedback adéquat</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : <i>(En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure des recommandations concrètes visant à améliorer le mécanisme de feedback existant.)</i></p> <p>Les inventaires, suivis, études et recherches sont présentés à toutes les instances de pilotage et de conseil de l'ASPIM. Les mesures de gestion sont prises en fonction de ces éléments. Elles ont notamment permis depuis la dernière évaluation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - de doubler la zone fortement protégée de Porquerolles et d'augmenter les zones régulées et sous surveillance ; - de transformer la charte de plongée en règlement de plongée (cf. annexe) et de l'étendre aux deux cœurs marins ; - de mettre en place une charte de pêche professionnelle dans le cœur marin de Porquerolles et de renforcer celle de Port-Cros en instaurant notamment un numerus clausus sur le nombre de pêcheurs (cf. annexes) ; - de mettre en place un arrêté limitant la pratique de la pêche loisir au sein de l'ensemble de l'AMA ; 	

Un document de stratégie scientifique 2013-2022 a été élaboré. Il prévoit des suivis déclinés en terre et en mer, avec tous les programmes de recherche fondamentales ou appliqués pour lesquels le Parc est territoire de référence. Toutes les données sont communiquées au parc et publiées dans la revue du parc. Tous les ans, le conseil scientifique fait son rapport au CA.

Des études spécifiques sont commandées chaque année (plus de 200 000 euros en 2018, hors frais de personnel). Ces chiffres sont en augmentation constante.

Certains des suivis périodiques servent notamment au dialogue avec les pêcheurs et à les convaincre d'adapter leurs pratiques.

La création d'une zone de mouillage et d'équipement léger dans la passe de Bagaud aboutira à l'été 2019 et sera accompagnée d'une interdiction de mouillage.

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTEE POUR L'AIRE

(La Section B4 de l'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art. 6 et 7 du Protocole ASP/DB)

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

4.1 Evaluer le niveau des menaces dans le site aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I).

En particulier :

	Note
<p>L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (ex : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves"; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>En cœurs, deux chartes réglementent la pêche professionnelle et une réglementation est en vigueur pour la pêche de loisirs.</p> <p>Les pêches professionnelle et de plaisance ne sont actuellement pas encore correctement évaluées en AMA. Elles nécessitent sans doute un encadrement plus strict et une surveillance effective dans ce territoire dont la responsabilité de gestion n'est cependant pas attribuée au Parc national.</p> <p>Le permis de recherche d'hydrocarbures Rhône maritime a été suspendu.</p>	

	Note
<p>Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (ex: perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>L'ASPIM est soumise au contexte méditerranéen qui met en évidence une augmentation inquiétante des facteurs cités.</p> <p>La Charte prévoit deux niveaux d'ambitions : axée sur une protection stricte en cœur et davantage axée sur les enjeux de développement durable en AMA.</p>	

	Note
<p>Augmentation de la présence humaine (ex : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). <u>Voir 5.1.3. dans la FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : L'ASPIM est soumise au contexte nord-ouest méditerranéen marqué par un développement touristique important et un afflux de population riveraine.</p> <p>La Charte prévoit des actions dont l'efficacité est avérée en cœur, hormis pour l'instant sur les aspects liés à la capacité de charge anthropique d'une manière générale. Des actions ont déjà été initiées sur cet aspect.</p> <p>En plus du travail de sensibilisation déjà conduit, un travail est en cours visant à déboucher sur une gestion co-construite de l'AMA avec les acteurs locaux.</p>	

	Note
<p>Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. <u>Voir 5.1.4., 6.2. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note : Au sein de cet espace hyper-fréquenté, l'ASPIM joue très souvent le rôle de régulateur entre les usagers et de nombreuses mesures réglementaires sont prises en cœur pour limiter ces conflits. L'ASPIM anime de nombreuses instances de concertation (réunion ad hoc, réunions de bilan pêche professionnelle et plongée, etc.) qui permettent par les échanges et la concertation de limiter les conflits. Les relations entre les différents utilisateurs sont apaisées.</p> <p>L'article des <i>Scientific Reports of Port-Cros National Park</i>, Volume 32 (Barcelo et al., 2018) présente une vue globale de la gouvernance marine en cœur à Porquerolles et met en avant sa plus-value.</p>	

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces qui les concernent et sont évaluées individuellement.
 En réponse aux conflits concernant la ressource halieutique entre pêcheurs professionnels et de loisir, en plus des espaces de concertation évoqués, un arrêté sur la

pêche dans l'AMA a été pris en 2016.

Les conflits relatifs au partage de l'espace maritime concernent l'ensemble des activités. Prenons pour exemple les sites remarquables que sont les épaves sous-marines. Hauts lieux de fréquentation par les plongeurs, ces sites concentrent des biomasses de poissons recherchées tant par les explorateurs en bouteilles que par les pêcheurs (qu'ils soient récréatifs ou professionnels). On trouve des engins de pêche perdus (engins professionnels ou hameçons/fils des plaisanciers) sur les sites de plongée.

Plus à la côte, la répartition spatiale des usages est régie par les plans de balisage municipaux et parfois par des dispositions propres aux cœurs de parc national. En effet, toute nouvelle activité en cœur (postérieure au décret de création) ou tout nouvel établissement (non présent lors du décret de création), sera assujettie à l'autorisation de l'ASPIM après avis de son Conseil scientifique. Ainsi si la vente ambulante en mer était existante et régulièrement exercée en cœur de parc à Porquerolles, un seul établissement a été recensé à la date de création. Les nouveaux établissements doivent ainsi solliciter une autorisation individuelle chaque année. Le nombre d'autorisations peut être limité pour éviter tout impact notable, direct ou indirect, sur les milieux naturels, les habitats et les espèces, la diversité biologique, les paysages.

4.2 Evaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I). Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

En particulier :

	Note
<p>Les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides et ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1. dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Une thèse caractérise les pollutions au niveau de la rade d'Hyères (Mélanie Ourgaud, 2015 – résumée dans la revue scientifique du Parc de 2016). Le contrat de baie des îles d'or les caractérise également, les suit et préconise un certain nombre de mesures pour les réduire. Le courant Ligure est vecteur de l'apport d'un volume important de déchets, et il y a peu de moyen de limiter ces apports.</p> <p>L'ASPIM fut autrefois le siège de bombardements et présente également une activité militaire de défense nationale. Les déchets pyrotechniques demeurant sur site sont</p>	

traités au gré des découvertes (campagnes de « guerre des mines »).

L'activité anthropique ancienne a impacté le milieu terrestre et marin : des usines de soude ont été en fonction sur les îles au XIX^{ème} siècle.

	Note
<p>Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Les impacts mécaniques directs ont été encadrés et limités en cœurs (pêche, plongée, mouillage) mais existent en aire d'adhésion sur le littoral continental. La charte n'est pas prescriptive sur ce territoire mais contribue à donner une orientation positive pour les réduire. Un plan paysage terrestre et maritime (sous-marin et plan d'eau) sur l'archipel des îles d'Hyères, comprenant des espaces en cœur et en aire d'adhésion, est ainsi en cours d'élaboration. Il permettra d'anticiper l'évolution paysagère du territoire, afin de préserver son identité et de valoriser ses atouts tout en révélant le caractère de celui-ci sur les espaces terrestres et maritimes. Cette expérience pourra servir d'exemple et se déployer sur les communes adhérentes.</p> <p>Concernant les impacts liés aux changements globaux, le territoire des cœurs constitue un site de référence, le principe de non interventionnisme qui régit le caractère du parc permet de disposer de témoins sur les évolutions attendues.</p> <p>A contrario, les interventions du parc en faveur des espèces locales endémiques (éradication de la <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> à Port-Cros) permettent de prouver les capacités de résilience d'un milieu extrait des pressions humaines.</p>	

	Note
<p>Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA.</p> <p>Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>L'augmentation de la population des bassins versants littoraux, l'urbanisation qui en résulte et le développement touristique sont des menaces d'un niveau comparable à ce</p>	

que l'on observe dans le contexte nord-ouest méditerranéen.

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces extérieures qui sont préoccupantes et sont évaluées individuellement.

Ce phénomène implique donc une augmentation des volumes d'eaux usées à traiter par les stations d'épuration (indicateur ; augmentation du nombre de rejet de biofiltre). Sur le territoire du Parc comme malheureusement quasiment partout en Méditerranée, les eaux pluviales urbaines ne bénéficient pas d'un système de traitement.

En accord avec la Préfecture maritime de la Méditerranée et la commune de Hyères, les navires de croisière ne mouillent pas à proximité des îles en période estivale.

La problématique de la pollution sonore est désormais considérée via la DSCMM. L'origine anthropique des dérangements est multiple. L'impact des pollutions sonores – qu'elles soient diffuses ou ponctuelles, cas particulier des exercices militaires, n'est, à ce jour, appréhendé que pour les espèces de mammifères marins fréquents dans les eaux de l'ASPIIM. En revanche aucune donnée n'est disponible pour estimer les dérangements chroniques (estivaux) ou épisodiques (militaires) sur les autres espèces mobiles ou fixées.

Depuis 2016, un groupe de gouvernance piloté par le Parc sur la capacité de charge de l'île de Porquerolles, a produit un plan d'actions visant à réguler les pics de fréquentation observés en période estivale. Les premières mesures opérationnelles ont été mises en œuvre dès l'été 2018 et les mesures portant sur la régulation des flux devraient voir le jour à partir de 2020.

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes qui ont été éliminées ou résolues.

Le risque de dérangement des espèces (radeaux de puffins) et d'érosion lié au passage de navires à passagers (relation Corse-continent) a été diminué grâce à l'élaboration d'un arrêté préfectoral visant à repousser au-delà des 2 miles nautiques au sud des îles les routes des navires. La navigation en rade d'Hyères, au nord des îles d'Hyères, est ainsi réglementée et autorisée uniquement lorsque certaines conditions météorologiques défavorables sont remplies.

A titre d'information complémentaire, côté terrestre, de nombreuses actions ont été entreprises (dératisation, régulation des chats, arrachage de nombreuses espèces invasives (griffes de sorcières...) notamment pour favoriser les populations d'oiseaux marins nicheurs (puffins...).

	Note
<p>4.3. Y a-t-il un plan de gestion côtière intégrée ou des lois d'utilisation du territoire dans la région limitrophe ou entourant l'ASPIM ? (B4.e de l'Annexe I). <u>Voir 5.2.3 dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Il en existe plusieurs : contrat de baie des îles d'or, contrat de baie de Toulon, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux, différents Schémas d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux, Schéma départemental de la mer et du littoral, SCOT et son volet littoral et maritime, Plans Locaux d'Urbanisme. Des stratégies de façades sont élaborées par l'Agence française pour la Biodiversité, ces dernières concernent la plongée, le mouillage des grandes et moyennes unités. L'ASPIM contribue de manière active aux réflexions supra afin de garantir leur opérationnalité.</p>	

	Note
<p>4.4. Est-ce que le plan de gestion de l'ASPIM influence la gouvernance de la zone environnante ? (D5.d l'Annexe I). <u>Voir 7.4.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Il existe un rapport de compatibilité entre la charte et les documents de planification territoriale. Chaque commune signataire a validé au travers de son adhésion à la charte du parc l'ensemble des mesures proposées. Les plans locaux d'urbanisme (PLU) doivent être compatibles avec les SCoT, eux même compatibles avec la Charte du Parc national (SCoT intégrateurs). De la même manière, le contrat de Baie des îles d'Or et la Charte ont été rédigés de concert afin d'assurer une complémentarité et une opérationnalité des documents du territoire. Comme dit plus avant, les acteurs du territoire sont largement sollicités et impliqués dans la gestion concertée des cœurs, c'est donc naturellement que les démarches et initiatives fructueuses essaient ou inspirent les zones adjacentes. La gestion des usages maritimes en AMA est dépendante de la gestion des cœurs. En effet, les notions d'effet report sont évidentes dans la mesure où les cœurs sont insulaires. Ainsi toute décision ou mesure de</p>	

gestion prise par le parc influe directement sur l'espace environnant.

A titre d'exemple, le Parc national des Calanques a été convié aux discussions d'élaboration de l'arrêté limitant les captures de la pêche de loisir en AMA, ces échanges ont permis de transférer la démarche dans les eaux de ce parc national.

Et de façon plus générale, l'ASPIM publie une partie de ces expériences ou dispositifs dans sa revue scientifique. Elle partage par ailleurs de façon systématique ses actions dans les réseaux au sein desquels elle est très active : forum des gestionnaires d'AMP, ateliers de façade des gestionnaires, MedPAN, RREN (réseau régional des espaces naturels).

En outre, l'ASPIM est également animatrice de la Partie française du Sanctuaire Pelagos, et à ce titre échange avec l'ensemble des AMP françaises incluses dans ce périmètre mais aussi à l'international (ACCOBAMS).

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Evaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection

En particulier :

	Note
<p>Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate sur le sol et, le cas échéant, marquée de manière adéquate en mer ? <u>Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Le balisage relatif aux activités dans la bande des 300 m est géré par les municipalités. Les balisages maritimes propres aux réglementations de cœur de parc sont gérés en interne (achat, maintenance). Le balisage est suffisant à Port-Cros et en cours d'installation à Porquerolles. En effet, plusieurs zones d'interdiction de mouillage créées en 2015 seront balisées en mer à l'été 2019.</p>	

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il une collaboration de la part d'autres autorités dans la protection et la surveillance de l'aire et, le cas échéant, y a-t-il un service de garde-côtes contribuant à la protection du milieu marin ? <u>Voir 8.3.2. et 8.3.3. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1

Justification de la note :

La Gendarmerie maritime, les douanes et les Affaires maritimes travaillent de concert avec les équipes du parc national. Les renforts sont ponctuels.

Depuis 2018, dans le cadre du plan de contrôle pour le milieu marin, chaque AMP doit faire remonter ses besoins en termes de surveillance (au CACEM, Centre d'Appui aux Contrôles de l'Environnement Marin).

Le Parc national participe au COPOLEN, Comité des Polices de l'environnement (animé par le Préfet et les procureurs des TGI du Var).

	Note
<p>Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter les règlements concernant les mesures de protection des ASPIM ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Des services de police interviennent fréquemment dans l'ASPIM pour faire respecter les réglementations (gendarmerie maritime, police nationale, ONCFS, etc.).</p>	

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? <u>Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Oui, 22 agents commissionnés et assermentés sont en capacité de relever les infractions et de dresser des procès-verbaux.</p> <p>Le bilan 2017 est le suivant.</p> <p>A Port-Cros, 332 infractions ont été relevées à terre et en mer dont 21% ont été suivies d'un procès-verbal (30) ou un timbre-amende (41). L'effectif en baisse des agents a entraîné un nombre moins grand de tournées (96), néanmoins, les infractions de nature à impacter le milieu sous-marin (31 mouillages interdits en zone signalée) et celles concernant la prévention des incendies de forêt ont été plus sévèrement traitées (6 pénétrations en massifs fermés et 4 cigarettes), ce qui a augmenté le taux de procédures cette année qui atteint 21 % des infractions relevées contre 6 % l'année 2016. La proportion des infractions en mer est toujours la plus importante avec 86 % des infractions relevées. De plus en plus d'infractions en matière de pêche de loisir sont à déplorer (16 contre 11 en 2016) et cette année, 46 % des plongées sans autorisation ont</p>	

été verbalisées.

A Porquerolles, le nombre de procédures en mer a été moitié moins important en 2017 par rapport à 2016 avec 27 procès verbaux et une légère baisse des infractions totales relevées. Les infractions à la navigation (engins tractés en particulier) restent toujours en progression depuis 2014. Suite à la mise en place de panneaux réglementaires en falaise début 2017, le secteur note une nette amélioration du respect de la réglementation en zone ressource.

Note

Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.

Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui

1

Justification de la note :

L'ASPIM dispose d'une vingtaine de gardes-moniteurs commissionnés assermentés. Une politique pénale validée avec le Parquet territorialement compétent est appliquée par ces agents.

Une étude sur la politique pénale de l'Etablissement est actuellement menée par des juristes universitaires. Elle fournira une analyse de notre fonctionnement et des éléments clefs pour son amélioration.

Remarque : les agents appliquent la réglementation et relèvent les infractions, c'est le juge qui impose des sanctions.

Note

Est-ce que l'aire a mis en place un plan d'urgence pour faire face à la pollution accidentelle ou d'autres situations d'urgence graves ? (Art. 7.3. du Protocole, Recommandation de la 13^{ème} Réunion des Parties contractantes).

Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui

1

Justification de la note :

L'ASPIM est insérée dans les dispositifs Polmal et infra Polmar en vigueur sur le territoire. La mobilisation du Parc par les autorités pourrait être améliorée.

Elle vient de subir une pollution par hydrocarbures et ainsi d'expérimenter le déploiement d'un barrage flottant qui a fermé la baie de Port-Cros et protégé le port et le récif-barrière de posidonie situé derrière.

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

	Note
<p>Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissant des ressources humaines ou financières ? (ex : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). <u>Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note : Le Conservatoire du Littoral, l'Agence de l'eau, l'AFB, la Région PACA, le Département du Var collaborent en fournissant des ressources financières.</p> <p>Depuis 2017 le Parc national est partenaire de 3 projets européens (Interreg Marittimo, Interreg MED, LIFE Natura2000 national) qui contribuent spécifiquement à la mise en place d'actions de connaissance et protection du milieu marin pour environ 700 k€ de ressources financières.</p> <p>Le Parc national est appuyé par le FFEM (Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial) sur un programme d'échange et de collaboration avec la Commission de l'Océan Indien.</p> <p>Chaque année, une vingtaine d'études est confiée à des scientifiques (universitaires, instituts de recherche, associatifs, bureaux d'étude, etc.) sous la forme de partenariats. Pour partie, ces partenaires apportent des moyens humains et financiers non facturés à l'ASPIM.</p> <p>Le parc est très actif dans l'initiative pour les petites îles de la Méditerranée (PIM).</p> <p>Le parc participe à tous les congrès mondiaux de gestionnaires d'AMP.</p>	

	Note
<p>Évaluer le niveau de coopération et d'échange avec d'autres ASPIM (particulièrement dans d'autres nations) (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 du Protocole, A.d de l'Annexe I). Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note : Le Parc national est très actif dans MedPAN. Il est trésorier de l'association MedPAN et participe aux échanges techniques organisés à destination des gestionnaires d'AMP du pourtour méditerranéen. Il est souvent pris comme modèle. Il échange avec de nombreuses AMP méditerranéennes, et plus particulièrement les ASPIM françaises et italiennes, mais accueille aussi des délégations d'autres pays.</p> <p>De nombreuses AMP de Méditerranée (Italie, Croatie, France) sont partenaires des projets européens dans lesquels le Parc est engagé. Le Parc entretient à ce titre des</p>	

échanges réguliers avec ces AMP notamment lors des ateliers techniques.

Il échange aussi avec de nombreuses AMP internationales sur quasiment tous les continents (Asie – Chine, Afrique – Océan Indien, Amérique du Sud – Chili, Amérique centrale – Costa-Rica, Amérique du Nord – Canada, Océanie - Australie).

SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S) EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)
(Si applicable)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES

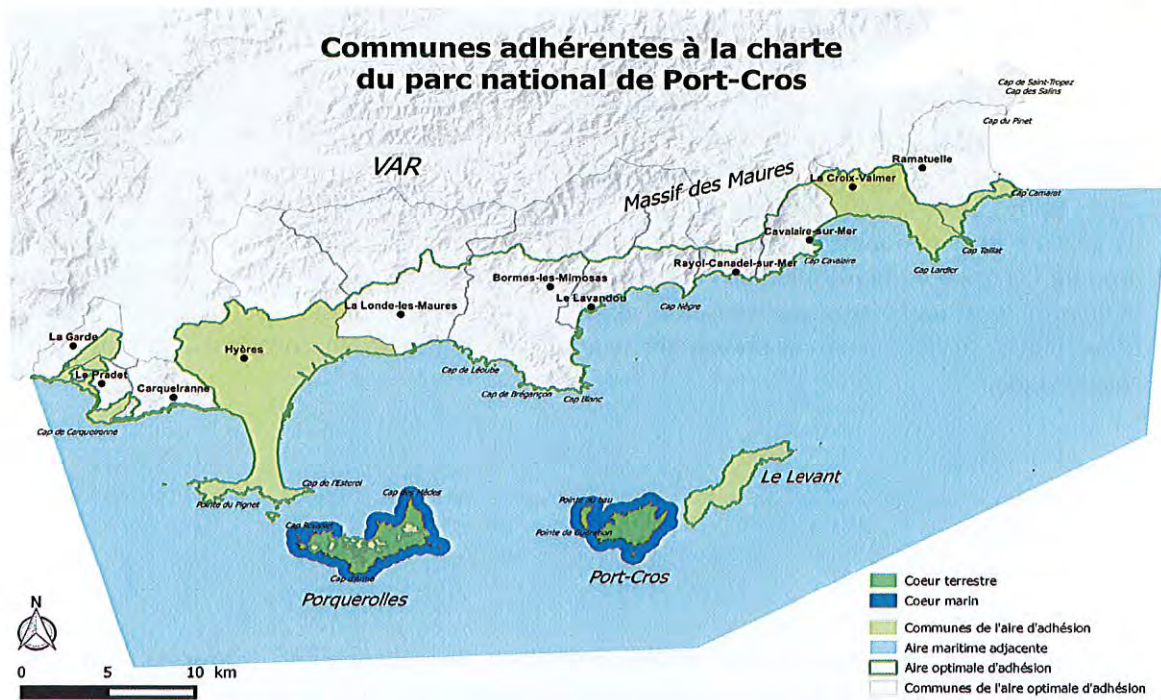
7.1 Evaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section I.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p>	<p>2</p>

Etendre l'ASPIM sur l'ensemble du territoire de la nouvelle délimitation du parc

La transmission des données SIG au CAR/ASP pour l'élargissement de l'ASPIM tenant compte du nouveau territoire de 2012 n'a pas encore été effectuée. La procédure d'élargissement de l'ASPIM est lancée en 2019.

Le nouveau territoire du parc national de Port-Cros est le suivant :



2017, l'ASPIM a testé un module de formation sur l'île de Port-Cros co-organisé avec le réseau MedPAN.

Le Parc a déposé le projet européen MPA Network, dont MedPAN est chef de file, et dont l'objectif est de renforcer les échanges entre AMP. Le projet prévoit notamment d'accueillir des sessions de formation à destination des gestionnaires d'AMP et de financer la participation des agents à des formations organisées par d'autres aires marines protégées.

- *Poursuivre la recherche scientifique orientée vers les protocoles de suivi des écosystèmes, plutôt que des espèces, et en lien avec l'Approche Ecosystémique de la Convention de Barcelone et la Directive-cadre Stratégie pour le milieu marin de l'Union Européenne.*

Réponse : La mise à jour de la stratégie scientifique (réécriture des 2/3 du document) postérieure à l'adhésion des communes à la Charte du PNPC, a permis de mieux mettre en valeur l'approche écosystémique de suivi des espèces et habitats. L'ASPIM a contribué au développement de l'indice EBQI « Ecosystem Based Quality Index » par le GIS posidonie pour l'herbier de posidonie et le coralligène, cet indice étudie le fonctionnement de l'ensemble de l'écosystème et non plus que l'espèce.

L'ASPIM maintient à un haut niveau le soutien financier des études et de la recherche, signe d'un bon dynamisme et d'une recherche de financements dédiés efficace. L'activité scientifique de l'ASPIM, toujours très soutenue, représente un volet essentiel de sa mission.

- *Renforcer la politique de gouvernance du PNPC à travers l'activité équilibrée de ses trois*

Conseils (d'Administration, Scientifique et Economique, Social et Culturel).

Réponse : l'activité des trois conseils est équilibrée. Chaque instance se réunit plusieurs fois par an, en plénière ou groupes de travail spécifiques. Les Présidents de chaque instance sont invités à participer aux réunions plénières des autres instances afin d'avoir une bonne connaissance des sujets traités et de relayer les différentes attentes et besoins, dans le respect des prérogatives de chacun. Pour mémoire, le Président du Conseil scientifique (27 membres) est membre de droit du Conseil d'Administration de l'établissement, le Président du Conseil économique, social et culturel y est invité avec voix consultative. Les présidents des conseil scientifique et conseil économique, social et culturel présentent leur rapport d'activité au conseil d'administration chaque année.

7.2 Évaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section II.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p>	2

RECOMMANDATIONS de la précédente evaluation et réponses apportées :

- *Continuer à renforcer l'application des Chartes de pêche et de plongée dans l'ensemble du PNPC et notamment dans les zones ressource.*

Réponse : Le Parc a continué à travailler au renforcement de l'application des chartes de pêche et de plongée sur l'ensemble de son territoire et notamment dans sa zone ressource. Les chartes de pêche professionnelles, tout comme le règlement de plongée, sont révisés chaque année et sont encadrés par des arrêtés préfectoraux. L'unique zone ressource actuellement située au sud de Porquerolles est interdite à toute activité (pêche, plongée, navigation, mouillage) à l'exception d'un poste à battude. Un travail est prévu dès 2019 pour la création de zones ressources en AMA.

- *Continuer à lancer de bons messages de communication ciblés vers l'opinion publique en général et les usagers en particulier. Et notamment pour contribuer à la compréhension de la valeur de la biodiversité du PNPC, ainsi que de la 'biodiversité ordinaire' d'une manière anticipative.*

Réponse : Les équipes du parc national s'impliquent quotidiennement pour diffuser un message de qualité aux différents publics. Un comité éditorial (incluant un membre du conseil scientifique (CS) valide les contenus de la revue du PNPC " L'attitude Mer, Terre et Littoral". De nombreuses plaquettes, documents, livres, jeux, mallettes pédagogiques ont été créés et sont mis à disposition.

- *Renforcement de l'implication dans les réseaux méditerranéens d'aires marines protégées pour favoriser les échanges avec d'autres aires protégées marines et côtières, notamment les ASPIM, et partager le savoir-faire du PNPC en matière de gestion et de suivi scientifique.*

Réponse : Le PNPC conduit une politique active de partage de son savoir-faire en matière de gestion et de suivi scientifique notamment par le biais d'échanges avec d'autres aires protégées marines et côtières, en particulier des ASPIM comme indiqué dans le questionnaire.

- *Développer l'idée de mettre en œuvre un centre de formation sur la gestion des AMP, spécifiquement ciblé sur les ASPIM.*

Réponse : un centre d'accueil de formation dédié aux personnels des AMP méditerranéennes est prévu dans le projet MPA Network, mais ne se limite pas aux ASPIM. En effet, les expériences ainsi partagées pourront faire connaître le statut d'ASPIM et susciteront de nouvelles ambitions parmi les AMP.

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

SECTION I : CRITERES OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale : 6 (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale : 6 (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale : 12 (Max : 12)

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTÉE A L'AIRE

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale : 18 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale : 6 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

Note totale : 6 (Max : 6)

SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S) EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES

Note totale : 4 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE : 58 (Max : 66)

RECOMMANDATIONS POUR L'ÉVALUATION FUTURE :

- *Continuer à s'impliquer dans les réseaux méditerranéens d'aires marines protégées pour favoriser les échanges avec d'autres aires protégées marines et côtières, notamment les ASPIM, et partager le savoir-faire du PNPC en matière de gestion et de suivi scientifique.*
- *Etendre l'ASPIM au périmètre actuel du parc national (suite à la redéfinition de périmètre de 2012).*

Évaluation de la note :

La CTC proposera d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire (conformément au paragraphe 6 de la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM) si l'ASPIM a

- une note < 1 pour l'un des éléments suivants 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 ou 3.6;
- ou
- une note < 2 pour l'un des éléments suivants : 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2.

En outre, étant donné que les sites inscrits sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinés à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région (Paragraphe A (e) de l'Annexe 1 du Protocole ASP/DB), la CTC doit également proposer d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire si la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 46 (= 70% de la note totale maximale de 66).

SIGNATURES

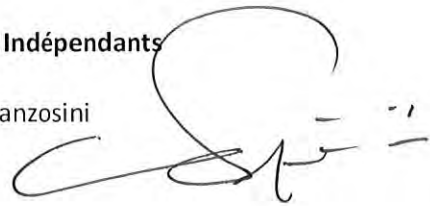
Point Focal National

Jean Vermot



Experts Indépendants

Carlo Franzosini



Sami Ben Haj



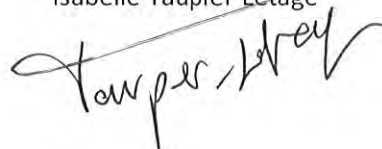
Gestionnaire(s) de l'ASPIM

Marc Duncombe



Expert national

Isabelle Taupier-Letage



(4) Formulaire de révision ordinaire du « Sanctuaire Pelagos pour la conservation des mammifères marins » (France, Italie et Monaco)



Revised Format for the Periodic Review of SPAMIs

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. 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.

During their COP 15 (Almeria, Spain, January 2008), the Contracting Parties adopted a procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List and requested SPA/RAC to implement it.

The procedure aims to evaluate the SPAMI sites in order to examine whether they meet the [SPA/BD Protocol's](#) criteria. An ordinary review of SPAMIs shall take place every six years, counting from the date of the inclusion of the site in the SPAMI List.

Revised Format for the Periodic Review of the SPAMIs

SPAMI Name: Sanctuaire Pelagos / Santuario Pelagos

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
<p>1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I Assessment scale: Yes= 1, No=0</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Pelagos Sanctuary fulfils several criteria related to the regional Mediterranean values as presented in the PSA/BD Protocol's Annex I as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Uniqueness and b) Natural representativeness: currents (frontal zone characterised by the concentration of water masses and the Ligurian-Provençal current) and underwater topography (unique and historical marine geology which is nowadays candidate for the UNESCO World Heritage) of the Sanctuary are the cause of a phenomenon of rising nutrients that ensures high biological productivity, favourable to the development of an abundant and diverse wildlife and creating one of the most productive pelagic environment in the Mediterranean Sea. All common cetacean species resident in the Mediterranean Sea are present in the Sanctuary. c) Diversity: the area has a diversity of the following: magnoliophytes, phaeophytes, rhodophytes, porifera, cnidarians, echinoderms, molluscs, fishes, reptiles and birds. As for the marine mammals, 8 of them are regularly observed species: Fin whale, Striped dolphin, Common dolphin, Common bottlenose dolphin, Long-finned pilot whale, Risso's dolphin, Cuvier's beaked whale and Sperm whale. Its main physical, ecological, biological and eco-systemic characteristics make it an ideal habitat for groups of cetaceans migrating there during the spring or summer months (some species, such as Humpback whale, Harbor porpoise, Killer whale and Monk seal were sighted only very occasionally (rare or accidental visits) in the Sanctuary. d) The presence of habitats that are critical to endangered, threatened or endemic species: the Sanctuary includes different types of habitats regularly frequented by cetaceans in the north-western Mediterranean and represents a crucial feeding area for many species, especially in summer. All cetacean species, excepted Common bottlenose dolphin, which is listed in Appendix II, are listed in Appendix IV of the Directive for the Flora Fauna Habitats 92/43/EEC. The continental shelf thus constitutes the habitat of the Common bottlenose dolphin, whose Mediterranean subpopulation is described as "vulnerable" according to the IUCN. Although rarely seen in the Sanctuary, other species exploit the same habitat: Common dolphin, whose Mediterranean subpopulation is in danger, according to the IUCN criteria. The continental slope is the preferred habitat for large teutophage species: Sperm whale, whose Mediterranean subpopulation is endangered according to the IUCN criteria, but also the Long-finned pilot whale and the Risso's dolphin. The Great Abyssal Plain, in the western part of the Sanctuary represents, for its part, the preferred habitat of Fin whale. As a result, 	

the underwater canyons, because of their particular biogeographic characteristics lead to high productivity that regularly attracts several species, including the Cuvier's Beaked Whale, the Sperm Whale and the Risso's Dolphin.

- e) Cultural representativeness: the cultural heritage included in the Sanctuary area is currently renowned at an international level. Such recognition was possible thanks to the many scientific research activities taking place in it, as well as thanks to the education and communication awareness raising activities on an international, national and local level. The *Pelagos Partnership Charter*, endorsed by 140 coastal municipalities on the Sanctuary's coastline, is only one of the instruments that contributed to involve both institutional and non-institutional local stakeholders in promoting initiatives in favour of the protection of marine mammals and their habitat, also dedicated to education, public awareness, measures for mitigating impacts on marine mammals and relaying the information in case of cetacean stranding. The initiative *Pelagos Ambassadors* dedicated to boaters was implemented and received a great success in France and Italy. This process must be promoted.

The general public awareness is such that in 2017, the Sanctuary was recognised by Italian citizens as one of the most important sites of natural, aesthetic, cultural and historic interest on a nationwide level by *Italian Environment Fund (FAI)* survey, called *Places close to the heart*. In the same perspective, an important event such as the Carnival of the city of Sanremo in the month of March 2019 has been entirely devoted to the protection of the Pelagos Sanctuary for marine mammals.

The educational programs also include activities for school children in relation to planning and managing areas inside the Sanctuary. It is proposed to add Marine Educative Areas as a point of the *Pelagos Partnership Charter* in order to encourage municipalities to develop awareness activities with schools and to contribute to develop the cultural representativeness of the Sanctuary for the next generations.

Last but not least, there is a growing media interest, since the most important newspapers and TV stations involved have been broadcasting press reports about the Sanctuary and the cooperation between the three countries.

	Score
<p>1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List.</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Significant changes 1= Moderate changes 2= Slight changes 3= No adverse change</p>	3
<p>Score justification</p> <p>A collision between two cargo vessels occurred on 7th October 2018 off Cap Corse, causing a hydrocarbon spill spreading 20 kilometres within the Sanctuary zone. The RAMOGEPOL plan limited the damage from this incident.</p> <p>The incident did not have consequences on the species considered as natural features in the SPAMI.</p> <p>In order to react to this incident, the ordinary monitoring (diseases, stranding of cetaceans, analyses data, etc.) and the exchange of information among the scientific teams of the three countries and the national stranding networks for at least the next three years (period of potential danger for the cetaceans of the region) are reinforced.</p>	

A work is ongoing with the Scientific and Technical Committee (TSC) members in order to evaluate the existing emergency procedure and in light of this experience, to implement the procedure in case of oil spill in the Sanctuary.

	Score
<p>1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? Assessment scale: 0= No 1= Only some of them 2= Yes for most of them 3= Yes for all of them</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The objectives indicated in the original request to designate the area of the Sanctuary as SPAMI are actively followed as part of the cooperation among the three countries. These are the objectives for which the Agreement was established and are explained in the text of the Agreement on creating a Sanctuary for marine mammals in the Mediterranean under the following articles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art. 2: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties establish a marine Sanctuary in the Mediterranean zone defined under article 3, the diversity and biological wealth of which are indispensable factors for the protection of marine mammals in their habitat. 2. They protect all species of marine mammals. - Art. 4: The Parties undertake to take appropriate measures in the Sanctuary [...] to guarantee a favourable state of conservation of marine mammals, protecting them, together with their habitat, against the direct or indirect negative impacts of human activities. <p>The goals of the Agreement are pursued through a six-years management plan implemented in a two-year work program approved by the Parties and executed by them in cooperation with the Permanent Secretariat of the Agreement, the Scientific and Technical Committee (TSC) and the working groups.</p> <p>Moreover, in order to reduce ship strikes in the Pelagos Sanctuary and to better pursue the objectives of the Agreement, France promulgated recently the following Decrees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree of the 11.12.17 establishing the list of systems sharing the positions in order to avoid ship strikes in the Pelagos and Agoa marine protected areas; - Decree of the 02.05.17 establishing the characteristics and technical needs of the systems sharing the positions of vessels in order to avoid ship strikes in the Pelagos and Agoa marine protected areas. <p>Furthermore, several national legislative measures contribute significantly to the Pelagos Sanctuary's objectives:</p> <p>France</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree n. 2012-1148 of the 12.10.12 related to the creation of the EEZ in the Mediterranean Sea; - Decree of the 07.12.11 related to the management of the nautical events; - Ministerial decree dated from the 11.07.11 that forbid the driftnets; - Ministerial decree dated from the 01.07.11 establishing the list of protected marine mammals and the related modalities to protect them at a national scale, including the forbidding of the cetacean intentional disturbance. 	

Italy

- DPCM Application DPCM 10.10.17 – Approval of the Program of measures, in accordance with Art.12, subparagraph 3, Legislative decree 190/2010, related to the definition of strategies for the marine environment which include a specific measure aimed at preventing ship strikes;
- Ministerial Decree of the Ministry in charge of transport in cooperation with the Ministry in charge of the environment n.0000070 of the 02.03.12, called “Decreto rotte”;
- Legislative decree n. 128/2010 11.08.10, entitled “Modifications and integrations to the Legislative decree of the 03.04.2006, n.152, bearing rules for the environment subject, according to Art.12 of the law 18.06.2009, n.69” which interdicts inside the perimeter of marine and coastal protected areas, including Pelagos, any activities related to hydrocarbon research, in particular with air gun and exploitation. This provision is further extended to a buffer zone of 12 nautical miles around the protected areas;
- D.P.R. 27.10.11 n.209 “Institution of Ecological Protection Zones in the North-Western part of the Mediterranean Sea”;
- Law n.2017 of the 15.12.11 that enhance the sanctions in case of violation of the ban from the UE of driftnets;
- Law n.391 dated of 11.10.01 for the ban of off shores competitions in the Pelagos Sanctuary;
- Law of 1992 related to the total protection of the marine mammals;
- Ministerial Decree of 1991 regulating the use of the driftnets;
- Ministerial Decree of 1989 prohibiting the capture of the marine mammals;
- Ministerial Decree of the 21.05.1980 related to cetacean protection.

Monaco

- Maritime Code, Art. O.230-1 et seq on the protection of the marine environment;
- Maritime Code Art. O.244-1 et seq on the exploitation and exploration of the marine environment.

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

	Score
<p>2.1 The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report) Assessment scale: 0= Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1= Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2= The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The SPAMI has improved its legal status with reference to the previous evaluation report and it became more functional with the objectives actively pursued. In fact, between 2015 and 2017, the Pelagos Agreement authorities worked on the reorganisation of the Agreement's governance and on an evolution in the Permanent Secretariat's legal status with a host Agreement giving Pelagos Secretariat the juridical personality in accordance with laws of the Principality of Monaco. In the framework of the measures adopted for this purpose, the Agreement's Permanent Secretariat has its headquarters in the Principality of Monaco and its legal status refers to the Monegasque law (Cf. Headquarter Agreement signed by the Parties, in the presence of His Serene Highness Albert II, Prince of Monaco and of the French and Italian Ministers for the Environment, on 3rd April 2017 and in force from 23rd June 2017).</p> <p>In order to improve the functioning of the Agreement's Permanent Secretariat, the financial contribution of the Principality of Monaco is nearly 4 times higher than in 2015, and it is now equal to that of the other member states. In addition to that and to ensure equity of representation of the countries within the governance, it has also been decided that the Permanent Secretariat team, until 2016 of only French nationality, should become international and that the Presidency of the TSC, initially the Principality's prerogative, should be rotated between all the Parties.</p> <p>The legal framework of the Agreement is still valid and it allows to the Agreement to have solid basis, as follows:</p> <p><u>France</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministerial Decree n.2002-1016 dated of 18.07.02 promulgating the Agreement signed in Rome on the 25th November 1999 on the creation of a marine mammal Sanctuary in the Mediterranean Sea; <p><u>Italy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law n.391 dated of 11.10.01 promulgating the Agreement signed in Rome on the 25th November 1999 on the creation of a marine mammal Sanctuary in the Mediterranean Sea; <p><u>Monaco</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sovereign order n.15.258 dated from the 18.02.02 promulgating the Agreement signed in Rome on the 25th November 1999 on the creation of a marine mammal Sanctuary in the Mediterranean Sea. 	

Score	
<p>2.2 Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? Assessment scale: 0= competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1= The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2= The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Internal Regulation of the Meeting of the Parties of the Pelagos Agreement on the creation of a Sanctuary for marine mammals in the Mediterranean Sea, adopted at the 2nd Meeting of the Parties, clearly defined the competencies and responsibilities of the bodies of the Agreement.</p> <p>This regulation was reinforced in 2015 by Resolution 6.2 on the Governance of the Agreement.</p>	

Score	
<p>2.3 Does the area have management bodies in line with the original SPAMI application for designation? Assessment scale: 0= No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1= The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2= The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Sanctuary is an original type of marine protected area, with specific modes of governance at the international and national levels.</p> <p>The Meeting of the Parties (MOP) is the decision-making body of the Agreement which adopts the recommendations issued by the TSC.</p> <p>The MOP is composed by the Chair of the Meeting of the Parties, the Chair of the TSC, the delegations of the three Parties, the members of the Permanent Secretariat and the observers. The TSC is the body that works alongside the Permanent Secretariat and the National Focal Points from France, Italy and the Principality of Monaco. It is composed by the Chair of the TSC, the Heads of delegation and five members and experts for each Party of the Agreement. The TSC provides advice and guidance to the Parties on the implementation of the objectives of the Agreement. It supports the Permanent Secretariat in the preparation of resolutions recommendation, work programs and international priorities. The MOP reviews and approves the proposals of the TSC based on the management plan and the priority actions.</p> <p>Since 1999, Port-Cros National Park (PNPC) ensures the coordination of the French Party to the Agreement. It relies on a network of active partners thus substantially increasing its operational capacity.</p>	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Score	
<p>3.1 Does the SPAMI have a management plan? Assessment scale: 0= No management plan or the level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as “insufficient” 1= The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as “adequate” 2= The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>A six-years management plan has been adopted in 2015 during the 6th Meeting of the Parties of the Pelagos Agreement (Cf. Resolution 6.1). The management plan covers the period from 2016 to 2022 and the working programs are established every two years. The management plan designates the Parties as responsible for its implementation.</p>	

Score	
<p>3.2 Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF¹) Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>(Cf. Score justification on question 3.1)</p> <p>Art. 7 of the Protocol:</p> <p>b) Monitoring: the first part of the Pelagos management plan aims to improve the knowledge on populations and threats in the following thematic: habitat loss and degradation, species’ distribution and abundance, human activities and pollution. Several scientific projects have been supported in order to achieve these objectives;</p> <p>c) Active involvement of local populations in the management: the third part of the Pelagos management plan deals with communication, awareness raising and involvement of the public and community stakeholders;</p> <p>d) Management and activities are funded by annual Parties contributions;</p> <p>e) Regulation of activities: the second part of the management plan is fully dedicated to the prevention and mitigation of human impacts and pressures and the management of emergency situations.</p>	

¹ Annotated format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion of the SPAMI list

Score	
<p>3.3 Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Parties provide financial support for two people staff forming the Permanent Secretariat in charge of running the Agreement's bodies (MOP, TSC, National Focal Points).</p> <p>The three Parties of the Pelagos Agreement have their own administrative staff in charge of their own Pelagos area.</p> <p>The Italian Party principally involves human resources from the <i>Ministry for the Environment and Territorial and Maritime Protection (MATTM)</i>, and the <i>Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)</i>.</p> <p>In France, the <i>Ministry for Ecological and Solidarity Transition (MTES)</i> heads the national delegation and is supported by a team from the <i>Port-Cros National Park (PNPC)</i> for handling the animation of the French Part of the Sanctuary and promoting network activities with NGOs, National stranding network, scientists, politics and stakeholders on every topic. With regard to this purpose, the PNPC offers 1.25 personnel units. A network of experts, NGOs and the national stranding network are also involved in the Pelagos activities.</p> <p>Monegasque's resources come from the Principality's Government and in particular the <i>Department for Equipment, the Environment and Urban Planning</i> and from the <i>Monaco Scientific Center (MSC)</i>. Moreover, members of research institutes, universities and the Maritime Prefecture participate in the working groups and are members of the delegations from the three countries.</p> <p>The diversity of the roles, the skills and the organisms providing the resources dedicated to the Pelagos Sanctuary at a national level constitutes an important added value for the implementation and fulfilment of its international activities.</p>	

Score	
<p>3.4 Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The TAC decided the score of 2 taking into account the efforts made to improve the financial resources available to the SPAMI. However, the full implementation of the management plan and of the biannual working program will require additional funding, in particular regarding the implementation of concrete management measures.</p>	

During the evaluation period, the financial and material resources available to the Agreement have increased following the signing of the Headquarter Agreement, when the Monegasque Party raised their contribution and made it equal to those of the other two Parties. The Permanent Secretariat, to which these funds are granted, uses them for its own running costs, for research and to carry out the Agreement's tripartite activities. Furthermore, the Monegasque Party hosts the Agreement's headquarter, providing the office and covering the expenses resulting from its use.

Moreover, the MTES (France) provides funds to the PNPC to cover the activities undertaken for the Pelagos Sanctuary. For the period 2017-2019, 200,000 € are provided for triennial research programs, awareness, communication and measures related to cetaceans stranding. 83,400 € are dedicated for actions (stranding kits, flyers, development of new awareness tools, French Pelagos annual newsletter, training, support to municipalities, support to stranding network, IMMERCET and Trackas projects, etc.) Besides, MTES supports every year NGOs for their actions related to the Pelagos activities.

		Score
<p>3.5 Does the area have a monitoring programme? Assessment scale: 0= No monitoring programme, or the level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as "insufficient" 1= The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 2= The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures</p>	<p>1</p>	
<p>Score justification <i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.)</i></p> <p>In the common framework decided by the Meeting of the Parties of the Pelagos Agreement, the monitoring activities are carried out at a national scale in compliance with Resolution 7.3 of the Pelagos Agreement (Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties, 9th February 2018).</p> <p>The monitoring parameters considered at a national level are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for the marine mammals: abundance estimate, seasonality, geographical repartition, diet, population structure, health, stranding events. - for the human activities: marine traffic (commercial, boating and tourism included nautical events), professional fisheries, whale watching, constructions (costal and at sea), navy activities, research conducted at the sea on marine mammals. - For the threats to marine mammals: pollution (chemical pollution, marine litters and microplastic), ship strikes, noise, interactions with fisheries (bycatch, depredation and reduction of food stock), disturbance and stress, habitat loss, global warming, natural diseases. <p>The management objectives are to value each parameter and its evolution and to maintain a favorable conservation status for the marine mammals and their habitat.</p> <p>The Sanctuary will benefit from national surveys implemented in France and Italy in the Framework of MSFD, the IMAP of the Barcelona Convention and international surveys as the <i>Aerial Survey Initiative</i> (ASI) implemented in 2018 by the ACCOBAMS. A dedicated agreement has been reached with the ACCOBAMS Secretariat for the use of the data on abundance and distributions of marine mammal species and pollution in the Pelagos area.</p>		

In addition, France has recently promoted the signing of a Convention between the Maritime Prefecture, PCNP and the Mediterranean Coastguards Regional Administration (DRGS). This convention, which will soon be signed, will contribute to the monitoring of the marine mammals and human activities in the French waters of the Sanctuary.

		Score
<p>3.6 Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= The SPAMI has no efficient mechanism allowing to adapt the protection and management measures in accordance with the results of the monitoring programme, 1= The existing feedback mechanism needs improvement, 2= The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism</p>	<p>1</p>	
<p>Score justification <i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.)</i></p> <p>The TSC, also through working groups on specific issue (i.e.: ship strikes, anthropogenic activities, fisheries, maritime traffic, databases, pollution, research, communication, control at sea, etc.), is in charge of this link and provide the Meeting of the Parties of the Pelagos Agreement with relevant recommendations.</p> <p>The TAC recommends to establish an evaluation system based on the monitoring results and using, where possible and as appropriate, the indicators adopted under the Ecap process.</p> <p>The French Party has a National Committee involving all national stakeholders (its latest meeting was held in September 20th 2018) in order to share information and promote initiatives.</p>		

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a Annex I).

In particular:

	Score
Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"	3
Score justification There is competition between fishermen and dolphins in few areas (i.e. Sardinia and Corsica). These questions are mainly of the competence of GFCM and UE regulations. To date we are not able to acknowledge whether unregulated exploitation of natural resources is a threat to the Sanctuary and its main protected species.	

	Score
Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"	2
Score justification These threats are real for the entire Mediterranean Sea. In the Pelagos Sanctuary, cetaceans facing several threats as disturbance by human activities, collisions with small and large vessels, contamination by chemical pollutants, disturbance, injuries and death induced by noise emissions, bycatch and entanglement in fishing or lost gears, prey depletion and habitat degradation. Measures have been undertaken in order to mitigate those threats. In order to mitigate the risk of collisions between large vessels and cetaceans in the Sanctuary, commercial and military vessels have adopted the REPCET system. As a result of regulation adopted in France, this tool is mandatory in the French part of the Sanctuary, and settled on a voluntary basis in Monaco and Italy. However, according to the Italian Law it is not possible to formally adopt and implement the REPCET system because it is a private property. In the implementation of the Marine Strategy Program of Measures, Italy has inserted a specific measure to prevent ship strikes based on AIS whose implementation is ongoing. The REPCET system is not used by the majority of ferries serving Corsica and Sardinia. Finally, even the yachting is starting to become interested in anti-collision systems.	

	Score
<p>Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Pelagos Sanctuary is surrounded by a very anthropized coastline and encompasses waters frequented by very diverse and important maritime activities as tourism, leisure boating, marine traffic and fisheries. Marine traffic should significantly increase in the coming years, as well as activities linked to seaside tourism and aquatic and nautical leisure. Whale-watching activities (dedicated tours for sighting or swimming with cetacean) are constantly increasing.</p> <p>In order to mitigate the risk of animal disturbance, the label “High Quality Whale Watching ®” (HQWW®), property of ACCOBAMS and elaborated with strong support of Pelagos, introduced good practices for a sustainable whale-watching tourism. The label is operated in France, in Monaco and in the coming months in Italy also. Ongoing projects in the Italian foster marine tourism operators to carry out their activity in a sustainable way.</p>	

	Score
<p>Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>A great part of the Sanctuary is located in offshore pelagic waters, where little conflicts between users and user groups occur. The most important area in order to achieve the goals of the Pelagos Agreement is the pelagic zone. This very large area reduces the conflicts between users and user groups.</p> <p>In France, conflict opposes whale-watching operators spotting animals helped by aerial survey and proposing to swim with cetaceans and operators engaged in a more sustainable practice as encouraged by the label HQWW®. Conflicts can exist between whale watching operators and sometimes with private boats. The respect of the code of conduct is the main issue.</p>	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually

Threats from terrestrial and maritime activities releases

In the Pelagos Sanctuary like everywhere in the Mediterranean, important pollution comes from the land and marine activities. The chemical pollution levels have risen throughout the Mediterranean. Furthermore, the zones converging with the Ligurian Sea lead to concentrations of plastics in some pelagic zones of the Sanctuary and gyres. PCBs and derivatives of DDT, products banned for decades are still present in the fat of cetaceans, affecting their fertility and ability to resist to diseases. Plastic pollution is also a major threat. To the mechanical impact caused by ingestion or entanglement, is added chemical contamination by their compounds (such as phthalates) that dissolve in water and integrate the food chain.

For this reason, the Pelagos Agreement is currently funding a project concerning plastics (“Pelagos Plastic free – Integrated actions to reduce plastic debris in the Pelagos Sanctuary”) and a project on chemical and biological pollution originating on land, entitled “Biological and toxicological contamination of cetaceans in the Pelagos Sanctuary: assessment, origin, monitoring and mitigation”. National regulations against plastics and national financed projects, experimental *Fishing for litter* practices and the ban of plastics of some municipalities which signed the Partnership Charter of the Pelagos Sanctuary are also very important.

Threats from marine traffic

International marine traffic and maritime connections between islands and continent induce important risk of ship strikes, disturbances and acoustic pollution for cetaceans. Marine transport of petroleum and/or dangerous products represents a permanent threat to the ecosystem and to the Sanctuary’s species. The development of sea routes could, in time, lead to new constraints related to the increase of the marine traffic. Collisions with large vessels are known to be the first unnatural cause of mortality of fin whales and sperm whales in the Pelagos Sanctuary.

A project to address this issue, entitled “Proposal to develop and evaluate mitigation strategies to reduce the risk of ship strikes to fin and sperm whales in the Pelagos Sanctuary” funded by the Agreement is currently ongoing.

Threats from human induced marine noise

Hearing is the most developed sense for cetaceans: they use it to communicate and hunt. The intensification of noise emission in the sea, produced by marine traffic, coastal development projects, exploitation of marine resources, seismic prospection, can disturb animals during their vital activities, preventing them from communicating and hunting properly. Accurate high-level sound emissions can even hurt or kill animals as the very sensitive deep divers (Cuvier’s beaked whale and sperm whales).

Threats from pleasure boating and whale watching

Activities such as water sports, boating and cetacean sighting activities can disturb, disrupting vital behaviours of animals (rest, hunting, nursing etc.), or even lead to the animals move to less favourable areas.

Threats from fisheries

Fishing activities also threat cetaceans when leading to resources competition. Overfishing affects all the Western Mediterranean and even sometimes bycatch in fishing.

Climate change

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

In particular:

	Score
<p>Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>In addition to internal releases, the Pelagos Sanctuary, as a marine area is subject to pollution coming from external sources brought with currents and winds. The Pelagos Partnership Charter has favored the reduction of the impacts generated by some human activities.</p>	

	Score
<p>Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	3
<p>Score justification</p> <p>(Cf. on question 1, paragraph on the cultural representativeness).</p>	

	Score
<p>Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The marine traffic, urbanization, leisure and touristic activities and global warming are expected to increase in the coming years in the whole Mediterranean basin.</p>	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

- pollution
- climate change
- threats from terrestrial and maritime activities releases
- threats from marine traffic
- threats from human induced marine noise
- threats from pleasure boating and whale watching
- threats from fisheries

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved

Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF

Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	Score
	1
Score justification	
<p>The Pelagos Agreement does not include the terrestrial area but the integrated coastal management plans have an impact in the Sanctuary. For this reason, the collaboration with the RAMOGE Agreement is under development and the <i>Pelagos Partnership Charter</i> (Cf. question 1.1, paragraph d) is an important tool in order to cooperate with municipalities.</p> <p>The initiatives are multiplying. For example, in France: the “Bay d'Azur Contract” is a global and concerted voluntary initiative by the elected representatives and local users on a coherent intervention perimeter. Ten coastal municipalities, from Antibes to Cap d'Ail, were grouped around a bay contract that concerns 70 km of coast and associates the 5 watersheds.</p>	

Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d Annex I). See 7.4.4. in the AF

Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	Score
	1
Score justification	
<p>The management plan of the Pelagos Sanctuary has no direct influence over the governance of the surrounding area but the Pelagos Sanctuary is considered as an ACCOBAMS pilot and innovative area. For example, the tool nowadays implemented in Pelagos and Agoa was firstly tested in the Pelagos Sanctuary.</p> <p>Similarly, the HQWW® label has been created specifically for the Pelagos Sanctuary, before being operational throughout the Mediterranean region, in Mayotte (Indian Ocean) and inspiring the regulations in Agoa (Caribbean).</p> <p>In the same way, the ship strike REPCET tool was firstly implemented on a voluntary basis in the Pelagos area and is currently spread around the world. The stranding kits designed by the Pelagos French team are distributed to all French MPA managers by the French Agency for Biodiversity (AFB). Scare measures of marine mammals promoted in collaboration with the French navy during mine-clearing are applied throughout the French Mediterranean.</p>	

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

	Score
<p>Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? See 8.3.1. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	N.A.
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The boundaries of the area are defined through geographical coordinates as set in Article 3 of the Pelagos Agreement on the creation of a marine mammal Sanctuary in the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>The boundaries are well identified in the official texts and marked in the marine maps.</p> <p>Municipalities that have signed the Charter of Partnership with the Pelagos Agreement could enjoy the right to fly the Sanctuary flag and panels in all areas within their administrative jurisdiction. A panel is placed in the Fosso Chiarone location (Municipality of Capalbio) in order to mark on the South-East border of the Sanctuary.</p>	

	Score
<p>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? See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The <i>Maritime Prefecture of the Channel and Mediterranean</i> and the National Navy in France, the <i>Italian Coast Guard</i> and the <i>Maritime Affairs</i> and the division of maritime and airport police in the Principality of Monaco, provide surveillance and marine protection of the area at national scale.</p> <p>The Convention that will be established by the French Party (Cf. on question 3.5) also contains actions for preventing and restraining human behaviours that threaten marine mammals in the French Part of the Sanctuary.</p>	

	Score
<p>Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	N.A.
<p>Score justification</p> <p>There cannot be any third party since the enforcement of the regulation is empowered by the national authorities.</p>	

	Score
Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification Each Party has provision on penalties or sanctions.	

	Score
Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification The right to impose sanctions is empowered to the national authorities.	

	Score
Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recommendation of the 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification In case of ship strikes and stranding events, National Stranding Networks are operational. In case of accidental pollution, RAMOGEPOL would be activated; it covers the whole Pelagos Sanctuary. Beside Pelagos Secretariat currently elaborates a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ramoge Secretariat, that will ease procedures and cooperation on means in case of accidental pollution.	

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in the AF Score: 0= No / 1= Weakly / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)	2
Score justification National administrations are collaborating with both human and financial resources and national stranding networks, national control authorities, associations and scientists, etc. Moreover, the Secretariat's establishment in the Principality of Monaco has eased cooperation with secretariats of other intergovernmental organisations including, among others, ACCOBAMS and RAMOGE, thus streamlining the efforts of France, Italy and the Principality of Monaco towards the protection of marine mammals and their habitat. In this framework, the Pelagos Agreement has signed a MoU with ACCOBAMS. The Pelagos Agreement will use the data of the ASI in the Sanctuary and the TSC will analyse them in order to strengthen new management measures. Furthermore, the Pelagos Agreement also cooperates with RAMOGE in order to mutualise their efforts on some actions, and a MoU between both agreements may	

potentially arise from that.

The Sanctuary also benefits from on-going projects and collaborations involving several NGO's (WWF, Gecem, Tethys Research Institute, Legambiente, Groupement d'intérêt scientifique pour les mammifères marins de Méditerranée, etc.), stranding network and municipalities.

	Score
Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMs (especially in other nations) (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I) Score: 0= No / 1= Insufficient / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)	2
Score justification The cooperation with other SPAMs included in the Pelagos area is adequate (Port-Cros National Park, Natural Reserve of Bouches of Bonifacio, MPA of Portofino). The exchanges with other relevant areas for marine mammal conservation is in progress (AGOA Sanctuary). The networking is still in progress thanks to MedPAN and ACCOBAMS and to the possibilities of taking part in international conferences related to marine mammal protection, such as the <i>European Cetacean Society</i> (ECS) and the <i>International Conference on Marine Mammal Protected Areas</i> (ICMMPA).	

(if applicable)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section I

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them	N.A.

Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous valuations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section II

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them	2

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. **MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI**
Total Score: **7/7** (max: 7)
2. **LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**
Total Score: **6/6** (max: 6)
3. **MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**
Total Score: **10/12** (max: 12)

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

4. **THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT**
Total Score: **18/23** (max: 23)
5. **ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**
Total Score: **4/4 (2 Not Applicable Questions)** (max: 4)
6. **COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**
Total Score: **4/6** (max: 6)

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

7. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS**
Total Score: **2/3** (max: 3) (1 Not Applicable Question)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 51/61 (3 Not Applicable Questions) (max: 61)

Score: 84%

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conclusions

The total score of the evaluation is not really reflecting the current situation of the Pelagos Sanctuary, because some of the questions in the format are not adapted for the case of this SPAMI.

Proposals of modification of the format for the Periodic Review in order to adapt it to the specificities of the open-sea and multinational SPAMIs were identified by the TAC and will be submitted to SPA/RAC.

According to the evaluation of the committee, Pelagos Sanctuary still fulfils the criteria, which are mandatory for the inclusion of an area in the SPAMI list, and with the relevant criteria defined in the SPA/BD Protocol.

Recommendations for the future evaluation

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.

Comments

The latest evaluation was conducted 4 years ago. This period is shorter than the 6 years ordinary period on the basis of which it is required to implement the recommendations.

Part 7 of the format: Following the recommendations made by the previous evaluations, the score of the points 7.1 and 7.2 answers the question: Are cooperation and harmonization two aspects improved and additionally developed for Sections I and II of the form?

SIGNATURES (in alphabetical order)



Mr. Alain Barcelo
Chair of the Technical and Scientific Committee to the Pelagos Agreement



Mrs. Costanza Favilli
Acting Executive Secretary of the Pelagos Agreement



Mr. Cyril Gomez
Chair of the Meeting of the Parties to the Pelagos Agreement



Mrs. Hélène Labach
French National Expert



Mrs. Magali Naviner
P/O Mr. Florian Expert, French Focal Point of the Pelagos Agreement



Mr. Chedly Rais
Independent Expert

Mrs. Marina Sequeira
Independent Expert

Mr. Raphaël Simonet
Monegasque Focal Point of RAC/SPA
P/O Mr. Ludovic Aquilina, Monegasque National Expert

Mrs. Sylvie Tambutté
Monegasque Focal Point of the Pelagos Agreement

Mr. Leonardo Tunesi
Italian Focal Point of RAC/SPA
P/O Mr. Oliviero Montanaro, Italian Focal Point of the Pelagos Agreement
P/O Mr. Roberto Giangreco, Italian National Expert

Mr. Jean Vermot
French Focal Point of RAC/SPA



Suggestions of modifications to the Format for the Periodic Review of SPAMIs

At the occasion of its meeting for the evaluation of the SPAMI "Pelagos Sanctuary" (Monaco, 29 March 2019), the *Technical Advisory Commission* (TAC) identified a series of inconsistencies in the Format for the Periodic Review of SPAMIs and decided accordingly to submit the following recommendations to SPA/RAC.

1. Recommendations of relevance for the evaluation of all SPAMIs

- The scoring scale for Section 3 of the Format (MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES) should be extended as follows for all questions:
 - 0= Low
 - 1= Medium
 - 2= Good
 - 3= Excellent
- In Section 3 of the Format (MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES) add questions about:
 - the implementation of the management plan;
 - the implementation of concrete conservation measures, activities and actions.
- The present scoring scale for threats under Section 5 (THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT) implies that the existence of threats is a weakness for the evaluated SPAMI, while the SPA/BD Protocol considers that the existence of threats is among the characteristics and factors that should be considered as favourable for the inclusion of a proposed site in the SPAMI List (paragraph "a" of article 4 in Section B of the Annex 1 to the Protocol). The TAC suggests therefore to:
 - invert the scoring to make it in line with the Criteria set in the Protocol (ex: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats")
and
 - add a new question about the effort(s) made during the evaluation period to mitigate threats.
(ex: Mitigation of the threats existing at the inclusion of the area on the SPAMI List: 0 means none of the threats, 3 means all the threats were mitigated)



2. Recommendations of special relevance for the multilateral SPAMIs

- The question 2.3 (*Does the area have management bodies in line with the original SPAMI application for designation?*) should be replaced with:
“Does the area have governance bodies in line with the original SPAMI application for designation? Assessment scale:
0= No governance bodies;
1= Only some governance bodies are in place;
2= The governance bodies are in place but they are not functioning on a regular basis (ex: no regular meetings or works);
3= The SPAMI has fully dedicated governance bodies and sufficient powers to address the conservation challenges”.
- The item 3.4 (*Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI*) should be split into 2 separate items:
 - Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available for the implementation of the SPAMI conservation/management measures at national level and
 - Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the multilateral governance bodies of the SPAMI.

In Section 5 (ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES):

- The question: *Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures?* is not relevant for the multilateral SPAMIs;
- The question: *Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea?* is not applicable for the multilateral SPAMIs.
It could be replaced by:
 - Is the area officially delimited on the international marine / terrestrial maps?
 - Is the area officially reported on the marine / terrestrial maps of each SPAMI Member State?
 - Are the coordinates of the area easily accessible (maps, internet, etc.)?

**(5) Formulaire de révision ordinaire de l' « Aire Marine Protégée de Capo Carbonara »
(Italie)**

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

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yes=1

The MPA fulfils the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean values as listed in the annotated format of presentation report for the SPAMI proposal (WG.359/16)

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02&09@:8609@62&D&-6& ># = 0f526D994D&6F45&2@/ A&6B&245&9<6&AD3:@2A4D&607&9&6& ># = 0 A9
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3= No adverse change

The results of monitoring show that, despite the increase of the tourist presence during summer period in the last six years (from 50,000 to the actual 80,000), there have been no adverse changes for the habitats and species considered as natural features.

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3= Yes for all of them

Based on the art. 3 of the Ministerial Decree of 7 February 2012 the aims of the MPA are:
- protection and enhancement of natural, chemical and physical characteristics and of marine and coastal biodiversity, with particular attention to priority habitats of hard and mobile substrate, to Posidonia oceanica, also through environmental recovery interventions;
- promotion of environmental education and the dissemination of the marine and coastal environments of the marine protected area knowledge also through the implementation of educational activities and programs;
- implementation of study, monitoring and scientific research programs in the sector of natural

**SECTION I:
CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST
2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

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2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improv

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2 = The SPAMI has clearly define

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2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedica

**SECTION I:
CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST
3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**

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2 = The management plan is officially ad

The management plan is implemented every year and is based on a conceptual map ISEA (Interventi Standardizzati per una gestione Efficace in Aree marine protette) management plan: <http://www.progettoisea.minambiente.it/20-carbonara/>). In the last triennium (2017 - 2019) the management plan was associated to a triennial monitoring programme.

In addition, the MPA benefits of the managements plans of NATURA2000 sites present within the MPA boundaries:

- the marine SCI ITB040020 "Isola dei Cavoli, Serpentara, Punta Molentis e Campulungu" (approved by Regional Decree n. 5288/7 of 14 March 2017),

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2 = Excellent

The management plan is adequate to the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol, including all content listed in section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format.

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1 = Fair

The actual human resources available are:

- 1 MPA Director, full time
- 1 Responsible general affair, part-time
- 1 Chief financial service sector, part time
- 1 Responsible Technical office, part-time

Other personnel depending on economic resources coming from projects:

- 2 Accountant for support of financial service sector, full-time
- 2 Scientific and technical consultants to manage projects (interreg MED, Interreg P.O.

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2 = Excellent

The financial and material means available to the SPAMI are currently good; these include both financial resources for the ordinary management of the MPA, financed by IMELS (Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea) and economic resources derived from Regional, National and European funds and environmental contribution from the activities of MPA authorised operators.

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2 = The monitoring programme i

The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures concerning:

- marine phanerogams, in particular monitoring, conservation and recovering of Posidonia oceanica meadow;
- investigation and monitoring on coral reef and maërl
- sensitive habitats and species (for example monitoring programme of Pinna nobilis, Paracentrotus lividus, coral reef, etc);

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2 = The SPAMI has an adequate

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The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism correlated to ISEA, SCI and ZPS management plans. Every year, temporary management measures are applied in order to regulate the activity of diving centres, fishermen, pleasure boaters and to assure the maintenance of the ecological quality of the site and the state of health of more vulnerable ecosystems (e.g. Posidonia oceanica meadows, coralligenous assemblages).

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**SECTION II:
FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT**

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The artisanal and recreational fisheries are the only exploitation activity carried out within the MPA and are clearly regulated. As indicated in the first ASPIM application form fishing does not seem to be able to produce serious threats to natural resources, given the low number of artisanal fishing boats (14) and "pescaturismo" boats (4), the use of selective gears (mainly trammel nets) and the consequent low pressure.

Recreational fishing is relevant in terms of request for licenses, but from 2017 with the new regulation on the organisation and implementation of the MPA, the number of recreational licences

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Many different management measures were taken to reduce the negative impact on vulnerable habitats and specie (sandy beaches and dunes, shallow Posidonia oceanica meadows, as well as coralligenous assemblages and seafan populations. The mechanical damages caused by divers are strictly localized in some sites with a very small extension relative to the surface of the MPA. Rare cases of poaching (illegal fishing) have been reported during the winter season, whenever surveillance is reduced. Pollution and contamination are not significant because urban and industrial pressures are very low

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The increase of the human presence in the area was adequately managed in the last years. Nevertheless, summer tourist frequentation will probably experience a steady grow over the years and a growing demand for housing facilities and infrastructure is expected. The increase of people on the beaches, pleasure boats and diving, could threaten the area and some special habitats (such as dunes and beaches of bioconstructions vermetids, seagrass beds and coral assemblages).

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No relevant historical and current conflicts between the users of the site.

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.V^I0& 78DD61&8& 66&KIXI8D#W(8) S-T+*) S

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The new regulations for the organisation and implementation of the MPA regulate water and waste discharges (art. 17 of Decree 2017) with reference also to catering and accommodation activities, discharges of solid and liquid waste, and the discharge of waste water from nautical units within the MPA. In addition, the establishment of new zone D (buffer zone) guarantees the transit of the passenger and cargo ships at a greater distance from areas sensitive to the MPA and guarantees a longer time of intervention in the event of accidental spillage.

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The existing "Piano paesaggistico" (landscape plan) regulates adequately the interventions on the territory.

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The existing "Piano paesaggistico" (landscape plan) regulates adequately the interventions on the territory.

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Growing demographic trend and touristic presence during the summer season.

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The new buffer zone (D zone) guarantee the transit and passengers cargo ships at greater distance from the MPA core areas and guarantees a longer time for interventions in case of accidental spillage. Measures for the restoration of the dunes system have produced positive results.

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Yes=1

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The existing "Piano paesaggistico" (landscape plan) regulates adequately the interventions on the territory. Moreover, adjacent municipalities fall under SCI ITB040021 Costa di Cagliari, SCI ITB040051 Bruncu de Su Monte Moru - Geremeas (Mari Pintau), SCI ITB042236 Punta di Santa Giusta (Costa Rei), all of which have a management plan in line with the aims of the Habitats Directive. In addition, discussions are underway with adjacent municipalities and the Region Autonomous of the Sardinia for a proposal to extend the boundaries of the MPA.

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No=0

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The management plan for the SPAMI don't have influence over the governance of the surrounding area.

**SECTION II:
FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**

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Yes=1

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Informative devices, panels and posters, are present along the entire coastal perimeter; they also describe the bans that have to be respected and the presence of sensitive species and habitats.

All the No-Take Zones (A zones) are marked by yellow buoys illuminated during the night.

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Yes=1

* 345&@998094D

The Coast Guard as well as "Guardia di Finanza", "Carabinieri" and Sardinian Regional Forestry are involved in the surveillance. The Sardinian Regional Forestry body is present all year (12 months/year) and in the last years the Coast Guard has increased its presence from 4 to 8 months. Surveillance is also done by voluntary associations and by the staff of the MPA.

#58-ABF0500C6D3&620:24&/ F4O65B&4&6D74536&C@094D2&5:09DC&4&8-6& ># = QF54939&6& 602@52k

Yes=1

* 345&@998094D

Yes, the MPA has a third agency also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures (see above).

#58-6580B6c @5&F6D0:9&20DB&F4O65&4567639&6&D74536/ 6D& * 66&TJJI^I&80#W

Yes=1

* 345&@998094D

The existing penalties are appropriate to dissuade infractions (art. 39 of the MPA regulation on the organisation and implementation of the 2017).

Q8-680&B&29?86/ F4O65B&4&8 F426&20D394D2k * 66&TJJI^I&80#W

No=0

* 345&@998094D

The Coast Guard and the other surveillance corps are empowered to impose sanctions. MPA operators and volunteers involved in surveillance can only inform people about bans and alert the institutional surveillance corps in case of infractions.

Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? Yes=1
 (Art. 7.3. of the Protocol, Recommendation of 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties).

Score justification:

Yes, the MPA directly implements the contingency plan, to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies, established at national level.

**SECTION II:
 FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
 6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**

Score

Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in AF.

3= Excellent

Score justification:

For scientific monitoring activities and technical issues (e.g. MPA boat maintenance), the MPA is supported by external consultants and volunteers (non-profit local association).

Collaboration with the staff of other regional MPAs are realized through two different agreements coordinated by RAS (Region Autonomous of the Sardinia):
 • Regional Network for the Conservation of Marine Fauna, that supports for the management and take care of Sea Turtles and Cetaceans distressed and conservation and safety of sea turtles nestings,

Score

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

2= Fairly

Score justification:

Collaboration with other Sardinians SPAMI areas as Tavolara Punta Coda Cavallo, Penisola del Sinis Isola di Mal di Ventre and Capo Caccia Isola Piana and other National SPAMI as Torre Guaceto. No active collaboration with SPAMI areas in other nations.

**SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)
 7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS**

7.1. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding **Section I**.

0 = "No" for all

7.2. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding **Section II**.

0 = "No" for all

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATIONS

Please insert here the Recommendations of the TAC for the future evaluations of the SPAMI.

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.

In order to assure a coherent, timely and efficient surveillance, the field staff of the SPAMI should be empowered to impose sanctions.

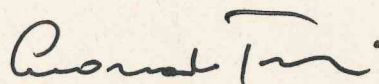
SIGNATURE

Date: 19.03.2019

Names and Signatures:

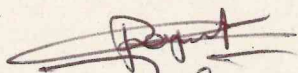
National Focal Point:

Tunesi Leonardo

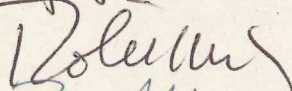


Independent Experts:

Pergent Christine



Turk Robert

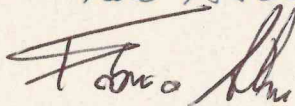


Addis Pierantonio

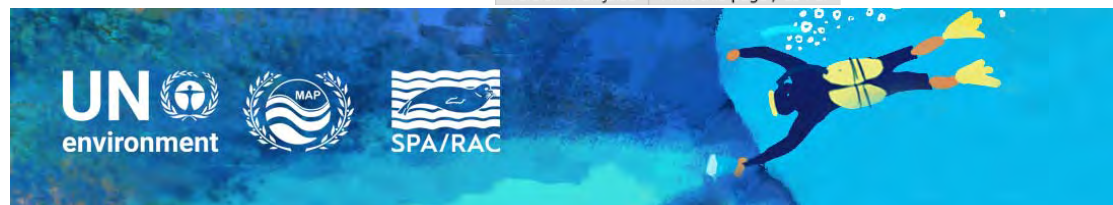


SPAMI manager(s):

Atzori Fabrizio



**(6) Formulaire de révision ordinaire de l' « Aire Marine Protégée de Penisola del Sinis –
Isola di Mal di Ventre » (Italie)**



SPAMI Evaluation system

Evaluation sheets of the SPAMI: [Penisola del Sinis Marine Protected Area](#)

[Go back to the GRAND Total page](#)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE:

54

(max score: 66)

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

Total score

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

6

(max score: 7)

Comments by the TAC:

The MPA still fulfils the following criteria: a) Natural representativeness: The SPAMI hosts highly representative ecological processes, communities, habitat types and other natural features. Posidonia oceanica meadow is the dominant benthic assemblage in the area. Precoralligenous and coralligenous characterise the deep-infralittoral and circalittoral rocky bottoms, with the presence of Corallium rubrum and Savalia savaglia in some sites. The fish assemblage includes vulnerable species like Epinephelus marginatus and Sciaena umbra. b) Diversity: it has a high diversity of species, communities, and ecosystems. c) Naturalness: it has a high degree of naturalness as a result of the low level of human-induced disturbance and degradation. Along the 37 km of coast line only two villages are present and populated only few months per year. In the Mal di Ventre Island there is no building or artificial structure, except the little lighthouse. d) Presence of habitats that are critical to endemic species (E.g. Islands or Islets are important nesting areas for some water-bird species - Larus audouinii, Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmaristii). e) Cultural representativeness: it has a high representative value with respect to the cultural heritage, due to the existence of environmentally sound traditional activities integrated with nature which support the well-being of local populations, like some seasonal artisanal fishing activities. Additionally, the MPA is an area of educational, scientific and aesthetic interest.

During the evaluation period there have been some important changes only for the Pinna nobilis in 2018 due to biological threats affecting all the western Mediterranean, which are not linked to the management of the SPAMI. Yes, almost all the objectives set out in the original SPAMI application for designation were actively pursued, based on the art. 3 of the Ministerial Decree of 20 July 2011 and, in particular the following: - improvement of natural, chemical and physical characteristics of the area, protection of marine and coastal biodiversity, with particular attention to priority benthic habitats; - environmental education and awareness programs on the importance of the protection of marine and coastal environments of the SPAMI. More effort would be needed to reach these objectives. - implementation of study, monitoring and scientific research programs in the sector of natural sciences and environmental protection, in order to ensure systematic knowledge of the area; - promotion of sustainable development of the area, with particular regard to the enhancement of traditional activities, local cultures, environmentally friendly tourism and the use by socially sensitive categories. Even if some activities have been deployed, local society is yet anchored to traditional behaviours that are not fully sustainable. More activities are being planned for the immediate future.

Total score

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

6

(max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

Total score

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

10

(max score: 12)

Comments by the TAC:

The SPAMI area has a management plan officially adopted and adequately implemented. The management plan is implemented every year and is based on a conceptual map (ISEA management plan: <http://www.progettoisea.minambiente.it/21-sinis/>). In the last triennium (2017 – 2019) the management plan was associated to a triennial monitoring programme. In addition, the MPA is in charge of the management of 4 NATURA2000 sites included within the MPA boundaries, having specific management plans (SAC and SPA): SAC ITB030080 "Isola di Mal di Ventre e Catalano" SPA ITB030039 "Isola di Mal di Ventre" SAC ITB030034 e ITB032239 "Stagno di Mistras di Oristano" "San Giovanni di Sinis" SPA ITB034006 "Stagno di Mistras"

The management plans are adequate to the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol, including all content listed in section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format.

The human resources available to the SPAMI are fair with these resources: 1 MPA Director - full time 1 Chief financial service sector - part time 1 administrative employee - part time 2 Accountant for support of financial service sector - part-time 1 Responsible general affair - part-time 1 Responsible Technical office - part-time 2 maintenance employees - part-time Other personnel depending on economic resources coming from projects: • 1 expert biologist for technical support – full time • 1 expert in environmental science PhD - part-time • 1 administrative employee – full time Other services to support the management of the area (educational services, technical activities, monitoring) are outsourced.

The financial and material means available to the SPAMI are fair; In particular the financial resources for the ordinary management of the MPA are financed by IMELS (Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea) and other economic resources are derived from Regional, National and European funds / projects and environmental contribution from the activities of MPA authorised operators. An increase of the financial resources is very important.

The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures. The main topics are: - marine phanerogams, in particular Posidonia oceanica meadows; - coral reef and maerl, with deepening of knowledge activities; - sensitive habitats and species (Pinna nobilis, Paracentrotus lividus, Patella ferruginea); - Cetaceans and marine turtles in local and large scale and specific monitoring in the MPA of Tursiops truncatus; - pleasure boating and diving frequentation; - coastal dynamics and marine hydrodynamism; - recovering of dune systems (in particular priority habitats); - sea birds; - ichthyofauna and target species; - marine litter at local and large scale; - small scale fisheries The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism correlated to ISEA, SAC and SPA management plans. Every year, temporary management measures are applied in order to regulate the activity of small scale fisheries, recreational fishing, pleasure boaters and to assure the maintenance of the ecological quality of the site and the state of health of more vulnerable ecosystems (e.g. Posidonia oceanica meadows, coralligenous assemblages, Octopus vulgaris and Paracentrotus lividus stocks).

SECTION II:

FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

Total score

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT**21****(max score: 23)****Comments by the TAC:**

The sand collection, although strictly forbidden, is a still a problem of illegal taking.

Trampling on: sandy beaches and dunes, Lithophyllum rims Anchoring: Posidonia oceanica meadows Illegal fishing (trawling and poaching)

Summer tourist frequentation has experienced a low growth over the years; even if a bigger increase is expected in the coming years. A growing demand for housing facilities and infrastructure and the increasing of wastes are also expected. Nevertheless, the increase in tourist visits and, consequently, the increase of people on the beaches, pleasure boats and diving, could threaten the area and some special habitats (such as dunes and beaches of bioconstructions vermetids, seagrass beds and coral assemblages).

No relevant historical and current conflicts between the users of the site.

Illegal fishing (trawling and poaching) Quartz Sand Collection Mooring in vulnerable habitats.

The new regulations for the organisation and implementation of the MPA regulate water and waste discharges (art. 11 of Decree 2017) with reference also to catering and accommodation activities, discharges of solid and liquid waste, and the discharge of waste water from nautical units within the MPA.

No significant impact.

No threats are expected.

The existing "Piano paesaggistico regionale" (Regional landscape plan) regulates adequately the interventions on the territory. Even if there is no a local integrated coastal management plan, there is an additional land use regulation around the SPAMI area. That is made by the management plans of the SAC and SPA areas surrounding the SPAMI. A coastal management plan (PUL) is next to be implemented by the Municipality of Cabras.

The management plan for the SPAMI don't have influence over the governance of the surrounding area.

Total score**5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES****6****(max score: 6)****Comments by the TAC:**

The Coast Guard as well as "Guardia di Finanza", "Carabinieri", Sardinian Regional Forestry and "Polizia di Stato" are involved in the surveillance. The "Compagnia Barracellare" (local environmental police) and the staff of the MPA are also involved in the surveillance. The MPA has two 6 m length inflatable boats and one 4 wheels-drive for the surveillance and rescue service.

Yes, the MPA has a third agency also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI: the Coast Guard as well as "Guardia di Finanza", "Carabinieri", Sardinian Regional Forestry and "Polizia di Stato".

The existing penalties and fines are appropriate to dissuade infractions (art. 39 of the REO and art. 15 of the detailed regulation approved by the Municipality).

The Coast Guard and the other surveillance corps, including the "Compagnia Barracellare" (local environmental police), are empowered to impose sanctions. MPA operators and volunteers involved in surveillance can only inform people about bans and alert the institutional surveillance corps in case of infractions.

Yes, the MPA directly implements the contingency plan, to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies, established at national level.

Total score**6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING****5****(max score: 6)****Comments by the TAC:**

For scientific monitoring activities and technical issues the SPAMI is supported by external consultants and volunteers (non-profit local association). Collaboration with the staff of other regional MPAs are realized through two different agreements coordinated by RAS (Region Autonomous of the Sardinia): one, the Regional Network for the Conservation of Marine Fauna, that supports for the management and take care of Sea Turtles and Cetaceans distressed and conservation and safety of sea turtles nests. The CRES centre (Centro di Recupero del Sinis), in joint venture with Italian National Research Council (CNR), is the reference for the other Sardinian MPAs. On the other hand, the Network of the Sardinian Marine Protected Areas, supports activities on specific topics and shared themes (i.e. monitoring of the status Pinna nobilis after the recent massive death). Collaborations with other MPAs are related to different project and through FEDERPARCHI and MEDPAN for the Mediterranean. Other collaborations, based on specific programs, involve scientific institutions such as the Universities of Cagliari and Sassari, the Italian National Research Council, ISPRA, WWF Italia, MAVA Foundation.

Collaborations are in place with the Sardinian SPAMIs "Tavolara - Punta Coda Cavallo" and "Capo Carbonara".

SECTION III:**FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)****Total score****7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS****0****(max score: 6)**

(if applicable)

Comments by the TAC:**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:**

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.
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.
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.

SECTION I:**CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST****1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI****Score**

1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I.

yes=1

Score justification:

The MPA still fulfils the following criteria:

- a) Natural representativeness: The SPAMI hosts highly representative ecological processes, communities, habitat types and other natural features. Posidonia oceanica meadow is the dominant benthic assemblage in the area. Precoralligenous and coralligenous characterise the deep-infralittoral and circalittoral rocky bottoms, with the presence of Corallium rubrum and Savalia savaglia in some sites. The fish assemblage includes vulnerable species like Epinephelus marginatus and Scaena umbra.
- b) Diversity: it has a high diversity of species, communities, and ecosystems.

Score

1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List.

3= No adverse change

Score justification:

During the evaluation period there have been some important changes only for the Pinna nobilis in 2018 due to biological threats affecting all the western Mediterranean, which are not linked to the management of the SPAMI.

Score

1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?

2= Yes for most of them

Score justification:

Yes, almost all the objectives set out in the original SPAMI application for designation were actively pursued, based on the art. 3 of the Ministerial Decree of 20 July 2011 and, in particular the following:

- improvement of natural, chemical and physical characteristics of the area, protection of marine and coastal biodiversity, with particular attention to priority benthic habitats;
- environmental education and awareness programs on the importance of the protection of marine and coastal environments of the SPAMI. More effort would be needed to reach these objectives.
- implementation of study, monitoring and scientific research programs in the sector of natural

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Score

2.1. The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report).

2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improv

Score justification:

Score

2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?

2 = The SPAMI has clearly define

Score justification:

Score

2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?

2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedica

Score justification:

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Score

3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?

2 = The management plan is officially ad

Score justification:

The SPAMI area has a management plan officially adopted and adequately implemented. The management plan is implemented every year and is based on a conceptual map (ISEA management plan: <http://www.progettoisea.minambiente.it/21-sinis/>). In the last triennium (2017 - 2019) the management plan was associated to a triennial monitoring programme.

In addition, the MPA is in charge of the management of 4 NATURA2000 sites included within the MPA boundaries, having specific management plans (SAC and SPA):

Score

3.2. Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in Article 7 of the SPA/BD Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF)

2 = Excellent

Score justification:

The management plans are adequate to the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol, including all content listed in section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format.

Score

3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI

1 = Fair

Score justification:

The human resources available to the SPAMI are fair with these resources:

- 1 MPA Director - full time
- 1 Chief financial service sector - part time
- 1 administrative employee - part time
- 2 Accountant for support of financial service sector - part-time
- 1 Responsible general affair - part-time
- 1 Responsible Technical office - part-time

Score

3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI.

1 = Fair

Score justification:

The financial and material means available to the SPAMI are fair; In particular the financial resources for the ordinary management of the MPA are financed by IMELS (Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea) and other economic resources are derived from Regional, National and European funds / projects and environmental contribution from the activities of MPA authorised operators. An increase of the financial resources is very important.

Score

3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme?

2 = The monitoring programme i

Score justification:

The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures. The main topics are:

- marine phanerogams, in particular Posidonia oceanica meadows;
- coral reef and maërl, with deepening of knowledge activities;
- sensitive habitats and species (Pinna nobilis, Paracentrotus lividus, Patella ferruginea);
- Cetaceans and marine turtles in local and large scale and specific monitoring in the MPA of Tursiops truncatus;

In case of Score = 1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.

Score

3.6. Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?

2 = The SPAMI has an adequate

Score justification:

The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism correlated to ISEA, SAC and SPA management plans. Every year, temporary management measures are applied in order to regulate the activity of small scale fisheries, recreational fishing, pleasure boaters and to assure the maintenance of the ecological quality of the site and the state of health of more vulnerable ecosystems (e.g. Posidonia oceanica meadows, coralligenous assemblages, Octopus vulgaris and Paracentrotus lividus stocks).

In case of Score =1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.

SECTION II:**FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA****4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT****4.1. Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a of Annex I). In particular:**

Score

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

3

Score justification:

The sand collection, although strictly forbidden, is a still a problem of illegal taking.

Threats to habitats and species
(e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species...). See 5.1.2. in AF.

2

Score justification:

Trampling on: sandy beaches and dunes, Lithophyllum rims
Anchoring: Posidonia oceanica meadows
Illegal fishing (trawling and poaching)

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

3

Score justification:

Summer tourist frequentation has experienced a low growth over the years; even if a bigger increase is expected in the coming years. A growing demand for housing facilities and infrastructure and the increasing of wastes are also expected.

Nevertheless, the increase in tourist visits and, consequently, the increase of people on the beaches, pleasure boats and diving, could threaten the area and some special habitats (such as dunes and beaches of bioconstructions vermetids, seagrass beds and coral assemblages).

Conflicts between users or user groups.
See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF.

3

Score justification:

No relevant historical and current conflicts between the users of the site.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually

Illegal fishing (trawling and poaching)
Quartz Sand Collection
Mooring in vulnerable habitats.

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

Score

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

3

Score justification:

The new regulations for the organisation and implementation of the MPA regulate water and waste discharges (art. 11 of Decree 2017) with reference also to catering and accommodation activities, discharges of solid and liquid waste, and the discharge of waste water from nautical units within the MPA.

Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values.
See 5.2.2. in AF.

3

Score justification:

No significant impact.

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

3

Score justification:

No threats are expected.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved.

Score

4.3. Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e of Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

The existing "Piano paesaggistico regionale" (Regional landscape plan) regulates adequately the interventions on the territory.
 Even if there is no a local integrated coastal management plan, there is an additional land use regulation around the SPAMI area.
 That is made by the management plans of the SAC and SPA areas surrounding the SPAMI. A coastal management plan (PUL) is next to be implemented by the Municipality of Cabras.

Score

4.4. Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d of Annex I). See 7.4.4. in AF.

No=0

Score justification:

The management plan for the SPAMI don't have influence over the governance of the surrounding area.

SECTION II:**FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA****5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures. In particular:

Score

Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea?
 See 8.3.1. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

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?
 See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

The Coast Guard as well as "Guardia di Finanza", "Carabinieri", Sardinian Regional Forestry and "Polizia di Stato" are involved in the surveillance.
 The "Compagnia Barracellare" (local environmental police) and the staff of the MPA are also involved in the surveillance. The MPA has two 6 m length inflatable boats and one 4 wheels-drive for the surveillance and rescue service.

Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures?

Yes=1

Score justification:

Yes, the MPA has a third agency also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI: the Coast Guard as well as "Guardia di Finanza", "Carabinieri", Sardinian Regional Forestry and "Polizia di Stato".

Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement?
 See 8.3.4. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

The existing penalties and fines are appropriate to dissuade infractions (art. 39 of the REO and art. 15 of the detailed regulation approved by the Municipality).

Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions?
 See 8.3.4. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

The Coast Guard and the other surveillance corps, including the "Compagnia Barracellare" (local environmental police), are empowered to impose sanctions.
 MPA operators and volunteers involved in surveillance can only inform people about bans and alert the institutional surveillance corps in case of infractions.

Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies?
 (Art. 7.3. of the Protocol, Recommendation of 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties).

Yes=1

Score justification:

You, the MPA directly implements the contingency plan, to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies, established at national level.

**SECTION II:
FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**

Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? (e.g. other researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in AF.

Score
3= Excellent

Score justification:

For scientific monitoring activities and technical issues the SPAMI is supported by external consultants and volunteers (non-profit local association).

Collaboration with the staff of other regional MPAs are realized through two different agreements coordinated by M2S (Region Autonomous of the Sardinia): one, the Regional Network for the Conservation of Marine Fauna, that supports for the management and take care of Sea Turtles and Cetaceans distressed and conservation and safety of sea turtles nests. The CRES centre (Centro di Recupero del Smao), a joint venture with Italian National Research Council (CNR), is the reference

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

Score
2= Fairly

Score justification:

Collaborations are in place with the Sardinian SPAMIs "Tavolara - Punta Coda Cavallo" and "Capo Carbonara".

**SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)
7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS**

7.1. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding Section I.

0 = "No" for all

7.2. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding Section II.

0 = "No" for all

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATIONS

Please insert here the Recommendations of the TAC for the future evaluations of the SPAMI.

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. 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.

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.

SIGNATURE

Date: 20/03/2019

Names and Signatures:

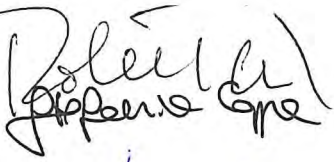
National Focal Point:
TUNESI Leonardo



Independent Experts:
PERGENT Christine



TURK Robert
COPPA Stefania



SPAMI manager(s):

MARRAS Massimo S.G.



**(7) Formulaire de révision ordinaire de l' « Aire Marine Protégée de Porto Cesareo »
(Italie)**



SPAMI Evaluation system

Evaluation sheets of the SPAMI: [Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area](#)

[Go back to the GRAND Total page](#)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: **44** (max score: 66)

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

Total score

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

6 (max score: 7)

Comments by the TAC:

The SPAMI still fulfils the criteria, in particular those concerning biodiversity, the presence of habitats that are critical to endangered, important for threatened species or endemic species (as the submerged caves are for *Petrobiona massiliana*); Cultural representativeness (as are the archaeological sites, the ancient observation towers and cultural assets linked to local artisanal fishery).

Coastal erosion. Conservation and restoration measures has been taken to face this threat.

Very active management of the whole area.

Total score

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

6 (max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

Increasing of the conservation measures taking into account Sites of Community Interest (SCI - NATURA2000), municipal coastal plans, regional parks, etc.

Yes, there's an official document (MPA Statute document) that describes the structure and the responsibilities of the MPA management body.

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status according to the institutive Decree D.M. 12.12.1997. In the last ten years the management body has carried out an increasing effort to implement the conservation measures mitigating previous conflicts among different stakeholders.

Total score

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

11 (max score: 12)

Comments by the TAC:

The triennial management plan is defined according to the national laws and international guidelines, that is updated annually following the results of monitoring.

As mentioned above, the management plan is constantly implemented, monitoring activities are carried out constantly for detecting the status of ecological systems and also for the detection of illegal activities and imposition of sanctions. The MPA is efficiently involved in fundraising activities on national and international level. Even the letter f of the point 2 of the Article 7 is matched due to the constant training of all the personnel.

The human resources available to the SPAMI are considered fair because, except for the MPA Director (full time), all the other personnel (7 people) depend on economic resources coming from projects which are not guarantee for the future.

Other services to support the management of the area (educational services, technical activities, monitoring) are outsourced.

The financial means in the evaluated period were adequate thanks, not only to the annual contribution coming from IMELS (Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea) but also to funds coming from projects. The MPA uses many high technological instruments for sea bottom mapping activities like side-scan sonar, multibeam echosounder and relative software's, GIS software and expertise, USBL positioning systems for active scuba monitoring activities, temperature data loggers, and underwater photogrammetry instruments.

The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures. The main topics are: - marine phanerogams, in particular *Posidonia oceanica* meadows; - coral reef and maerl, with deepening of knowledge activities; - sensitive habitats and species (*Pinna nobilis*, *Paracentrotus lividus*, *Patella ferruginea*); - nesting sites of *Caretta caretta*; - pleasure boating and diving frequentation; - coastal dynamics and marine hydrodynamism; - recovering of dune systems (in particular priority habitats); - sea birds; - ichthyofauna and target species; - marine litter; - small scale fisheries. In addition, it participates to several EU projects implementing the knowledge about the status of biodiversity in the area.

There is a feedback mechanism able to tailor management decisions on the different issues that the monitoring might assess. Fishery and touristic frequentation, for instance, are carefully monitored and the issue of the outcomes of multiple stressors is also taken into account within the area.

SECTION II:

FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

Total score

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

13 (max score: 23)

Comments by the TAC:

The unregulated exploitation is still active in terms of living resources (fish and invertebrates). The phenomenon is decreasing because of the efficient enhancement of surveillance (video surveillance).

High human presence without the sewage treatment system (built only in the last period), the presence of cultivated areas (pesticides) and poaching represent serious threats in the MPA.

Threats are generally increasing, this reflecting large scale patterns in human impacts such as tourism frequentation and boats. The MPA is managing these activities and a recent project on the spatial management of human uses (<https://amare.interreg-med.eu/>) is providing guidelines and scenarios to improve the spatial distribution of human activities across the MPAs, avoiding human conflicts.

There is a moderate presence of conflicts and the MPA is working to resolve the main critical situations.

Conflicts between users managed by the MPA

There are no serious external sources of pollution

Illegal interventions linked to bathing facilities are posing a certain threat to the costal landscape.

The external pressure of fishery managed differently from what is occurring within the MPA is a great source of threat for the MPA.

Marine litter Microplastic Overfishing Lack of sewage system
 The new sewage system eliminate any possible problem of pollution Illegal fishing of Lithophaga lithophaga Illegal use of the coastal strip
 Land use is regulated by Regional Coastal Plan, Municipal Coastal Plan and MPA Management Plan
 The "good practices" used and regulated in the MPA have influenced the surrounding municipalities in the same physiographic area of the MPA.

Total score

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5

(max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

3

Total score

(max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

Yes, through International projects, from private foundations and national and international NGOs (WWF, Legambiente, Italia Nostra, Slow Food, etc.).
 Interactions with other SPAMI are limited but there is a strong collaboration with the MPA of Torre Guaceto.

SECTION III:

FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

Total score

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

0

(max score: 6)

(if applicable)

Comments by the TAC:

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

Permanent staff, both administrative and scientific-technical, should be assured to ensure the long-term sustainability of the SPAMI management.
 In order to ensure a coherent, timely and efficient surveillance, the field staff should be assured and empowered to impose sanctions.

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Score

1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I.

yes=1

Score justification:

The SPAMI still fulfils the criteria, in particular those concerning biodiversity, the presence of habitats that are critical to endangered, important for threatened species or endemic species (as the submerged caves are for *Petrobiona massiliana*); Cultural representativeness (as are the archaeological sites, the ancient observation towers and cultural assets linked to local artisanal fishery).

Score

1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List.

2= Slight changes

Score justification:

Coastal erosion. Conservation and restoration measures has been taken to face this threat.

Score

1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?

3= Yes for all of them

Score justification:

Very active management of the whole area.

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Score

2.1. The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report).

2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improv

Score justification:

Increasing of the conservation measures taking into account Sites of Community Interest (SCI - NATURA2000), municipal coastal plans, regional parks, etc.

Score

2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?

2 = The SPAMI has clearly define

Score justification:

Yes, there's an official document (MPA Statute document) that describes the structure and the responsibilities of the MPA management body.

Score

2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?

2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedica

Score justification:

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status according to the institutive Decree D.M. 12.12.1997. In the last ten years the management body has carried out an increasing effort to implement the conservation measures mitigating previous conflicts among different stakeholders.

SECTION I:**CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST****3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES****Score**

3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?

2 = The management plan is officially ad

Score justification:

The triennial management plan is defined according to the national laws and international guidelines, that is updated annually following the results of monitoring.

Score

3.2. Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in Article 7 of the SPA/BD Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF)

2 = Excellent

Score justification:

As mentioned above, the management plan is constantly implemented, monitoring activities are carried out constantly for detecting the status of ecological systems and also for the detection of illegal activities and imposition of sanctions. The MPA is efficiently involved in fundraising activities on national and international level. Even the letter f of the point 2 of the Article 7 is matched due to the constant training of all the personnel.

Score

3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI

1 = Fair

Score justification:

The human resources available to the SPAMI are considered fair because, except for the MPA Director (full time), all the other personnel (7 people) depend on economic resources coming from projects which are not guarantee for the future. Other services to support the management of the area (educational services, technical activities, monitoring) are outsourced.

Score

3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI.

2 = Excellent

Score justification:

The financial means in the evaluated period were adequate thanks, not only to the annual contribution coming from IMELS (Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea) but also to funds coming from projects. The MPA uses many high technological instruments for sea bottom mapping activities like side-scan sonar, multibeam echosounder and relative software's, GIS software and expertise, USBL positioning systems for active scuba monitoring activities, temperature data loggers, and underwater photogrammetry instruments.

Score

3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme?

2 = The monitoring programme i

Score justification:

The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures. The main topics are:

- marine phanerogams, in particular *Posidonia oceanica* meadows;
- coral reef and maërl, with deepening of knowledge activities;
- sensitive habitats and species (*Pinna nobilis*, *Paracentrotus lividus*, *Patella ferruginea*);
- nesting sites of *Caretta caretta*;
- pleasure boating and diving frequentation;

In case of Score = 1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.

Score

3.6. Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?

2 = The SPAMI has an adequate

Score justification:

There is a feedback mechanism able to tailor management decisions on the different issues that the monitoring might assess. Fishery and touristic frequentation, for instance, are carefully monitored and the issue of the outcomes of multiple stressors is also taken into account within the area.

In case of Score = 1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.

SECTION II:

FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

4.1. Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a of Annex I). **In particular:**

Score

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

2

Score justification:

The unregulated exploitation is still active in terms of living resources (fish and invertebrates). The phenomenon is decreasing because of the efficient enhancement of surveillance (video surveillance).

Threats to habitats and species
(e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species...). See 5.1.2. in AF.

1

Score justification:

High human presence without the sewage treatment system (built only in the last period), the presence of cultivated areas (pesticides) and poaching represent serious threats in the MPA.

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

1

Score justification:

Threats are generally increasing, this reflecting large scale patterns in human impacts such as tourism frequentation and boats. The MPA is managing these activities and a recent project on the spatial management of human uses (<https://amare.interreg-med.eu/>) is providing guidelines and scenarios to improve the spatial distribution of human activities across the MPAs, avoiding human conflicts.

Conflicts between users or user groups.
See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF.

2

Score justification:

There is a moderate presence of conflicts and the MPA is working to resolve the main critical situations.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually

Conflicts between users managed by the MPA

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

Score

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

2

Score justification:

There are no serious external sources of pollution

Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values.
See 5.2.2. in AF.

2

Score justification:

Illegal interventions linked to bathing facilities are posing a certain threat to the costal landscape.

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

1

Score justification:

The external pressure of fishery managed differently from what is occurring within the MPA is a great source of threat for the MPA.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Marine litter
Microplastic
Overfishing
Lack of sewage system

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved.

The new sewage system eliminate any possible problem of pollution
Illegal fishing of Lithophaga lithophaga
Illegal use of the coastal strip

Score

4.3. Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e of Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

Land use is regulated by Regional Coastal Plan, Municipal Coastal Plan and MPA Management Plan

Score

4.4. Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d of Annex I). See 7.4.4. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

The "good practices" used and regulated in the MPA have influenced the surrounding municipalities in the same physiographic area of the MPA.

SECTION II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA 5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1. 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?

Score

See 8.3.1. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

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?
See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures?

Yes=1

Score justification:

Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement?
See 8.3.4. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions?
See 8.3.4. in AF.

No=0

Score justification:

Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies?
(Art. 7.3. of the Protocol, Recommendation of 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties).

Yes=1

Score justification:

SECTION II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA 6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources?
(e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in AF.

Score

2= Fairly

Score justification:

Yes, through International projects, from private foundations and national and international NGOs (WWF, Legambiente, Italia Nostra, Slow Food, etc.).

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

Score

1= Insufficient

Score justification:

Interactions with other SPAMI are limited but there is a strong collaboration with the MPA of Torre Guaceto.

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)
7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

7.1. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding **Section I**. 0 = "No" for all

7.2. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding **Section II**. 0 = "No" for all

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATIONS

Please insert here the Recommendations of the TAC for the future evaluations of the SPAMI.

Permanent staff, both administrative and scientific-technical, should be assured to ensure the long-term sustainability of the SPAMI management.
 In order to ensure a coherent, timely and efficient surveillance, the field staff should be assured and empowered to impose sanctions.

SIGNATURE

Date: 22/03/2019

Names and Signatures:

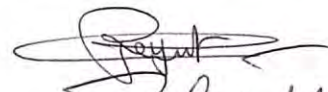
National Focal Point:

TUNESI Leonardo

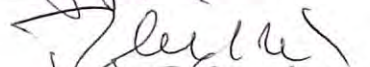


Independent Experts:

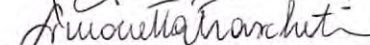
PERGENT Christine



TURK Robert

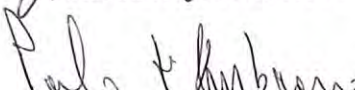


FRASCHETTI Simonetta



SPAMI manager(s):

D'AMBROSIO Paolo



**(8) Formulaire de révision ordinaire de la « Réserve Naturelle des îles des Palmiers »
(Liban)**



Revised Format for the Periodic Review of SPAMIs

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. 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.

During their COP 15 (Almeria, Spain, January 2008), the Contracting Parties adopted a procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List and requested SPA/RAC to implement it.

The procedure aims to evaluate the SPAMI sites in order to examine whether they meet the [SPA/BD Protocol](#)'s criteria. An ordinary review of SPAMIs shall take place every six years, counting from the date of the inclusion of the site in the SPAMI List.

Revised Format for the Periodic Review of the SPAMIs

SPAMI Name:

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
<p>1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I Assessment scale: Yes= 1, No=0</p>	1
<p>Score justification Presence of monk seals, yellow legged seagulls breeding grounds (Ramadan-Jaradi et al 2008), and loggerhead and green turtles (References) based on observations and anecdotal information.</p>	

	Score
<p>1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List. Assessment scale: 0= Significant changes 1= Moderate changes 2= Slight changes 3= No adverse change</p>	3
<p>Score justification No adverse changes recorded during the evaluation period for the habitats and species. But no monitoring program and no documented changes.</p>	

	Score
<p>1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? Assessment scale: 0= No 1= Only some of them 2= Yes for most of them 3= Yes for all of them</p>	2
<p>Score justification The main three objectives set out in the original SPAMI are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection and conservation of biodiversity - Promotion of scientific research - Rehabilitation of the ecological status of the islands. <p>All of them are actively pursued through management, projects implemented and through plans set</p>	

for future execution or achievement.

Some shortages in management, particularly in the last year, and others due to externalities such as army permits and limited budgets.

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

	Score
<p>2.1 The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report)</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1= Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2= The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The SPAMI has maintained its legal status.</p>	

	Score
<p>2.2 Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1= The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2= The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities for its management team, where a description of tasks and rights is clearly defined. Also the SPAMI has identified and recognised the responsibilities of other organisations and institutions like Army and Internal Security Forces responsible for the enforcement of the Laws.</p>	

	Score
<p>2.3 Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1= The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2= The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures</p>	0
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The PINR contains an advisory committee (APAC) and a management team with one ranger for 6 months and currently without a PA manager. This management body does not have sufficient powers or capacity to undertake short or long term management of all aspects of the PINR.</p>	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Score	
<p>3.1 Does the SPAMI have a management plan?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= No management plan or the level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as “insufficient” 1= The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as “adequate” 2= The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Current management plan was developed for the period of 2000-2005. It has been adopted but it’s extremely outdated and is considered inadequate as it lacks a marine component.</p>	

Score	
<p>3.2 Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF¹)</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The objectives of the SPAMI are in line and are addressed within the objectives of the management plan (2000-2005).</p>	

Score

¹ Annotated format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion of the SPAMI list

<p>3.3 Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Very little capacity for day to day management of the PINR. The current management team is composed of one ranger and some seasonal workers working during the summer tourist season.</p>	

	Score
<p>3.4 Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The SPAMI is supported by the Ministry of Environment as a Nature Reserve. Some projects from international donors are implemented in the PINR (including MedPAN, EU PROMARE). No entrance fee is allowed by Law, but the Committee of the reserve is renting umbrellas, chairs, and shanties. However, the vagaries of the sea and severe weather conditions discourage investors in eco-tourism. The PINR however lacks office space and functional boats.</p>	

	Score
<p>3.5 Does the area have a monitoring programme?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= No monitoring programme, or the level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as “insufficient” 1= The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 2= The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p><i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.)</i></p> <p>A monitoring program was develop in 2009 (TRAGSA) but it is not implemented.</p> <p>Only the monitoring of birds is comprehensive and implemented on regular basis.</p>	

	Score
<p>3.6 Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= The SPAMI has no efficient mechanism allowing to adapt the protection and management measures in accordance with the results of the monitoring programme, 1= The existing feedback mechanism needs improvement, 2= The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Score justification <i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.)</i></p> <p>Given that the monitoring programme is not implemented, there are no results or formal feedback to management.</p>	

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

4.1 Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a Annex I).

In particular:

	Score
Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”	2
Score justification The SPAMI is sometimes used at night time by smugglers of people (refugees) and goods on the expense of the infrastructure and the biodiversity of the SPAMI	

	Score
Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”	1
Score justification a) Dynamiting fishing is causing the Vermetids that protect the rocks of the islands to be destroyed, reducing as such the resistance of the rocks to sea waves. b) Illegal fishing with dynamites and poison are used by poachers occurring relatively infrequently. c) Poaching on eggs of marine turtles, medicinal and culinary plants or sea shells and sea urchins. d) Trash is left behind by visitors during summer visitation period. e) Introduced alien species are part of the issue at the Mediterranean level. f) Disturbance with Jet skies and parties of some visitors are an additional threat.	

	Score
Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”	1
Score justification Tourism is increasing with negative impact during summer visitation time. Boats embarking to the SPAMI destroy the herbaceous areas of some benthic sites due to anchoring.	

	Score
Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”	2
Score justification Conflict between users from different religions Conflict between leisure boat owners and fishing boat owners as the latter cannot transport	

visitors.
Rich and influential individuals have higher access the island.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually
From more to less important

1. Poaching, including dynamiting and using illegal fishing gears or collecting non-allowed species
2. Garbage pollution brought with sea currents and blocking the ways for turtles or trash left by visitors
3. Disturbance caused by visitors to breeding birds or stepping on plant species when not committed to trails including lighting fires for bar-b-q which is illegal
4. Rabbits that were introduced since half century (are reduced but still threatening the vegetation cover).
5. Rats that were imported by boats (are under elimination).
6. Oil spills (irregular)
7. Smuggling (irregular)

4.2 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

In particular:

	Score
<p>Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	1
<p>Score justification Until recently the solid waste caused the Yellow-legged Gull to grow on the expense of the Audouin’s Gull. The management Committee of the SPAMI worked together with local authorities to build a wall in order to stop the garbage from the dump from reaching the sea and subsequently the islands. Nowadays, the solid waste is reaching the SPAMI with water current from long distance.</p> <p>Pollution includes floating solid waste, nutrient input from agricultural areas, Tripoli waste treatment plant, and maritime transport waste and chemical effluent.</p>	

	Score
<p>Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification Only during visitation that is controlled by the ranger and the manager, the landscape and the cultural heritages are potentially threatened.</p>	

	Score

<p>Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Score justification Expected new threats include the development of free zone in Tripoli Port and tourism infrastructure in and around the PINR.</p>	

<p>Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expected new threats include <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the development of free zone in Tripoli Port b) tourism infrastructure on the coast of Tripoli 2. Fishing within the waters of the SPAMI (500 meters belt around the islands). 3. Skiing and other disturbing activities.

<p>Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved: Collection of bivalves from the surrounding area. Solved.</p>
--

4.3 Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF

<p>Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	<p>Score</p> <p>1</p>
<p>Score justification A Land use Master plan exists for the Mina City that is opposite to the island, however this does not include the island area.</p>	

4.4 Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d Annex I). See 7.4.4. in the AF

<p>Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	<p>Score</p> <p>0</p>
<p>Score justification</p>	

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1 Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

<p>Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? See 8.3.1. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	<p>Score</p> <p>0</p>
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Score justification
 There are signage that are put on land during the summer season and some attempts to put signage and buoys to demarcate the marine area, but they were removed or stolen.

	Score
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? See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1

Score justification
 Interior Security forces (Coastguard) are in charge to enforce the law and protect the SPAMI. Since they don't have a boat in Mina-Tripoli, the Army is taking the initiative (as an assistant) to enforce the Law.

	Score
Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1

Score justification
 Beside Ministry of Environment, the following ministries are empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Culture and Antiquity.

	Score
Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1

Score justification
 According the Law establishing Palm Islands Nature Reserve, the poachers are punished with fines, confiscation of boats and tool used, and prison.
 The management team may report illegal activities and the Army will respond accordingly.

	Score
Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	0

Score justification
 See above (field staff may report illegal activities to army or security forces. Only the court can impose sanctions.

	Score
Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recommendation of the 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1

<p>Score justification</p> <p>The contingency plan for the area is part of the national contingency plan for the oil spill, given that the coastal area in Lebanon is relatively small.</p>	

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
<p>Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in the AF Score: 0= No / 1= Weakly / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>IUCN, MedPAN, UNDP (UNOPS/Small Grants GEF), SPA/RAC.</p>	

	Score
<p>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 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I) Score: 0= No / 1= Insufficient / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>MedPAN and SPA/RAC involved Palm Islands in cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs</p>	

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)
(if applicable)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

7.1 Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section I

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them	3

7.2 Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous valuations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section II

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them	3

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- 1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI**
Total Score: 6 (max: 7)

- 2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**
Total Score: 4 (max: 6)

- 3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**
Total Score: 3 (max: 12)

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

- 4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT**
Total Score: 12 (max: 23)

- 5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**
Total Score: 4 (max: 6)

- 6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**
Total Score: 4 (max: 6)

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

- 7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS**
Total Score 6 (max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 39 (max: 66)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature (in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List)

1. Review composition of 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 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
5. Update the management plan of PINR including develop a management plan for the marine area
6. Develop a communication and outreach programme involving local communities and stakeholders
7. Secure infrastructure for PINR, including office space, functional boat and enhance support

- infrastructure on the island
8. PINR APAC should submit timely financial and accounting reports to MOE in order to initiate the disbursement of the financial contribution.
 9. Review and streamline the procedure for disbursing the PINR financial contribution of the MOE within the ministry of finance.
 10. Develop a waste management programme for the tourism trash on PINR during the summer season

Score evaluation:

The TAC will propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature (in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List) if the SPAMI has:

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6
- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2

Furthermore, considering that the sites 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 (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 46 (=70% of the maximum total score 66).

SIGNATURES**National Focal Point****Independent Experts
(Ms. Imen Meliane and Dr. Ameer Abdulla)****SPAMI Manager(s)**

**(9) Formulaire de révision ordinaire de la « Réserve naturelle de la Côte de Tyre »
(Liban)**



SPAMI Evaluation system

Evaluation sheets of the SPAMI: Tyre Coast Nature Reserve

[Go back to the GRAND Total page](#)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE:

45

(max score: 66)

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

	Total score	
<u>1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI</u>	5	(max score: 7)
Comments by the TAC:		
<p>Loggerhead and Green turtles keep nesting at the reserve, with varying records according to the year. (Records since 2013 are available)</p> <p>According to anecdotal information and visual observations of TCNR staff, divers, and fishermen, there has been no adverse change and there is a potential improvement of the overall biodiversity. However, there is no consistent monitoring program for each of the biodiversity indicators (except for sea turtles) at TCNR. Regarding sea turtles, the monitoring data shows a slight decline in the nests found, this is mostly due to the high traffic occurring in the touristic zone, adjacent to the nesting zone of the sea turtle, in addition to the light and noise pollution originating from the beach huts that get installed during the summer beach season. The ecological status of the reserve has not been degraded (Badreddine et al., 2018). At the contrary, new Lebanese benthic species has been recorded (i.e. algae <i>Cystoseira rayssiae</i>, Badreddine et al., 2018) and the mollusk <i>Dendropoma anguliferum</i>, Badreddine et al., 2019), in addition to the guitarfish (<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>), a threatened species, that increased in number, mainly due to the local cultural/religious reasons, as it is not harvested for consumption by Muslims in the South of Lebanon (Lteif, 2015). All these spp. are threatened and included in the Annex II SPA Protocol of the Barcelona convention - TCNR has addressed the marine component in its direct management implementation, although it wasn't formally included in the original management plan. - Daily marine patrolling is done by the reserve's guards in collaboration with designated public authorities (Ministry of Agriculture, Lebanese Army, and Coastal Guards) for the control of fishing violations. In addition, there is a good collaboration with Tyre Municipality, particularly for confiscating and destroying illegal fishing gear, reducing destructive fishing practices (dynamite, poison fishing, dead nets use, spear fishing, and compressor use). - A first aid turtle rescue center has been established and partially equipped, at the reserve. There is a need for an addition budget to fully operate it, the TCNR staff is pursuing for funding this. - The TCNR staff attended many training sessions (with RAC/SPA) on turtle monitoring, conservation, first aid provision in case of injury, and autopsy in case of mortality. - CNRS-Lebanon conducts periodic monitoring of Benthic communities and marine water quality along the entire Lebanese coastline, and it has lately issued a report with water quality data for the last 16 years (CNRS, 2018) - MedMPANet project conducted a study and issued a report with the results on: Ecological characterization of sites of interest for conservation in Lebanon (including Tyre), in 2015.</p>		
	Total score	
<u>2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</u>	5	(max score: 6)
Comments by the TAC:		
<p>Regarding the legal status of the SPAMI, it was established by a law (#708 in 28/10/1998). The Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with the managers of the Lebanese reserves, is working on passing a law improving the legal status of nature reserves, providing them with Legal/Natural Status, entitling them the ability of ownership of facilities, equipment and tools, and the collection of fees from the public.</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>The management body is composed of the APAC and the management team. Like all nature reserves in Lebanon, TCNR has an APAC which is designated through a Decision of the Ministry of Environment however the APAC does not have a legal identity, which doesn't entitle it the ownership of equipment or infrastructure, or the right to manage funds. However there is a draft framework Law on Protected Areas tabled at Parliament which gives APAC's legal identity and financial autonomy.</p>		
	Total score	
<u>3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES</u>	6	(max score: 12)
Comments by the TAC:		
<p>TCNR has a management plan for the period of 2004-2009 (Management Plan attached). Scoring criterion is not fully appropriate because the management plan is officially adopted but its full implementation is not adequate, namely there is little management of the marine zone. Weak implementation of certain components of the management particularly those related to socio-economic considerations of local communities as well as to sustainable financing options.</p> <p>TCNR management plan has not been updated since 2004. It does not adequately address conservation, management, or protection of marine biodiversity and resources. Worth noting that currently there are patrols (in collaboration with the municipality of Tyre and the Internal Security Guards) of the marine section of the reserve which has led to reduced illegal fishing and other illegal marine activities.</p> <p>TCNR is one of the largest Protected Areas in Lebanon. Human resources currently available to manage TCNR can only cover the most basic management requirements. Staff size and diversity need to be increased substantially to adequately manage the PA. The management team has been reinforced with a new manager with competencies and plans to improve the activities and programs at the reserve. There is also a deputy manager, an administrative assistant, and 3 guards. Importantly, some current staff should be performing better, specifically on tourism control and management during summer season; and operating sea turtle rescue centre that has been established by RAC SPA in TCNR. In addition, there is a need for different skills to fulfil missing aspects of conservation and management (accountancy, marine science, communication & outreach) as well as more seasonal support crew for tourism control, beach cleaning, maintenance, and other activities associated with the high summer tourism in flux. Through project grants and partnerships (RAC-SPA, ENI CBC MED projects, and collaborations with dive centres), TCNR has undertaken activities with divers, marine biodiversity experts for scientific monitoring, sea turtle rescue, etc.)</p> <p>TCNR managed to secure some funding from Municipality income generated by the tourism activities on the beach and that is managed by the municipality (20%). This funding is generated by renting beach areas to 49 seasonal removable beach restaurants and supports 50% of core staff time. The MoE provides a financial contribution that is available upon submission of a fully documented financial report. TCNR did not acquire this contribution for the period of 2015 to 2018 (4 fiscal years) due to a lack of capacity to submit the appropriate accounting and financial reports on time. TCNR has</p>		

also managed to secure some funding through projects. Additional funding and equipment are sorely needed to effectively manage the reserve, and including some funding to capitalise on existing sea turtle rescue centre infrastructure (provided by RAC SPA).

There is no formal monitoring plan or programme in TCNR. TCNR currently has maintained consistent monitoring of turtle nesting on its beaches. However it is not clear if all ecological parameters associated with sea turtle conservation are recorded in a formal TCNR database. Marine surveys have been undertaken in TCNR that includes some aspects of biodiversity and water quality monitoring by CNRS and RAC SPA but requires further development. Marine habitats (especially vermeted reefs and cystoseira fields) and key species such as Guitarfish (Rhinobatos) etc. have been included in assessments through PhD studies. Commercial and keystone fish species have not been assessed. Bird monitoring is undertaken occasionally. This component needs to be regularly implemented with consistency and according to better defined parameters particularly for migratory and endemic species. Flora has been monitored in the past.

- Monitoring of flora led to the identification of an invasive species (*Heterotheca subaxillaris*) and a program of manual removal has been implemented. - Sea turtle monitoring is followed by turtle nests' identification and protection, accompanied with an awareness program about the conservation of sea turtles. - No regular bird monitoring and protection program has been established yet however, feedback mechanisms can be easily developed to make use of these data. - Marine biodiversity monitoring has started with the help of IUCN, but it is still not well established and needs development.

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

Total score

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

16

(max score: 23)

Comments by the TAC:

Some of the threats are still unregulated, especially: bird hunting in Ras El Ain area, high number of tourists, overcoming the carrying capacity of the touristic zone, and the existence of marine and terrestrial invasive spp. Although the agricultural zone (Ras el Ain) is still not well managed, illegal fishing has stopped (fishing with dynamite, poison, small-meshed nets (blind nets), and spear fishing). (score of 1 was chosen, indicating that the level of existing threats is moderate, and not all threats have been well regulated)

Some exotic marine species have been spotted in the reserve's waters, of which some became invasive (as in all Levantine coastal areas). References: MedMPANet report; Badreddine, 2013, 2014; Bitar, 2011 and 2017. The marine and scientific zone are very well preserved, the touristic zone is well managed but needs further actions to remove light and noise pollution and to recycle the wastes generated during the summer season (all these actions are now programmed to be executed through funds granted by two ENI CBC Med projects: COMMON & CoEvolve4BG). The agricultural zone still suffers from pollution generated by farmers by the use of agricultural chemicals (pesticides and fertilizers). The other major source of pollution is coming from the Rashidye camp, where no jurisdiction is granted for the reserve to exert.

There was many projects and activities implemented to reduce human impact on the reserve's ecosystems, especially in the touristic zone, the area of major human pressure impact. The situation is getting better with time.

- Conflict with the touristic zone exploiters (light and noise pollution that affect sea turtles' nesting) - Conflict with the farmers in Ras el Ain (use of synthetic chemicals: pesticides and fertilizers under conventional farming, which pollute the area [water, soil and marine waters]) - The conflict with the fishermen was mitigated through awareness and many programs, including a sea turtle by catch reduction through the use of green LED lights and special hooks (barbless).

As of yet, TCNR has not implemented a formal threat evaluation program - Conventional farming in Ras el Ain - Wastewater from Rashidye camp - Small-meshed nets (Blind nets) use by fishermen from Rashidye camp - Solid waste from Rashidye in the sea - Vandalism targeting the Scientific zone's panels and fence - Bird hunting in Ras el Ain Threats are mostly coming from the Rashidye camp Invasive marine species Lessepsian come with the marine current No significant impacts exist on landscapes or on cultural values

TCNR SPAMI profited recently from two grant projects on ENI CBC Med program (EU funds): COMMON & CoEvolve4BG. These projects will tackle the issues of marine litter (COMMON) and the co-evolution of blue economic activities and the conservation of the site (CoEvolve4BG), both of which under the scope of ICZM (integrated coastal zone management). These projects will empower the reserve with funds and tools that will allow it to work on mitigating the threats previously mentioned, and to foster its sustainability and management.

Same as above

- Wastewater that is generated from the kiosks at the touristic zone (E1 section) is now collected and branched to a pumping station that pumps it to the main treatment station of the city. - Illegal fishing has been drastically reduced in result of regular marine patrolling and monitoring exerted by the reserve's staff, as well as by the MoA, General Interior Security Patrol, and Marine Army Patrol guards.

CDR Land Use Master Plan

- The Land Use Master Plan for Tyre city has been affected by the presence of TCNR, taking in consideration its special role.

- The National Center for Marine Sciences (CNRS) has integrated the reserve in its programs of marine water quality monitoring and marine species surveillance. - Fishermen are targeted with awareness and programs of sustainable fishing programs to mitigate fishing impact on sea turtles and catch durability (current project: NEMO)

Total score

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

3

(max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

There are no clear boundaries of the TCNR at sea. The marine area of the reserve is supposed to be 113 square kilometers, while for political and security reasons (presence of UNIFIL), fishermen are bound to a strip of 6 kilometers from the shore of the city of Tyre (in waters surround the MPA), which exerts pressure on marine biodiversity by over-fishing of certain species in that zone, due to a displaced fishing effort. The terrestrial use zones are not well highlighted or regulated.

A collaboration between several governmental and local authorities exists in the protection and surveillance of the marine area: - MoA (Coast and Forest guards) - Lebanese Army - Coastguards related to the Interior Security Forces - Municipality of Tyre and TCNR' guards

Palestinian Public Committee ensuring the security in and around the Rashidye Camp, that exists inside the reserve. However, more can be done by third part agencies such as the Lebanese Army.

We are currently working on activating enforcement and penalty implementation by TCNR field guards.

There is a critical need for educated and trained rangers that have taken the official oath to be authorised to impose penalties.

A National contingency plan for Oil Spills exists and includes all MPAs.

Total score

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

4

(max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

IUCN - Italian Cooperation for Development - RAC/SPA - ENI CBC Med - Medpan - CNRS-L - CIHEAM/Bari - FFEM - Lebanon Diving Center

Through MedPAN, some interaction and exchange occurs with other MPAs including SPAMI

s.

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

Total score

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

6

(max score: 6)

(if applicable)

Comments by the TAC:

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

1. Urgent need to review and update TCNR Management Plan (2004) to:
 - 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

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Score

1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I.

yes=1 ▼

Score justification:

Loggerhead and Green turtles keep nesting at the reserve, with varying records according to the year.
(Records since 2013 are available)

Score

1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List.

2= Slight changes ▼

Score justification:

According to anecdotal information and visual observations of TCNR staff, divers, and fishermen, there has been no adverse change and there is a potential improvement of the overall biodiversity. However, there is no consistent monitoring program for each of the biodiversity indicators (except for sea turtles) at TCNR.
Regarding sea turtles, the monitoring data shows a slight decline in the nests found, this is mostly due to the high traffic occurring in the touristic zone, adjacent to the nesting zone of the sea turtle, in addition to the light and noise pollution originating from the beach huts that get installed during the summer beach season.

Score

1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?

2= Yes for most of them ▼

Score justification:

TCNR has addressed the marine component in its direct management implementation, although it wasn't formally included in the original management plan.

- Daily marine patrolling is done by the reserve's guards in collaboration with designated public authorities (Ministry of Agriculture, Lebanese Army, and Coastal Guards) for the control of fishing violations. In addition, there is a good collaboration with Tyre Municipality, particularly for confiscating and destroying illegal fishing gear, reducing destructive fishing practices (dynamite, poison fishing, dead nets use, spear fishing, and compressor use).

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Score

2.1. The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report).

2 = The SPAMI has maintained or impi ▼

Score justification:

Regarding the legal status of the SPAMI, it was established by a law (#708 in 28/10/1998). The Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with the managers of the Lebanese reserves, is working on passing a law improving the legal status of nature reserves, providing them with Legal/Natural Status, entitling them the ability of ownership of facilities, equipment and tools, and the collection of fees from the public.

Score

2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?

2 = The SPAMI has clearly de ▼

Score justification:

Yes

2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?

Score

1 = The management body is

Score justification:

The management body is composed of the APAC and the management team.

Like all nature reserves in Lebanon, TCNR has an APAC which is designated through a Decision of the Ministry of Environment however the APAC does not have a legal identity, which doesn't entitle it the ownership of equipment or infrastructure, or the right to manage funds. However there is a draft framework Law on Protected Areas tabled at Parliament which gives APAC's legal identity and financial autonomy.

SECTION I: CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST 3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Score

3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?

1 = The management plan is not offici

Score justification:

TCNR has a management plan for the period of 2004-2009 (Management Plan attached). Scoring criterion is not fully appropriate because the management plan is officially adopted but its full implementation is not adequate, namely there is little management of the marine zone. Weak implementation of certain components of the management particularly those related to socio-economic considerations of local communities as well as to sustainable financing options.

Score

3.2. Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in Article 7 of the SPA/BD Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF)

1 = Fair

Score justification:

TCNR management plan has not been updated since 2004.

It does not adequately address conservation, management, or protection of marine biodiversity and resources.

Worth noting that currently there are patrols (in collaboration with the municipality of Tyre and the Internal Security

Score

3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI

1 = Fair

Score justification:

TCNR is one of the largest Protected Areas in Lebanon. Human resources currently available to manage TCNR can only cover the most basic management requirements. Staff size and diversity need to be increased substantially to adequately manage the PA.

The management team has been reinforced with a new manager with competencies and plans to improve the activities and programs at the reserve. There is also a deputy manager, an administrative assistant, and 3 guards. Importantly, some current staff should be performing better, specifically on tourism control and management during summer season; and operating sea

Score

3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI.

1 = Fair

Score justification:

TCNR managed to secure some funding from Municipality income generated by the tourism activities on the beach and that is managed by the municipality (20%). This funding is generated by renting beach areas to 49 seasonal removable beach restaurants and supports 50% of core staff time.

The MoE provides a financial contribution that is available upon submission of a fully documented financial report. TCNR did not acquire this contribution for the period of 2015 to 2018 (4 fiscal years) due to a lack of capacity to submit the appropriate accounting and

Score

3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme?

1 = The monitoring programm

Score justification:

There is no formal monitoring plan or programme in TCNR.

TCNR currently has maintained consistent monitoring of turtle nesting on its beaches. However it is not clear if all ecological parameters associated with sea turtle conservation are recorded in a formal TCNR database. Marine surveys have been undertaken in TCNR that includes some aspects of biodiversity and water quality monitoring by CNRS and RAC SPA but requires further development. Marine habitats (especially vermed reefs and cystoseira fields) and key species such as Guitarfish (Rhinobatos) etc. have been included in assessments through PhD

In case of Score = 1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.

Score

3.6. Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?

1 = The existing feedback me

Score justification:

- Monitoring of flora led to the identification of an invasive species (*Heterotheca subaxillaris*) and a program of manual removal has been implemented.
- Sea turtle monitoring is followed by turtle nests' identification and protection, accompanied with an awareness program about the conservation of sea turtles.
- No regular bird monitoring and protection program has been established yet however, feedback mechanisms can be easily developed to make use of these data.
- Marine biodiversity monitoring has started with the help of IUCN, but it is still not well established and needs development.

In case of Score =1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.

SECTION II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA 4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

4.1. Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a of Annex I). In particular:

Score

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

1

Score justification:

Some of the threats are still unregulated, especially: bird hunting in Ras El Ain area, high number of tourists, overcoming the carrying capacity of the touristic zone, and the existence of marine and terrestrial invasive spp.
Although the agricultural zone (Ras el Ain) is still not well managed, illegal fishing has stopped (fishing with dynamite, poison, small- meshed nets (blind nets), and spear fishing). (score of 1 was chosen, indicating that the level of existing threats is moderate, and not all threats have been well regulated)

Threats to habitats and species

(e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species...). See 5.1.2. in AF.

2

Score justification:

Some exotic marine species have been spotted in the reserve's waters, of which some became invasive (as in all Levantine coastal areas). References: MedMPAnet report; Badreddine, 2013, 2014; Bitar, 2011 and 2017.
The marine and scientific zone are very well preserved, the touristic zone is well managed but needs further actions to remove light and noise pollution and to recycle the wastes generated during the summer season (all these actions are now programmed to be executed through funds granted by two ENI CBC Med projects: COMMON & CoEvolve4BG).
The agricultural zone still suffers from pollution generated by farmers by the use of

Increase of human impact

(e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...). See 5.1.3. in AF.

2

Score justification:

There was many projects and activities implemented to reduce human impact on the reserve's ecosystems, especially in the touristic zone, the area of major human pressure impact. The situation is getting better with time.

Conflicts between users or user groups.
See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF.

1

Score justification:

- Conflict with the touristic zone exploiters (light and noise pollution that affect sea turtles' nesting)
- Conflict with the farmers in Ras el Ain (use of synthetic chemicals: pesticides and fertilizers under conventional farming, which pollute the area [water, soil and marine waters])
- The conflict with the fishermen was mitigated through awareness and many programs, including a sea turtle by catch reduction through the use of green LED lights and special hooks (barbless).

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually

- As of yet, TCNR has not implemented a formal threat evaluation program
- Conventional farming in Ras el Ain
 - Wastewater from Rashidyeh camp
 - Small-meshed nets (Blind nets) use by fishermen from Rashidyeh camp - Solid waste from Rashidyeh in the sea
 - Vandalism targeting the Scientific zone's panels and fence
 - Bird hunting in Ras el Ain

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

Score

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

2

Score justification:

Threats are mostly coming from the Rashidyeh camp
Invasive marine species Lessepsian come with the marine current

Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values.
See 5.2.2. in AF.

3

Score justification:

No significant impacts exist on landscapes or on cultural values

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

3

Score justification:

TCNR SPAMI profited recently from two grant projects on ENI CBC Med program (EU funds): COMMON & CoEvolve4BG. These projects will tackle the issues of marine litter (COMMON) and the co-evolution of blue economic activities and the conservation of the site (CoEvolve4BG), both of which under the scope of ICZM (integrated coastal zone management). These projects will empower the reserve with funds and tools that will allow it to work on mitigating the threats previously mentioned, and to foster its sustainability and management.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Same as above

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved.

- Wastewater that is generated from the kiosks at the touristic zone (E1 section) is now collected and branched to a pumping station that pumps it to the main treatment station of the city.
- Illegal fishing has been drastically reduced in result of regular marine patrolling and monitoring exerted by the reserve's staff, as well as by the MoA, General Interior Security Patrol, and Marine Army Patrol guards.

Score

4.3. Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e of Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

CDR Land Use Master Plan

Score

4.4. Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d of Annex I). See 7.4.4. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

- The Land Use Master Plan for Tyre city has been affected by the presence of TCNR, taking in consideration its special role.
- The National Center for Marine Sciences (CNRS) has integrated the reserve in its programs of marine water quality monitoring and marine species surveillance.
- Fishermen are targeted with awareness and programs of sustainable fishing programs to mitigate fishing impact on sea turtles and catch durability (current project: NEMO)

**SECTION II:
FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures. In particular:

Score

Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea?
See 8.3.1. in AF.

No=0

Score justification:

There are no clear boundaries of the TCNR at sea.

The marine area of the reserve is supposed to be 113 square kilometers, while for political and security reasons (presence of UNIFIL), fishermen are bound to a strip of 6 kilometers from the shore of the city of Tyre (in waters surround the MPA), which exerts pressure on marine biodiversity by over-fishing of certain species in that zone, due to a displaced fishing effort.

The terrestrial use zones are not well highlighted or regulated.

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?
See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

A collaboration between several governmental and local authorities exists in the protection and surveillance of the marine area:

- MoA (Coast and Forest guards)
- Lebanese Army
- Coastguards related to the Interior Security Forces
- Municipality of Tyre and TCNR' guards

Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures?

Yes=1

Score justification:

Palestinian Public Committee ensuring the security in and around the Rashidyeh Camp, that exists inside the reserve. However, more can be done by third part agencies such as the Lebanese Army.

Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement?
See 8.3.4. in AF.

No=0

Score justification:

We are currently working on activating enforcement and penalty implementation by TCNR field guards.

Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions?
See 8.3.4. in AF.

No=0

Score justification:

There is a critical need for educated and trained rangers that have taken the official oath to be authorised to impose penalties.

Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies?
(Art. 7.3. of the Protocol, Recommendation of 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties).

Yes=1

Score justification:

A National contingency plan for Oil Spills exists and includes all MPAs.

SECTION II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA 6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Score

Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources?

(e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in AF.

2= Fairly

Score justification:

IUCN - Italian Cooperation for Development - RAC/SPA - ENI CBC Med - Medpan - CNRS-L - CIHEAM/Bari - FFEM - Lebanon Diving Center

Score

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

Score justification:

Through MedPAN, some interaction and exchange occurs with other MPAs including SPAMI's.

2= Fairly

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S) 7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

7.1. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the

3 = "Yes" for all of them

previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding **Section I**.

7.2. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding **Section II**.

3 = "Yes" for all of them ▼

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATIONS

Please insert here the Recommendations of the TAC for the future evaluations of the SPAMI.

1. Urgent need to review and update TCNR Management Plan (2004) to:

- 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

2. Explore mechanisms to evaluate and enhance performance of current staff

3. Recruit key expertise including Conservation Planning, Marine Science, Accounting, and Communication and Outreach

4. Develop a comprehensive monitoring plan that includes indicators and thresholds of management and biodiversity components.

SIGNATURE

Date:

Names and Signatures:

National Focal Point:

Independent Experts:

SPAMI manager(s):

Total score

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS
(if applicable)

6

(max score: 6)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

1. Urgent need to review and update TCNR Management Plan (2004) to: 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 2. Explore mechanisms to evaluate and enhance performance of current staff 3. Recruit key expertise including Conservation Planning, Marine Science, Accounting, and Communication and Outreach 4. Develop a comprehensive monitoring plan that includes indicators and thresholds of management and biodiversity components. 5. Define appropriate infringement penalties and authorise staff to adequately enforce them. 6. Clearly delineate boundaries of terrestrial and marine zones and install adequate signs for the public. 7. Secure financial contribution of MoE by submitting appropriate reports in a timely fashion. 8. Stop enlargement of parking lot which reduces beach area.

SCORE EVALUATION:

The TAC will propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature (in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List) if the SPAMI has:

- a score < 1 for any of the following items: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 or 3.6;

or

- a score < 2 for any of the following items: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2.

Furthermore, considering that the sites 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 (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 46 (= 70% of the maximum total score of 66).

SIGNATURE

Date:

Names and Signatures:

National Focal Point:

Lara Samaha



Independent Experts:

Ameer Abdulla



Imèn Meliane



Nahed Msayleb



SPAMI manager(s):

**(10) Formulaire de révision ordinaire de l' « Ile d'Alboran »
(Espagne)**



SPAMI Evaluation system

Evaluation sheets of the SPAMI: Alboran Island

[Go back to the GRAND Total page](#)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE:

52

(max score: 66)

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

Total score

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

6

(max score: 7)

Comments by the TAC:

The SPAMI fulfils all the criteria of Annex I. Actually the area was identified as one of the main biodiversity hot spots in Spain and therefore was included in the Life Indemares project carried out between 2009 and 2013 in order to implement oceanographic campaigns to improve knowledge. • **UNIQUENESS:** The Island of Alborán constitutes the emerged part of a dorsal, parallel to two others located further North (Betic System) and to the South (the Rif). The environment of the Alboran Island is a transition zone, with high biological biodiversity and rich in fishing resources in which the Mediterranean waters receive a marked influence of the waters coming from the Atlantic Ocean. • **NATURAL REPRESENTATIVENESS:** This protected area presents marine habitats and plant communities representative of the different ecosystems that integrate this maritime-terrestrial space. • **DIVERSITY:** Much of the ecological and landscape peculiarity of the SPAMI has its origin in its geological diversity, with a predominance of volcanic substrates, and in its oceanographic characteristics. It contains a high number of marine species and habitats such as the laminaria meadows (*Laminaria ochroleuca* and *Saccorhiza polyschides*), red coral (*Corallium rubrum*), bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*), sand beds, "mañri" beds (*Phymatolithon calcareum* y *Lithothamnion coralloides*), coralligenous circalittoral rock, etc. All of them harbour a high diversity. The Alboran Sea is also an important point of passage for the migrations of large cetaceans. • **PRESENCE OF HABITATS THAT ARE CRITICAL FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES:** the rocky and sandy bottoms and the diversity of their vegetal colonization constitute the support of a great faunistic richness, with presence of many species of importance for the Mediterranean. It counts with one of the best population of *Patella ferruginea* in the Mediterranean. The island houses the most important nesting point for the Audouin's gull (*Larus audouinii*) in Andalusia. • **CULTURAL REPRESENTATIVENESS:** There is a military base staying permanently in the island housed in the Alboran lighthouse was inaugurated in 1876 and that has been rebuilt in part by the MAPA at the end of the XX century. Completes report on the natural values of the area can be checked in the following links: Book: *Entre África y Europa: Historia Natural de la Isla de Alborán* (2006) <http://www.cma.junta-andalucia.es/medioambiente/site/porta/web/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=1cea9e405f99e010vgnVCM1000000624e50aRCRD&vgnextchannel=1f27dfde043f4310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD> https://www.indemares.es/sites/default/files/espacio_marino_de_alboran.pdf

No adverse changes for habitats and species has been detected during the evaluation

Most of the objectives established in the original SPAMI application for the designation have been pursued actively

Total score

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

4

(max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (year 2014 - 2015). The actual level of legal protection of the SPAMI Alboran: - Natural Place (Law 3/2003 of the Andalusian Regional Government) - Natura 2000 site (Site of Community Importance and Special Protection Area) - Marine Reserve of fishing interest In 2015, a decree (Andalusian Decree 369/2015) designating the area as a Special Areas of Conservation (SAC "ES 6110015 Alborán") within Natura 2000 and a management plan was approved by the Andalusian Regional Government. Nevertheless, the Statement of the High Court of Justice of Andalusia cancelled it arguing that the competence to declare de SAC and approve a management plan relied on the Spanish Central Administration (Ministry for ecological transition). Besides this, and overlapping the SPAMI, the Ministerial order AAA/1260/2014, designated several marine Special Protection Area within the Spanish marine waters, including "ES0000505 Espacio Marino de la Isla de Alborán". The management plan for this SPA is currently being drafted and its approval is expected by 2020. Surrounding the SPAMI has been approved the SCI "ESZZ16005 Espacio Marino de Alborán", which will, in near future, be joint together with SCI «Alborán» making one all together. The management plan for both sites is foreseen by 2022. With regard to the Marine Reserve of fishing interest, the SPAMI has also the next level of legal protection: - Order 1997, of July 31, establishing a Marine Reserve and a Fishing Reserve in the vicinity of the island of Alborán. (B.O.E. Núm 2014, August 26, 1997). - Order 1998, of September 8, establishing a Marine Reserve and a Fishing Reserve in the vicinity of the island of Alborán and regulating the exercise of fishing in adjacent fishing grounds. (B.O.E. Núm 233, September 29, 1998). - Order 2001, of June 6 amending the Order of September 8, 1998, establishing a marine reserve and fishing reserve in the vicinity of the island of Alborán (BOE No. 146 of 19) June 2001) - Order APA/ 767/2018, of June 19, amending the Order of September 8, 1998, establishing a marine reserve and a fishing reserve in the vicinity of the island of Alboran and regulating the exercise of fishing in adjacent fishing grounds.

With regards to the Natura 2000 sites, the distribution of competencies and responsibilities among Administrations is defined according to the justification stated above but need to be regularized in the management plans that will be approved in the coming years. The competences of the Natural Place of Alboran correspond in to the government of Andalusia. Regarding the Marine Reserve of fishing interest, the competences are attributed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food.

Regarding the marine part of the SCI Alborán it has got a different authority now as when the SPAMI was established and last evaluated, since the actual management authority is the Ministry for Ecological Transition, which is the same body in charge of the SPA Espacio Marino de la Isla de Alborán The management body for the Marine Reserve and the Fisheries Reserve is the General Secretary for Fisheries (GSF) - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food-(MAPA). The GSF manages the fisheries regime and has assigned a qualified staff for the surveillance of the marine and fishing reserves as well as 2 surveillance boats boats. This staff has control and surveillance functions for an effective defense of the authorised fisheries activities and for the protection of the ecological values in these reserves and too to for awareness actions in the area- in the reserves and in the surrounding area.

Total score

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

8

(max score: 12)

Comments by the TAC:

The management plan for the SPA Espacio Marino de la Isla de Alborán is not yet approved, but expected by 2020. The management plan for the joint SCI is expected to be finished by 2022. The management plan approved for the SCI Alborán has been cancelled by the Statement of the High Court of Justice of Andalusia, since the Autonomous Community of Andalusia was not the authority for doing so. The Law 3/2003, of June 25, for the declaration of the

Natural Place of Alboran, constituting the main planning in the natural place, where are the activities in this space regulated. After that, the Order of May 25, 2005 is published, approving the measures for the management of the Special Protection Area of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI). The Marine Reserve is regulated by the next normative (management plan) armonised to the objectives of the SPAMI : - Order 1997, of July 31, establishing a Marine Reserve and a Fishing Reserve in the Island of Alborán. (B.O.E. Núm 204, August 26, 1997). - Order 1998, of September 8, establishing a Marine Reserve and a Fishing Reserve in the Island of Alborán and regulating the exercise of fishing in adjacent fishing grounds. (B.O.E. Núm 233, September 29, 1998). - Order 2001, of June 6 amending the Order of September 8, 1998, establishing a marine reserve and fishing reserve in the vicinity of the island of Alborán (BOE No. 146 of 19) June 2001) - Order APA/ 767/2018, of June 19, amending the Order of September 8, 1998, establishing a marine reserve and a fishing reserve in the vicinity of the island of Alboran and regulating the exercise of fishing in adjacent fishing grounds. The marine reserve extends up to one mile from the Alboran Island, and comprises a circle of half a mile around the point of coordinates 35° 57.95'N and 2° 58, 60'W. It comprises two "non-take" reserves, one in the area that extends up to half a mile around the island of Alborán, and another that occupies the circular area of half a mile around the the point of coordinates 35° 57.95'N and 2° 58, 60'W. All this on the basis of the high ecological value of these areas that contain habitats and communities with high diversity as coralligenous circalittoral rock, shelf-edge rock, "mañil" beds, laminary seaweed beds and very well preserved coralline beds. The Fishing Reserve, centered on the Island of Alborán, includes fishing grounds of species of high commercial value, such as the red shrimp. In 2018, thanks to the greater knowledge of the seabed studied in the LIFE + INDEMARES project, the Order APA/ 767/2018, of June 19, was developed, with the main objective of protecting the coralligenous and mañil beds whose coverage reaches up to 100 meters deep.

The marine and fishery reserves have a management plan that respond to the many of the SPAMI objectives. None of the sites managed by the Ministry for Ecological Transition has a management plan already approved. The measures contained in Law 3/2003, and approved by Ministry of Environment of the Government of Andalusia, take into account some objectives and requirements established in the article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format, but need to be updated.

Regarding the sites competence of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Andalusian Regional Government, the human resources available are considered insufficient. The Marine Reserves of the Island of Alboran and Cabo de Gata-Níjar have a shared staff which comprises: Boat Crew: 9 part time persons including sailors, fish guards, divers, boat captains and mechanics. Technician: 1 part-time person Technic coordinator: 1 full-time person

The main funding of the SPAMI comes from the Government of Andalusia, the Government of Spain and from UE through the European Regional Development Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Regional Development and the European Social Fund. Some universities and research centers also finance research projects. Regarding the Ministry for Ecological Transition: • Budget and material to run current management rely on the general budget of General Directorate for the Sustainability of Coast and Seas of the Ministry for Ecological Transition allocated to implement their tasks. • The Indemares project implied an important budget allocation to improve knowledge on the site and to set guidelines to develop its management plan. A specific budget to develop the management plan is foreseen within the Life Integrated Project Intemares (<https://fundacion-biodiversidad.es/es/biodiversidad-marina-y-litoral/proyectos-propios/life-ip-paf-intemares>) Regarding the Regional Government of Andalusia, the infrastructures as well as other elements, are located on the island of Alborán, and are derived from activities of military use and support for navigation: - The building and tower of the Alborán lighthouse. - Two boards ("Poniente" and "Levante") - An heliport. - Communication antennas. - Seismograph and weather station. - Warehouses. The marine reserve provides with the next equipment: - Surveillance radar - 2 surveillance boats: Riscos de Famara- 20 meters length- and Punta Sirenas -12 meters length - Terrestrial vehicle: Tractor - Office, labs and library (lighthouse) - Meeting room - Lodging for Scientific staff - Interpretative panels of the marine reserve - Surveillance equipment such as: Telescope, night vision binoculars, Photo and video camera. - Remoted operated vehicles (ROVs) - Educational outreach material

Regarding the Ministry for Ecological Transition, a specific monitoring program for the sites of its competences has not been established yet. Nevertheless the Marine Strategies monitoring program are implemented in all Spanish marine waters and therefore covers the SPAMI area. In strong coordination with these monitoring programs, specific monitoring programs for MPA have been launched prioritizing the monitoring of MPA that already have a management plan and therefore it is expected to launch a monitoring program for the SCI competence of the Ministry for Ecological Transition when the management plan is approved. Regarding the Natural Place, monitoring programs carried out by Andalusia are: - Program of Actions for the conservation of aquatic invertebrates in Andalusia (Patella ferruginea) - POCTOFEX Alborán Project (2008-2013) - Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment. - Emergency Program, Epidemiological and Monitoring Wildlife of Andalusia. - Work plan for Conservation and maintenance of the coastal environment. - Program of Control of Invasive Alien Species of Andalusia. - Program of recovery and conservation of dunes, sands and coastal cliffs. The marine reserve implements the next monitoring programs: - Measurement of seawater temperature - Monitoring of artisanal fishing - Monitoring of marine litter

Regarding the Ministry for Ecological Transition, since there is no management plan yet, there is no link to monitoring results and the management objectives. Nevertheless it is expected to follow this adaptive management approach taking into account that the management plan of Natura 2000 sites is reviewed each 6 years and objectives and measures are reviewed according to the results of the monitoring programs.

SECTION II:

FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

Total score

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

19

(max score: 23)

Comments by the TAC:

The assessment of unregulated exploitation that may occur on the SPA "Espacio marino de la Isla de Alborán" and the joint SCI ESZZ16005 "Espacio Marino de Alborán- ES 6110015 Alborán" will be developed in the framework of the drafting of the management plan. The main unauthorized exploitation of marine resources is occasionally carried out by illegal fishermen (furtive recreational fishing) in areas of the SPAMI

An initial assessment of the threats affecting the area was accomplished within Indemares and is included in the chapter 7 of the report https://www.indemares.es/sites/default/files/espacio_marino_de_alboran.pdf . The SPAMI is about 45 miles from the peninsular coast; the main human impacts that affect the Alborán platform are related to fishing activity. This activity is monitored and surveilled by the Fisheries General Secretary in order to reduce their occurrence. - Illegal bottom trawling in non-permitted areas (less than 100 meters) - Drift nets used by ships registered in foreign countries - Marine litter - Ghost fishing - Intense maritime traffic close to the SPAMI with the consequent potential risk of accidental spills of hydrocarbons or other contaminants.

Regarding the Marine Reserve for fisheries: - Intense maritime traffic close to the SPAMI - The presence of migrant boats in the area has become a constant. These boats are sometimes abandoned in the area when the migrants are rescued. - Fishing activity

Regarding the Natural Place, conflicts between fishing boats that work in the area are identified. With regard to the Marine Reserve for Fisheries, the island of Alborán is a military base and a place of interest for the National Defense with two security zones that do not allow boats to approach at a distance of one mile from the low water line. There are no conflicts between users known.

- Trawl fisheries - Marine litter

The Mediterranean is an almost closed sea, with a little depth. In addition, its coasts are overcrowded. These conditions make it more vulnerable to problems of pollution and eutrophication, as a result of solid waste discharges, wastewater and fertilizers of agricultural origin. In addition, there is a high risk of receiving oil slicks due to navigation accidents or discharges in the high seas even if they occur far from the SPAMI area. Even the SPAMI is about 45 miles from the peninsular coast, the type of agriculture in the coast (mainly greenhouses) generates the elimination of large quantities of plastics that arrive to the area. Sometimes this solid waste is not properly disposed of and ends up in the sea. There is also presence of marine litter in the SPAMI, some of it probably derives from the presence of fishing vessels.

There is no threat, although there is an obvious landscape impact from the port

For the Natural Place there are not expected threats upon the surrounding area. Regarding the Marine Reserve for fisheries, other threats as the illegal fishing practices are being controlled by the different administrations and by the marine reserve, but it is difficult to know its development.

- Fishing activities, both professional and game fish - Some recreational activities as whale-watching - Marine transport

(noise, spills, discharges, waste) - Solid waste (floating plastics, balls of porexpan, remains of pneumatic boats...) - Tar and oil stains - Risk of oil slick - Port (visual impact)

The shellfishing and the indiscriminate illegal fishing was solved when the military garrison became permanent since 1997.

There is a document: "Proposal for an Andalusian Strategy for the Integral Management of Coastal Areas (Barragán, 2007). Moreover, there is a law: Law 2/2013, on Protection and Sustainable Use of the Coast

The Measures for the Management of the Natural Place of Alboran affects the island of Alboran and the surrounding waters included in it. Furthermore, in order to address external threats, in the future management plan for Natura 2000 sites, collaboration mechanisms with other governing bodies will be sought, such as collaboration agreement between the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Regional Government of Andalusia.

Total score

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

6

(max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

On land, the boundaries are defined by the emerged area of the island. In addition, the boundaries of the Marine and fishery reserve are public and well known.

With regards to the sites managed by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition, there is a collaborative framework with the Army and the Maritime Service of the Civil Guard for the surveillance of MPA. The Marine Reserve has a specific surveillance service. It collaborates with the Civil Guard of the sea, as well as with the Fishing inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with Customs Surveillance Service and with "Salvamento Marítimo". In the island there is a permanent military detachment that carries out surveillance work. With regard to the Natural Place, there is also collaboration between the Defence Ministry and the Govern of Andalusia.

State security forces and bodies area empowered to enforce regulations, including the specific regulations applying in the SPAMI.

Yes, there is a system on infringements and penalties established, and sanctions are enough to dissuade citizens.

The surveillance and protection of the Natural Place of Alboran is carried out by the military detachment present on the island, the marine patrols of the civil guard and the coast guard service. The marine reserve staff is empowered to impose sanctions for illegal fishing practices as well as for non-compliance with the marine reserve regulation.

Further information: <https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/costas/temas/proteccion-medio-marino/plan-ribera/default.aspx>

Total score

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

5

(max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

An important amount of scientific information has been gathered on habitats and species in the frame of the LIFE+ INDEMARES project referred to the SPAMI bottoms (more information at the siteweb: www.indemares.es). This information will be used in order to make a consistent and social supported management plan for the joint sites SCI ESZZ16005 Espacio Marino de Alborán- ES 6110015 Alborán, within the frame of the Life + Indemares integrated Project.

There is collaboration between the andalusian and spanish SPAMI, and within the framework of european projects such as ACT4LITTER (marine litter management in the Mediterranean) with other SPAMIs, but it is necessary to improve this issue. ACT4LITTER is an 18-month project funded by the Interreg Mediterranean European Territorial Cooperation Program. The marine reserve collaborates with the project "Mares circulares" that carries out the clean-up of some beaches all around the Spanish and Portuguese coast and an educational project in different high schools next to the marine reserves (some of them included in SPAMIs areas). The marine reserve staff has already given talks in several high schools talking about the marine litter problem in the SPAMI of Cabo de Gata-Níjar and Isla de Alborán.

SECTION III:

FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

Total score

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

4

(max score: 6)

(if applicable)

Comments by the TAC:

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

- 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.

- there should be an attempt to develop proposal for funding and ensuring better cooperation for the monitoring of the marine and coastal biodiversity

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Score

1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I.

yes=1

Score justification:

The SPAMI fulfils all the criteria of Annex I. Actually the area was identified as one of the main biodiversity hot spots in Spain and therefore was included in the Life Indemares project carried out between 2009 and 2013 in order to implement oceanographic campaigns to improve knowledge.

- **UNIQUENESS:** The Island of Alborán constitutes the emerged part of a dorsal, parallel to two others located further North (Betic System) and to the South (the Rif). The environment of the Alboran Island is a transition zone, with high biological biodiversity and rich in fishing resources in which the Mediterranean waters receive a marked influence of the waters

Score

1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List.

3= No adverse change

Score justification:

No adverse changes for habitats and species has been detected during the evaluation

Score
2 = Yes for most of them

1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?
Score justification:
Most of the objectives established in the original SPAMI application for the designation have been pursued actively

**SECTION I:
CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST
2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

Score
2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improve

2.1. The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report).
Score justification:
The SPAMI has maintained its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (year 2014 - 2015). The actual level of legal protection of the SPAMI Alboran:

- Natural Place (Law 3/2003 of the Andalusian Regional Government)
- Natura 2000 site (Site of Community Importance and Special Protection Area)
- Marine Reserve of fishing interest

In 2015, a decree (Andalusian Decree 369/2015) designating the area as a Special Areas of

Score
1 = The definition of competencies

2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?
Score justification:
With regards to the Natura 2000 sites, the distribution of competencies and responsibilities among Administrations is defined according to the justification stated above but need to be regularized in the management plans that will be approved in the coming years.

The competences of the Natural Place of Alboran correspond in to the government of Andalusia.

Regarding the Marine Reserve of fishing interest, the competences are attributed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food.

Score
1 = The management body is not

2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?
Score justification:
Regarding the marine part of the SCI Alborán it has got a different authority now as when the SPAMI was established and last evaluated, since the actual management authority is the Ministry for Ecological Transition, which is the same body in charge of the SPA Espacio Marino de la Isla de Alborán

The management body for the Marine Reserve and the Fisheries Reserve is the General Secretary for Fisheries (GSF) - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food- (MAPA).

**SECTION I:
CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST
3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**

Score
2 = The management plan is officially adop

3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?
Score justification:
The management plan for the SPA Espacio Marino de la Isla de Alborán is not yet approved, but expected by 2020.

The management plan for the joint SCI is expected to be finished by 2022. The management plan approved for the SCI Alborán has been cancelled by the Statement of the High Court of Justice of Andalusia, since the Autonomous Community of Andalusia was not the authority for doing so.

The Law 3/2003, of June 25, for the declaration of the Natural Place of Alboran, constituting the

Score
1 = Fair

3.2. Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in Article 7 of the SPA/BD Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF)
Score justification:
The marine and fishery reserves have a management plan that respond to the many of the SPAMI objectives.

None of the sites managed by the Ministry for Ecological Transition has a management plan already approved

The measures contained in Law 3/2003, and approved by Ministry of Environment of the Government of

Score
1 = Fair

3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI
Score justification:

Regarding the sites competence of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Andalusian Regional Government, the human resources available are considered insufficient.

The Marine Reserves of the Island of Alboran and Cabo the Gata-Nijar have a shared staff which comprises:

Boat Crew: 9 part time persons including sailors, fish guards, divers, boat captains and mechanics.
Technician: 1 part-time person

Score

3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI.

1 = Fair

Score justification:

The main funding of the SPAMI comes from the Government of Andalusia, the Government of Spain and from UE through the European Regional Development Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Regional Development and the European Social Fund.
Some universities and research centers also finance research projects.

Regarding the Ministry for Ecological Transition:

- Budget and material to run current management rely on the general budget of General Directorate

Score

3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme?

2 = The monitoring programme is

Score justification:

Regarding the Ministry for Ecological Transition, a specific monitoring program for the sites of its competences has not been established yet. Nevertheless the Marine Strategies monitoring program are implemented in all Spanish marine waters and therefore covers the SPAMI area. In strong coordination with these monitoring programs, specific monitoring programs for MPA have been launched prioritizing the monitoring of MPA that already have a management plan and therefore it is expected to launch a monitoring program for the SCI competence of the Ministry for Ecological Transition when the management plan is approved.

In case of Score = 1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.

Score

3.6. Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?

1 = The existing feedback mechar

Score justification:

Regarding the Ministry for Ecological Transition, since there is no management plan yet, there is no link to monitoring results and the management objectives. Nevertheless it is expected to follow this adaptive management approach taking into account that the management plan of Natura 2000 sites is reviewed each 6 years and objectives and measures are reviewed according to the results of the monitoring programs.

In case of Score =1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.

Score

SECTION II:

FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

4.1. Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a of Annex I). In particular:

Score

Unregulated exploitation of natural resources
(e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources). See 5.1.1. in AF. 2

Score justification:

The assessment of unregulated exploitation that may occur on the SPA "Espacio marino de la Isla de Alborán" and the joint SCI ESZZ16005 "Espacio Marino de Alborán- ES 6110015 Alborán" will be developed in the framework of the drafting of the management plan.

The main unauthorized exploitation of marine resources is occasionally carried out by illegal fishermen (furtive recreational fishing) in areas of the SPAMI

Threats to habitats and species
(e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species...). See 5.1.2. in AF. 2

Score justification:

An initial assessment of the threats affecting the area was accomplished within Indemares and is included in the chapter 7 of the report
https://www.indemares.es/sites/default/files/espacio_marino_de_alboran.pdf .

The SPAMI is about 45 miles from the peninsular coast; the main human impacts that affect the Alborán platform are related to fishing activity. This activity is monitored and surveilled by the Fisheries General Secretary in order to reduce their occurrence.

Increase of human impact
(e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...). See 5.1.3. in AF. 2

Score justification:

Regarding the Marine Reserve for fisheries:

- Intense maritime traffic close to the SPAMI
- The presence of migrant boats in the area has become a constant. These boats are sometimes abandoned in the area when the migrants are rescued.
- Fishing activity

Conflicts between users or user groups.
See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF. 2

Score justification:

Regarding the Natural Place, conflicts between fishing boats that work in the area are identified.

With regard to the Marine Reserve for Fisheries, the island of Alborán is a military base and a place of Interest for the National Defense with two security zones that do not allow boats to approach at a distance of one mile from the low water line.

There are no conflicts between users known.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually

- Trawl fisheries
- Marine litter

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

Score

Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in AF. 3

Score justification:

The Mediterranean is an almost closed sea, with a little depth. In addition, its coasts are overcrowded. These conditions make it more vulnerable to problems of pollution and eutrophication, as a result of solid waste discharges, wastewater and fertilizers of agricultural origin.

In addition, there is a high risk of receiving oil slicks due to navigation accidents or discharges in the high seas even if they occur far from the SPAMI area.

Even the SPAMI is about 45 miles from the peninsular coast, the type of agriculture in the coast

Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2. in AF. 3

Score justification:

There is no threat, although there is an obvious landscape impact from the port

Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. 3

Score justification:

For the Natural Place there are not expected threats upon the surrounding area.

Regarding the Marine Reserve for fisheries, other threats as the illegal fishing practices are being controlled by the different administrations and by the marine reserve, but it is difficult to know its development.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

- Fishing activities, both professional and game fish
- Some recreational activities as whale-watching
- Marine transport (noise, spills, discharges, waste)
- Solid waste (floating plastics, balls of porexpan, remains of pneumatic boats...)
- Tar and oil stains
- Risk of oil slick
- Port (visual impact)

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved.

The shellfishing and the indiscriminate illegal fishing was solved when the military garrison became permanent since 1997.

Score

4.3. Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e of Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

There is a document: "Proposal for an Andalusian Strategy for the Integral Management of Coastal Areas (Barragán, 2007).

Moreover, there is a law: Law 2/2013, on Protection and Sustainable Use of the Coast

Score

4.4. Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d of Annex I). See 7.4.4. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

The Measures for the Management of the Natural Place of Alboran affects the island of Alboran and the surrounding waters included in it.

Furthermore, in order to address external threats, in the future management plan for Natura 2000 sites, collaboration mechanisms with other governing bodies will be sought, such as collaboration agreement between the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Regional Government of Andalusia.

SECTION II:

FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures. In particular: Score

Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? Yes=1
See 8.3.1. in AF.

Score justification:

On land, the boundaries are defined by the emerged area of the island.
In addition, the boundaries of the Marine and fishery reserve are public and well known.

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? Yes=1
See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF.

Score justification:

With regards to the sites managed by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition, there is a collaborative framework with the Army and the Maritime Service of the Civil Guard for the surveillance of MPA

The Marine Reserve has a specific surveillance service. It collaborates with the Civil Guard of the sea, as well as with the Fishing inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with Customs Surveillance Service and with "Salvamento Marítimo".

Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? Yes=1

Score justification:

State security forces and bodies are empowered to enforce regulations, including the specific regulations applying in the SPAMI.

Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? Yes=1
See 8.3.4. in AF.

Score justification:

Yes, there is a system on infringements and penalties established, and sanctions are enough to dissuade citizens.

Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? Yes=1
See 8.3.4. in AF.

Score justification:

The surveillance and protection of the Natural Place of Alborán is carried out by the military detachment present on the island, the marine patrols of the civil guard and the coast guard service

The marine reserve staff is empowered to impose sanctions for illegal fishing practices as well as for non-compliance with the marine reserve regulation.

Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? Yes=1
(Art. 7.3. of the Protocol, Recommendation of 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties).

Score justification:

Further information:

<https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/costas/temas/proteccion-medio-marino/plan-ribera/default.aspx>

SECTION II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA 6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Score

Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? 3= Excellent
(e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in AF.

Score justification:

An important amount of scientific information has been gathered on habitats and species in the frame of the LIFE+ INDEMARES project referred to the SPAMI bottoms (more information at the website: www.indemares.es). This information will be used in order to make a consistent and social supported management plan for the joint sites SCI ESZ216005 Espacio Marino de Alborán- ES 6110015 Alborán, within the frame of the Life + Intemares integrated Project.

Score

Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations) 2= Fairly
(Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1. and Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I).

Score justification:

There is collaboration between the andalusian and spanish SPAMI, and within the framework of european projects such as ACT4LITTER (marine litter management in the Mediterranean) with other SPAMIs, but it is necessary to improve this issue.

ACT4LITTER is an 18-month project funded by the Interreg Mediterranean European Territorial Cooperation Program.

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)
7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

7.1. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented; Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding Section I. 2 = "Yes" for most of them

7.2. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented; Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding Section II. 2 = "Yes" for most of them

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATIONS

Please insert here the Recommendations of the TAC for the future evaluations of the SPAMI.

- 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.
- there should be an attempt to develop proposal for funding and ensuring better cooperation for the monitoring of the marine and coastal biodiversity

SIGNATURE

Date:

Names and Signatures:

National Focal Point:

Jorge Alonso 


Independent Experts:

Imen Meliane 

TUNDI AGARDY

M. Tom 

SPAMI manager(s):

Jorge Alonso 



Silvia Penabaz
Technical Counsellor
Fiskenes Secretary
DG Fiskenes

Training and Fisheries Reserve 

ANGELOUE



ANNEX I

Format for Periodic Review of the SPAMIs

SPAMI Name: Isla de Alborán

3.5. Does the area have a monitoring program?

Maritime monitoring:

The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Sustainable Development (CAGPDS), of the Government of Andalusia, make monitoring on the island of Alboran exclusively among marine invertebrates, with the gastropod mollusc *Patella ferruginea*, species included in the Spanish and Andalusian Catalogues of Endangered Species, in the category "Endangered of extinction" (Royal Decree 139/2011 and Decree 23/2012, respectively). The population of this species on the island, one of the best structured and most important of Andalusia in terms of number of individuals, is surveyed from 2006. The Regional Ministry of Environment conducted a census in 2002 (Paracuellos *et al.*, 2003). Since 2010 censuses are conducted annually for *Patella ferruginea* National Strategy (adopted in 2008). The methodology developed in 2009, includes the establishment of three fixed transects of monitoring and labelling individuals to growth control. The population of *P. ferruginea* was very scarce at the end of the 20th century, partly due to the discontinuous presence of the Military Garrison. since 1996 the Military presence has been continuous and this has prevented the shellfishing on the species. The population of this limpet has grown from 111 living specimens registered in 2003 to more than 900 individuals estimated in the 2014 and 2018 censuses (following the methodology of the National Strategy). The population of *P. ferruginea* of the Alboran Island is very particular because it is formed mainly by adults of great size, between 80 and 100 mm (some of the largest specimens known for the species that exceed 110 mm). In the censuses juveniles are very scarce which indicates the difficulty that the larvae have to reach the coast, given the small size of the island. It is planned to continue this monitoring in future years.

The presence of the vermetid mollusc *Dendropoma lebeche* (until recently considered as *D. petraeum*) (included in the Spanish and Andalusian Catalogues of Endangered Species as "Vulnerable") in the intertidal zone of the island is scarce and dispersed. Often the individuals and small colonies are surrounded by erect seaweeds whose presence has prevented to date to perform the monitoring with photographs and image analysis carried out by the team of the Marine Environment Program in other areas of the Andalusian coast.

You can find this information on threatened invertebrates in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008 to 2017 in:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portales/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9e205510e1ca/?vgnnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

The information on *Patella ferruginea* of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM) until 2013:

Shape FaunaMarina/Especies: http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repo/s/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FFaunaMarina%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes%2FEspecies

WMS Especies de Invertebrados marinos muestreados en el litoral de Andalucía y aguas de influencia en el período 2004 a 2013: http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnnextoid=d6e612b44b5de310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4a26fa937370f210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

More information can be found in the publications:

- Arroyo M.C., Moreno D., Barrajón A., de la Linde A., Remón J.M., De la Rosa J., Fernández-Casado M., Gómez G., Ruiz-Giráldez F., Vivas M.S. y Fernández E. 2011. Trabajos de seguimiento de la lapa ferruginosa *Patella ferruginea* Gmelin, 1791 en Andalucía en el marco de la Estrategia Nacional de Conservación de la especie. *Mediterránea*, Serie de Estudios Biológicos. Época II, Número Especial: 9-46.
- Barea-Azcón J.M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno D. (coords.) 2008. *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla, 1430 pp.
- Moreno D. 2006. Tesoros sumergidos la flora y fauna marinas. En Paracuellos M. y Nevado J. C. y Mota J. F. (dir.) (Ed.). *Entre África y Europa. Historia Natural de la Isla de Alborán*. RENPA, Consejería de Medio Ambiente (Junta de Andalucía), Sevilla 67-85.
- Moreno D. y Arroyo M.C. 2008. *Patella ferruginea* Gmelin, 1791. En: Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 308-319.
- Moreno D., de la Linde A., Remón J.M., De la Rosa J., Arroyo M.C., Fernández-Casado M., Gómez G., Barrajón A., Gordillo I., Nevado J.C. y Barba R. 2007. Programa de Gestión Sostenible de Recursos para la Conservación del Medio Marino Andaluz: Datos preliminares de los censos de especies de invertebrados amenazados. En: Paracuellos M. (Coord. de la Ed.) (Ed.). *Ambientes Mediterráneos. Funcionamiento, biodiversidad y conservación de los ecosistemas mediterráneos*. Colección Medio Ambiente, 2. Instituto de Estudios Almerienses (Diputación de Almería), Almería: 27-48.
- Paracuellos M., Nevado J.C., Moreno D., Giménez A. y Alesina J.J. 2003. Conservational status and demographic characteristics of *Patella ferruginea* Gmelin, 1791 (Mollusca, Gastropoda) on the Alborán Island (Western Mediterranean). *Animal Biodiversity and Conservation*, 26 (2): 29-37.

The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Regional Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (CAMOT) has conducted censuses of seabirds with ship around the island in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. It emphasize in 2011 the detection of 3 individuals of Leach's storm petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) flying 5 miles E of the island, which is the first reference of the species in the Alboran Sea since the nineteenth century.

You can find this information in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 in:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/porta/web/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

In 2008 a specific report on seabird monitoring with ship in Andalusia was written, not available on the web:

CMA, 2008. *Campaña de seguimiento de aves marinas en el litoral andaluz desde embarcación*. Apoyo Técnico a la Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, 42 pp.

The information of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment about seabirds is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM) until 2013:

Shape FaunaMarina/Especies: http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repo/s/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FFaunaMarina%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes%2FEspecies

WMS Avistamiento de aves marinas en el litoral de Andalucía y aguas de influencia en el periodo 2003 a 2011

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=a7da3b95b06de310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4a26fa937370f210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=r.ediam&lr=lang_es

You can find more information on the species Leach's storm petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) in:

Molina, B., Prieta, J. Lorenzo, J.A. y López-Jurado, C. 2011. Noticiario ornitológico. *Ardeola*, 57 (2): 481-516.

The Emergency, Epidemiological Control and Wild Fauna Monitoring of Andalusia Program, of the Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Sustainable Development Council (Government of Andalusia) has conducted annual monitoring on the island (including monitoring of breeding pairs, developed chicks, breeding success and ringing chicks) on Audouin's gull (*Larus audouinii*), species included in Spanish and Andalusian Catalogs Endangered Species in the "Vulnerable" category (Royal Decree 139/2011 and Decree 23/2012, respectively), from 2003 to 2018. Previously between 1994 and 2002 censuses were made directly from the Regional Ministry of Environment. It is planned to continue this monitoring in future years.

In addition, there have been control actions of remove the yellow-legged gull (*Larus michahellis*) from 2000-2012 for his impact to breeding Audouin's gull, including monitoring of breeding pairs, elimination of adults and sterilizing eggs. This monitoring, although it was temporarily paused in 2012, is currently in effect and would be carried out in future annuities if a new incidence of yellow-legged gull on Audouin's gulls is detected.

Besides, this Program have made more spot checks of other vertebrates and terrestrial invertebrates, such as annual cycle of terrestrial invertebrates, a study of the land birds community on the island and supervision of possible new species of introduced fauna.

You can find this information in the reports of the Emergency Program, Epidemiological Control and Monitoring Wildlife of Andalusia for the years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

More information can be found in the publications:

Paracuellos, M. y Nevado, J. C. (1995). Nidificación de láridos en la provincia de Almería (SE Ibérico), Doñana. *Acta Vertebrata*, 22: 102-106
Paracuellos, M. y Nevado, J. C. (2003). Nesting seabirds in SE Spain: distribution, numbers and trends in the province of Almería. *Scientia Marina*, 67(Supplement 2): 125-128
Paracuellos, M.; Nevado, J. C. y Mota, J. F. (dirs.) (2006). *Entre África y Europa. Historia Natural de la Isla de Alborán*. 267 pp. RENPA (Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía). Sevilla
Paracuellos, M. y Nevado, J. C. (2010). Culling Yellow-legged Gull *Larus michahellis* benefits Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii* at a small and remote colony. *Bird Study*, 57: 26-30

The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Regional Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (CAMOT), made censuses of cetaceans around the Alboran Island SPAMI, with plane (2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011) and with boat (2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011).

You can find this information in the reports of the Emergency Program, Epidemiological Control and Monitoring Wildlife of Andalusia for the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

In 2006 a specific report about the cetacean censuses with plane in Andalusia was written, not available on the web:

CMA, 2006. *Informe sobre la II Campaña de Seguimiento Aéreo de Cetáceos en el Litoral Andaluz*. Apoyo Técnico a la Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, 38 pp.

Information about cetaceans of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM) until 2015:

Shape FaunaMarina/Especies: http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repo/s/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FFaunaMarina%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes%2FEspecies

WMS Cetáceos avistados en el litoral de Andalucía y aguas de influencia en el período 2003 a 2013

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=ca793b95b06de310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4a26fa937370f210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

WMS Varamientos de fauna marina en la costa de Andalucía 2008-2015. Fundamentalmente cetáceos y tortugas marinas

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=bda7f06c8fbbf410VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=cd6f726c4d6af310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Sustainable Development (CAGPDS), of the Regional Government of Andalusia, approved in 2017 the "Plan of Recovery and Conservation of Threatened Invertebrates and Seagrasses of the Marine Environment". This Plan includes all invertebrates marine cataloged (Royal Decree 139/2011 and Decree 23/2012) living in Andalusia (*Patella ferruginea*, *Astroides calycularis*, *Dendropoma petraeum* and *Charonia lampas* are present in the Alboran Island SPAMI).

Since 2016, the "Protocol of inspection of the illegal shellfishing of protected species" has been in operation. The Protocol, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Sustainable Development (CAGPDS), of the Regional Government of Andalusia, has actions for the conservation of protected species such as *Patella ferruginea* (which can be captured on the rocky coast) and *Charonia lampas* that is picked up by divers or fished with boats and can reach markets and restaurants.

With the Alboran Project (0066_ALBORÁN_2_E), approved by the "Programa Operativo de Cooperación España Fronteras Exteriores" (POCTEFEX) and cofinanced by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), were generated tools (manuals, worksheets, protocols...) for shared

management between the two shores of the Alboran Sea (from 2012 to 2014). The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (CAMOT), of the Regional Government of Andalusia has participated in the monitoring and protection of endangered species (marine invertebrates, turtles and cetaceans) in the Andalusian SPAMI areas of the Alboran Sea, as the Isla de Alborán SPAMI.

Terrestrial area: FLORA

The Government Council AGREEMENT of 13 March 2012 approved recovery and conservation plans for certain wild species and protected habitats.

ANNEX II to this Agreement includes the PLAN FOR THE RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION OF SPECIES FROM DUNES, SANDY AREAS AND COASTAL CLIFFS (PRDSC).

In the scope of application of this PLAN, Alborán island is included as part of the Andalusian territory benefited by it. Specifically, three endemic species of the terrestrial vascular flora of the island are included in the Andalusian Catalog of Endangered Species: *Diplotaxis siettiana* with the category Endangered, and *Senecio alboranicus* and *Anacyclus alboranensis* with the category Vulnerable.

Among the goals of the PRDSC, to increase the knowledge and tools used to manage the species is highlighted. Monitoring work is proposed for the species carried out both to know the status of each of them and to be able to detect the threats that affect them and evaluate the management actions that are executed.

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=6454b2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=3f5c6cbc15e77310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD>

MONITORING PROGRAMS

The following programmes are mentioned in its background:

The Ministry of Environment has participated in the localization, monitoring and detection of the main threats to the species included in the Plan, by means of the CONSERVATION PROGRAMME OF THE ANDALUSIAN NETWORK OF BOTANICAL GARDENS IN NATURAL AREAS, which has been carried out continuously throughout Andalusia since 2002. The data collected are added to the Ministry's Threatened Flora database (FAME).

These data are not made available to the public due to species conservation reasons. (NO WEB)

Localization and follow-up work has also been done with Flora Conservation projects, notably, the ALMERÍA PROVINCE THREATENED FLORA CONSERVATION PROJECT (2008-2010).

As for the risks related to the presence of exotic species, the Ministry of Environment's ANDALUSIAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EXOTIC AND INVASIVE SPECIES works to control and eliminate them in the most threatened populations of the coast.

<http://www.juntaandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.220de8226575045b25f09a105510e1ca/?vgnextoid=7b5cb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=efa96c3b0ef95310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD>

In relation to the PLANS FOR THE RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION of cataloged species, the Order of 20 May 2015, by which the ACTION PROGRAMS of the PLANS are approved, includes, in its annex VII, the corresponding to the PRDSC for the period 2015-2019 that is currently under development.

This monitoring has been taking place during the last years 2015-2018 in one or two annual visits to Alborán island in which they carry out censuses and the vigor and extension of the occupation area of the three cataloged species is evaluated. Likewise, the threats that affect them are valued, with special attention to the competition with invasive species of the island.

The monitoring includes:

- Detailed census of *Diplotaxis siettiana* by direct counting.
- Estimation and evolution of the number of *Anacyclus alboranensis* and *Senecio alboranicus* individuals through 1x1 m quadrats every 20 m in fixed transects of differing lengths.
- Evaluation of *A. alboranensis*, *S. alboranicus*, *Lavatera mauritanica*, *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum* and *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* presence/absence in 100 1x1 m quadrats distributed in 4 fixed plots of 5x5 m.
- Evaluation of the invasive species *L. mauritanica*, *M. nodiflorum* and *M. crystallinum* presence/absence through 1x1 m quadrats every 20 m in fixed transects of differing lengths.
- At the same visits, if necessary, germplasm (seeds) is collected to ensure *ex situ* conservation and plant production for reintroduction if necessary.

MANAGEMENT

The conservation and restoration works are based fundamentally on these transversal programs.

The conservation programme includes the collection of germplasm to be added to the ANDALUSIAN VEGETABLE GERMPASM BANK and to produce plants for restoration education and conservation activities.

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=e21a3890d0c49110VgnVCM1000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=778666edf6e77310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD>

The work done by the VEGETABLE PROPAGATION LABORATORY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MINISTRY NURSERY NETWORK is also fundamental. It carries out tasks such as developing the propagation protocols and obtaining plants in order to carry out the pertinent actions in the natural environment and complete the exposition collection in the ANDALUSIAN NETWORK OF BOTANICAL GARDENS in Natural Areas.

In the same way the NETWORK OF GARDENS has participated in propagation and reinforcement actions, plants of the *Anacyclus alboranensis* and *Diplotaxis siettiana* species have been produced in the Rodalquilar Nursery (ANDALUSIAN NETWORK OF NURSERIES), monitored by the staff of El Albardinal Botanical Garden.

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=daac961a3c6a8210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4c9666edf6e77310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD>

Specific:

ALMERÍA PROVINCE THREATENED FLORA CONSERVATION PROJECT (2008-2010), with it has started the manual clearing of invasive species, and the planting of *Anacyclus alboranensis*, *Diplotaxis siettiana* and *Senecio alboranicus* individuals.

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=87557a758d2c9410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=2cea4e20ee248410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD>

In this context, the ANDALUSIAN PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF EXOTIC AND INVASIVE SPECIES is especially relevant.

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/porta/web/menuitem.220de8226575045b25f09a105510e1ca/?vgnextoid=7b5cb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=efa96c3b0ef95310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD>

With the current monitoring results, the most suitable actions will be designed.

**(11) Formulaire de révision ordinaire des « Iles Columbretes »
(Espagne)**



SPAMI Evaluation system

Evaluation sheets of the SPAMI: Columbretes Islands

[Go back to the GRAND Total page](#)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 56 (max score: 66)

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

Total score

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

5

(max score: 7)

Comments by the TAC:

Columbretes islands host ecosystems specific to the Mediterranean, as well as habitats that are critical to endangered, threatened or endemic species. The SPAMI fulfils criteria of Annex I. Actually the area was identified as one of the main biodiversity hot spots in Spain and therefore was included in the Life Indemares project carried out between 2009 and 2013 in order to implement oceanographic campaigns to improve knowledge. Specifically:

- **Uniqueness:** The Columbretes Islands are of volcanic origin. The environment of the Columbretes Islands is a zone, with high biological biodiversity and rich in fishing, in which the Mediterranean waters. Due to their isolation, their small size and the harsh environmental conditions, they are a unique and especially fragile ecosystem.
- **Natural representativeness:** This protected area presents marine habitats and plant communities representative of the different ecosystems that integrate this maritime-terrestrial space.
- **Diversity:** The bottoms of the marine reserve present a great variety of environments: steep walls and crevices, bottoms with sand and gravel, maërl beds and meadows of *Cymodocea nodosa*. The main Mediterranean marine communities, largely segregated by light hydrodynamism and bottom type, are found in the archipelago. Thanks to the clearness of its waters, the bottoms of the Columbretes Islands reveal a thick blanket of algae which reaches considerable depths and allows the development of interesting deep-water algal communities. Characteristic deep-water species, such as brown algae (*Laminaria rodriguezii*, *Cystoseira* spp.), are common place in Columbretes Islands. The marine communities and habitats in the islands are exceptionally well-conserved. The fragility and abundance of deep-water benthonic communities (Coraligen) on the reserve's bottoms are particularly noteworthy, as are the *Cladocora caespitosa* reefs, the meadows of *Cymodocea nodosa*: maërl beds; fish stocks, scarce in other places, such as Dusky grouper (*Epinephelus marginatus*); and not forgetting its Noble pen shell (*Pinna nobilis*) now disappearing because a protozoan infection; the red Common Spiny lobster (*Palinurus elephas*), of great fisheries importance; and the Mediterranean gorgonian (*Paramuricea clavata*). Among the terrestrial vegetation, there are two endemic species *Lobularia maritima* ssp. *columbretensis*, *Medicago citrina* and *Reseda hookeri* (Catálogo Valenciano de Especies de Flora Amenazadas En Peligro de Extinción, Categoría UICN Vulnerable Lista roja de Flora Vasculare En peligro crítico) and *Fumaria munbyi* (Catálogo Valenciano de Especies de Flora Amenazadas Vulnerable, Categoría UICN Vulnerable) perfectly adapted to the harsh environmental conditions. Regarding the terrestrial fauna, there are at least ten species of insects exclusive to the archipelago, mostly tenebrionid beetles as *Alphasida boncherai* or *Tentyria pazi*. We also found an endemic snail species, *Trochoidea molina*. Among the important reptile species is the Columbretes lizard (*Podarcis atrata*).
- **Presence of habitats that are critical for endangered species:** birds, their existence was fundamental for their protection, especially the seabird species that have chosen the volcanic cliffs of the Columbretes as breeding place. Six species do so regularly: the Audouin's gull (*Larus audouinii*), the shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*), the Cinderella Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*), Seagull yellow-legged (*Larus cachinnans*), the common puffin (*Hydrobates pelagicus*) and Eleonora's hawk (*Falco eleonora*). Also occasionally establishes the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). According to the regional law of protection of species (Orden 6/2013) four are in the category of vulnerable and *Calonectris diomedea* endangered. A complete report on the natural values of the area can be checked in the following link: https://www.indemares.es/sites/default/files/espacio_marino_de_illes_columbretes.pdf

With regards to marine species, there have been mass mortality events of *Pinna nobilis* in the Western Mediterranean populations over the last two years, caused by a new species of haplosporidian parasite, which is found in digestive glands of infected individuals. This event has been occurring in all the Mediterranean sea and has nothing to do with the proper management of the site. Regarding terrestrial species, there has been a moderate increase in some terrestrial populations and stabilization of other ones.

Management plan in place or in elaboration have the common objective of achieving the objectives of the SPAMI. Moreover, Valencia Regional Government has several plans in place, which contribute to achieve the objectives of the SPAMI. These plans are: - Seabird regional action plan. - Recovery plan for the Corsican gull (*Larus audouinii*) - Flora population control plan (*Medicago citrina*, *Fumaria munbyi*).

Total score

5

(max score: 6)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Comments by the TAC:

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (year 2014-2015). The actual level of legal protection of the SPAMI: - Natural reserve - Marine reserve for fisheries - Natura 2000 (Site of Community Importance and Special Protection Area) Regarding the areas managed by the Ministry for Ecological Transition, right next to the SPAMI, the proposal of a p-Site for Community Importance within the Spanish marine waters, called "ESZZ16004 Espacio Marino de Illes Columbretes" (Ministerial order AAA/2280/2014) was approved. Then, the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2374 included this SCI in the list of Sites of Community Importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region. This SCI "Espacio Marino de Illes Columbretes" will be joint together with SCI "Espacio Marino del entorno de las Illes Columbretes" making one all together. In addition, overlapping the SPAMI, a new MPA (Cetaceans migration corridor in the Mediterranean). A preventive protection regime has been established, in order to forbid any extractive activity, unless it has exploratory or operating licence in force. The entire MPA area will be proposed to be included in the SPAMI List with the exception of the area overlapping with the current SPAMI Columbretes. According to the Agreement of April 25, 2014, of the Consell, land areas of Natura 2000 are managed by Valencia Regional Government. Specifically the SPA and SCI ES0000061 Emerged areas of les Illes Columbretes. Regarding Valencia Regional Government, the SPAMI has the following level of legal protection: [1] Decree 107/1994, of June 7, of the Valencian Government, by which the Master Plan of Use and Management of the Natural Park of the Columbretes Islands is definitively approved now Natural Reserve of the Columbretes Island. [2] Order of November 16, 1998 declaring vegetable reserves two island of Columbretes (Ferrera Island and Foradada Island) [3] Decree 32/2004, of 27 of February, of the Consell of the Generalitat, by which creates and regulates the Valencian Catalog of Species of Fauna Threatened, and establish categories and norms for his protection [4] Order 6/2013, of March 25, of the Regional Govern, by which the Valencian listings of protected species of flora and fauna are modified. In addition, the Law on Natural Areas of Valenciana Region (Lay 11, 2011). In accordance with the Spanish law of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity and the Valencia Council for Environment agreement on 2014, the competent authority for managing the marine SPA-SCI "ESZZ16010 Espacio Marino del Entorno de Illes Columbretes" is the Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO) (General Directorate for

Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea -DGSCM), while the terrestrial area (so called, Emerged areas of the Columbretes Islands) is managed by the regional government (Generalitat Valenciana). Regarding the marine Natura 2000 sites, the management authority is the Ministry for Ecological Transition. The management body for the Marine Reserve for fisheries is the General Secretary for Fisheries (GSF)- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA). With regards to the terrestrial areas, the competent authority is Valencia Regional Government.

Total score

11

(max score: 12)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Comments by the TAC:

Regarding the Special Protection Area and Site of Community Importance ESZZ16010 "Espacio marino del entorno de las Illes Columbretes", a draft management plan is being written; it is expected to be approved by mid 2019. The Marine Reserve is regulated by the next following normative elements applicable to the SPAMI management plan: ^[1] Order of 19 of April of 1990 by which regulates the activity of maritime fishing in the area of the marine reserve of the environment of the Columbretes Islands (B.O.E. No. 25 of 29 of January of 1990). ^[2] Order of 7 of December of 2000 by which modifies the order of 19 of April of 1990 by which establishes a marine reserve in the environment of the Columbretes Islands (B.O.E. No. 303 of 19 of December of 2000). ^[3] Order APA/162/2002, of 17 of January, by which regulates the access and the exercise in the marine reserve of the islands Columbretes of the activities of marine recreational fishing and underwater of recreation (B.O.E. No. 27 of 31 of January of 2002). ^[4] Correction of errors of the order APA/162/2002, of 17 of January, by which regulate the access and the exercise in the marine reserve of the islands Columbretes of the activities of marine fishing of recreational and underwater of recreation (B.O.E. No. 46 of 22 of February of 2002). ^[5] Order APA/781/2003, of 21 of March, by which establish the zoning of the marine reserve of the Columbretes Islands and the permitted uses in each zone (B.O.E. No. 82 of 5 of April of 2003). ^[6] Resolution of 15 of June of 2006. Of the Directorate General of fish resources, by which gives publicity agreement of collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and food and the Ministry of Territory and Housing of the Valencian Generality and The Port Authority of Castellón, concerning the use of the Edifice containing the lighthouse of the Columbretes Islands. (B.O. E No. 157 of 3 July 2006) ^[7] Resolution of 27 November 2006 Of the Directorate General of Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture, which publishes the agreement of collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and food, and the Council of Territory and Housing of the Valencian generality, relative to The shared management of the terrestrial maritime space of the archipelago of the Columbretes islands. (B.O.E. No 2 of 2 January 2007) ^[8] Resolution of 19 March 2007, Of the General secretariat of maritime fisheries by which updates the census of boats authorized to exert the professional maritime fishing in the marine reserve of the Columbretes Islands. (BOE No. 81 of April 4, 2007). ^[9] Order ARM/3B41/2008, Of 23 of December, by which regulates the marine reserve of fishing interest of the Columbretes Islands, and defines its delimitation and permitted uses. ^[10] Resolution of 14 September 2009. Of the Directorate General of Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture, which regulates the use of the mooring buoys of the marine reserve of the Columbretes Islands. ^[11] Resolution of March 27, 2017, of the General Secretariat of Fisheries, by which the criteria of responsible diving in marine reserves are. Regarding the terrestrial area of the SPAMI, the Natura 2000 SCI "Emerged areas of Illes Columbretes" does not have an exclusive management plan according to Natura 2000 standards. Nevertheless, the area is protected by other legal regimes: • Decree 107/1994, of June 7, of the Valencian Government, by which the Master Plan of Use and Management of the Natural Park of the Columbretes Islands is definitively approved now Natural Reserve of the Columbretes Island. • Order of November 16, 1998 declaring vegetable reserves two island of Columbretes (Ferrera Island and Foradada Island) • Resolution of April 21, 2009, of the Minister of Environment, Water, Urbanism and Housing for which The Action Plan for the Conservation of seabirds of the Comunitat Valenciana • Decree 32/2004, of 27 of February, of the Consell de la Generalitat, by which creates and regulates the Valencian Catalog of Species of Fauna Threatened, and establish categories and norms for his protection • Order 6/2013, of March 25, of the Consell de la Generalitat, by which the Valencian listings of protected species of flora and fauna are modified. • Decree 116/2005, of June 17, of the Consell de la Generalitat, by which the Recovery Plan of the Audouin Seagull in the Valencian Community is approved. • Decree 21/2012, of 27 of January, of the Consell, by which regulates the procedure of elaboration and approval of the plans of recovery and conservation of cataloged species of wild fauna and flora, and the procedure of emission of authorizations of affectation to wild species. In addition, the Law on Natural Areas of Valenciana Region (Lay 11, 2011), more information: <http://www.agroambient.gva.es/va/web/biodiversidad/>

With regards to Valencia Regional Government, every year the populations of seabirds and the terrestrial flora situation are checked by specialized local government personnel, taking control over the population's evolution. The results are presented each every year, in the reserve control body (protection board) and are posted on the website of the reserve. In addition, each project or plan is evaluated according to the Decree of Impact Assessment on Natura 2000 These periodic evaluations are obligatory mandatory within the Action Plan for the conservation of seabirds of the Comunitat Valenciana(Resolution of April 21, 2009,) and regulations mentioned above. <http://www.agroambient.gva.es/es/web/espacios-protagidos/reserva-natural-de-les-illes-columbretes> The plan of the Marine Reserve takes into account all the objectives and requirements established in the article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format: • They specify the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable. • They detail management objectives. • They establish the zoning of the SPAMI and the regulation of the activities compatible in each zone. • They establish guidelines for the development of conservation, public use (tourist and visitors), investigation and exploitation programs. • They detail the continuous monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, landscapes, as well as the impact of the human activities. • They allow for the active involvement of local communities in the management of the SPAMI. • They establish mechanisms for the training of managers and qualified technical personnel, and for environmental education campaigns. None of the sites managed by the Ministry for Ecological Transition has management plan already approved. However, same objectives and requirements, as mentioned above, are considered in the draft management plan in elaboration.

Regarding the sites competence of Ministry for Ecological Transition, the human resources available are considered insufficient. The Marine Reserve of Columbretes islands has a shared staff which comprises: shifts of 15 days of 2 people of marine reserve and 2 of natural reserve working in shifts of 15 days in the islands plus a technical coordinator (full-time person) Regarding the sites competence of GVA, the human resources available are sufficient: - two people on an ongoing basis whose functions are surveillance and maintenance, involves the hiring of four people as they take fifteen days shifts on the island, plus one person, environmental educator has his place in the center of interpretation of the reserve. During the peak season, two educators who carry out nature interpretation and monitoring functions join the team. - To organize these troops there is a foreman, and technicians. - A conservative director responsible for managing the natural reserve with the structure of regional government (secretaries, boss....) Regarding the Ministry for the Ecological Transition: - The Indemares Project implied an important budget allocation to improve knowledge on the site and to set guidelines to develop its management plan. - A specific budget dedicated to monitoring has been allocated. With regards to the marine reserve, it provides with the next equipment: - Surveillance radar - 1 surveillance boat: Nixe- 6,40 meters length - vehicle: Tractor - Lighthouse, of port authorities where use is given, for scientific campaigns - Interpretative panels of the marine reserve - Surveillance equipment such as: Telescope, night vision binoculars, - Photo and video camera. - Remoted operated vehicles (ROVs) - Educational outreach material The natural reserve provides: ^[12] The building where people live and watch, rooms, kitchens, living room ... and all infrastructure such as solar panels, engines) and materials for the maintenance of infrastructures. ^[13] Wildlife tracking material (binoculars, telephoto lenses, endoscopes, tapes, ...) ^[14] If there is a specific tracking program, gps locators are provided ^[15] Environmental education material (posters) ^[16] Crane for disembarkation and embarkation of materials ^[17] Insects for biological fight to preserve *Medicago citrina* ^[18] A interpretation centre

Regarding the Ministry for the Ecological Transition, the Marine Strategies monitoring program are implemented in all Spanish marine waters and therefore covers the SPAMI area. In strong coordination with these monitoring programs, specific monitoring programs for MPA have been launched prioritizing the monitoring of some of the MPA, including this specific SPAMI where habitats (1110, 1170 and 8330) will be monitored. The marine reserve implements the next monitoring programs: - Measurement of seawater temperature - Sentinel of climate change Moreover, sampling teams in the marine reserve task force or from other opportunity researchers, focusing scientific follow up in the area on: historic series on superficial temperature 0 – 45 m depth. Monitoring species: *Pinna nobilis* and its massive mortality since 2017, *Dendropoma petraeum*, *Cladocora caespitosa* – considered as a species indicator of global change and alien invasive species: *Caulerpa cylindracea*, *Lophocladia lallemandii*, *Perconon gibbesii*. The terrestrial area has monitoring programs adequately implemented, and they allow the assessment of the state of: - Action plan for seabirds that requires annual and biannual censuses for both shag (3 or 4 annual censuses), Eleonora hawk (2 annual

censuses), gray shearwaters (a biannual census) - plan of recovery of the Audouin gull with 2 annual counts. - Flora control plan and monitoring protocol of *Medicago citrina* with control transects and releases of *Rodolia cardinalis* and *Fumaria mumblyi* - Research projects of different universities (UBA, U de Salamanca) with monitoring of *Cinderella* shearwater and *Columbretes* lizard. -Fire prevention -Public use -Catacea and sea turtles (opportunistic sights) Regarding the Ministry for Ecological Transition, since there is no management plan yet, there is no link to monitoring results and the management objectives. Nevertheless it is expected to follow this adaptive management approach taking into account that the management plan of Natura 2000 sites is reviewed according to the results of the monitoring programs. The terrestrial area has an adequate feedback mechanism, based on the yearly monitoring data and an adaptive management. This feedback process is showed every six month at the "Junta Rectora" (advisory council) meetings and the annual management reports.

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

Total score
4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT **19** (max score: 23)

Comments by the TAC:

Regarding the terrestrial area, no significant threats related with unregulated terrestrial exploitation of natural resources. With regards to the marine Natura 2000 sites, according to the draft management plan, the area called Mural de la Dent, outside the Marine Reserve, is intensively frequented by divers and recreational fishermen. Poaching is seldom carried out by fishermen in de the marine reserve.

Regarding the terrestrial area, no significant threats related with terrestrial habitats and species. With regards to the marine Natura 2000 sites, according to the draft management plan, the main threats to habitats and species are: - Habitat 1110: high boats concentration on the western part of the islands during the summer, marine litter and dumping increase. - Habitat 1170: the area Mural de la Dent (outside the Marine Reserve) is intensively frequented by divers, professional and recreational fishermen: lost fishing gears, ghost fishing, marine litter, erosion. There is also trawlers on the SPAMI, causing abrasion and resuspension of sediments. - *Caretta caretta*: collision due to maritime traffic and recreational boats; ingestion of marine litter, fishing gear entanglement. - *Tursiops truncatus*: recreational boats interaction and ingestion of marine litter.

With regards to the terrestrial area, there is only a user group, leisure visitors.

Regarding the areas managed by the Ministry for Ecological Transition: - Nautical activities - Recreational fishing - Maritime traffic - Marine litter increase in the summer - Marine dumping increase in the summer Regarding the terrestrial area: -Visitors - Approach of the visitors that swim to the cliffs with nesting birds. - Noises of boats that carry scuba bottles - Music from boats and trash thrown overboard

According to Valencia Regional Government, solid waste is all removed by the management team based on Illa Grossa. There are no streams on the island. According to Ministry for Ecological Transition: - In the area of the port of Castellón, there are two oil refineries and three crude oil discharge points, as well as oil and gas pipelines. - Navigation routes for ferries and oil tankers. - Sampling/drilling to come for petrol with acoustic devices.

Landscape Restoration actions have been doing from early 90' on the archipelago.

No imminent threats are expected, except underlying conservation problems concerning small and closed populations.

- Marine oil pollution: spills, discharges. - Underwater noise - Marine litter - Fishing activities, both professional and game fish only on the borders outside the marine reserve - Scuba diving- recreational activities inside the marine reserve around Illa Grossa, Ferrera and Foradada islands.

Regarding the terrestrial are: - PATIVEL, "Plan de Acción Territorial de la Infraestructura Verde del Litoral" - Plan de ordenación del Termino Municipal de Castellón Moreover, there is a law : Law 2/2013, on Protection and Sustainable Use of the Coast

With regards to the terrestrial area, the PRUG affects a small archipelago situated 27 nautic miles away from the Castellón coast. Furthermore, in order to address external threats, in the future management plan for Natura 2000 sites, collaboration mechanisms with other governing bodies will be seeked, such as collaboration agreement between the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Regional Government of Valencia

Total score
5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES **6** (max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

The protection regime affecting the emerged areas is adequately announced in both, Castellón port and in Illa Grossa dock. On land, the boundaries are defined by the emerged area of the island. Regarding the marine area, it is foreseen that competent authorities reflect the area boundaries in the nautical charts

There is a collaborative framework between the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Army and the Maritime Service of the Civil Guard for the surveillance of MPA On the Marine Reserve the surveillance is implemented by the Government of Spain. The marine reserve collaborates with the Civil Guard of the sea, as well as with the Fishing inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

State security forces and bodies area empowered to enforce regulations, including the specific regulations applying in the SPAMI.

Penalties for poaching, anchoring, and the performance of unauthorized activities are implemented Penalties are also in place for unauthorized visitors to the island.

The marine reserve staff is empowered to impose sanctions for illegal fishing practices as well as for non-compliance with both the marine reserve and "Parc natural" regulation.

Further information: <https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/costas/temas/proteccion-medio-marino/plan-ribera/default.aspx>

Total score
6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING **6** (max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

An important amount of scientific information has been gathered on habitats and species in the frame of the LIFE+ INDEMARES project referred to the SPAMI bottoms surrounding the marine reserve (more information at the siteweb: www.indemares.es). This information is being used in order to make a consistent and social supported management plan for the joint sites SCI ESZZ16004 Espacio Marino Illes Columbretes and SCI/SPA ESZZ16010 Espacio Marino del Entorno de Illes Columbretes GVA: Cientifics studies. University os Barcelona, University Valencia and University Salamanca, they collaborate in a timely manner

-The marine reserve collaborates with the project "Mares circulares" that carries out the clean-up of some beaches all around the Spanish and Portuguese coast and an educational project in different high schools next to the marine reserves (some of them included in SPAMIs areas). The marine reserve staff has already given talks in several high schools talking about the marine litter problem in the SPAMI . -The General Secretary for Fisheries, through the Pescares Project (Fundación Biodiversidad) in the marine reserves, provides a management tool in terms of governance between public administrations, artisanal fishermen, scientists, and the diving industry and other users of the marine reserve, being mainly and crucial the compulsory tool "Criteria for responsible scuba diving in the marine reserves". The results developed jointly by all the actors are presented to society putting in value the different sectors, their sustainability and the conservation of their environment.

These results are used also for management measures. - Wild mussels in the marine reserve have been sampled as a reference area of no pollution, by the Spanish Oceanographic Institute – IEO- in the frame of the project MEPOLIO in 2012 confirming at that time that the marine reserve is really a reference point of a clean area as far as pollution is concerned. - Project CLIMATE CHANGE : Yearly monitoring of the climate change through -5 to - 45 meters depth thermographs, impacts on the coral *Cladocora caespitosa* and evolution of alien macro algae invasive species though GSF research and too in the last 2 years, 2017 and 2018 on behalf of Drs. Kersting and Ballesteros. - Project MARINERES -IPNA-CSIC- Marine resilience: Investigating critical environmental transitions to avoid the

collapse of the socio-ecological system. - Projects on Red Lobster (*Palinurus elephas*) from IEO-Centro Oceanográfico de Baleares - PUERULUS and LANCO - for estimating the relative abundance and demographic structure of *Palinurus elephas* population and spillover. - Project MAREMATING (2017-2020): Competition for mating at high density in the marine reserve. - Project RECMARE (2013-2015): Recovery of an exploited population in a new protected area adjacent to the marine reserve. - Project RESERVE_BENEFIT (2017-2019) BiodivERSA3 2015-2016: Evaluating and managing connectivity in a network of Marine Protected Areas to maintain genetic diversity and deliver fish beyond protected limits. EPHE (France) -COLMAÉRL (2014): Cumulative impact of fishing on maërl habitats and development of compatibility measures. This project assessed impacts of fishing activities on maërl beds using the Columbretes Islands Marine Reserve as a reference since fishing in the marine reserve had been forbidden for over 20 years.

**SECTION III:
FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)**

Total score

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS
(if applicable)

4

(max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

- to continue to find ways to link the monitoring data to management.
- to continue to explore sustainable financing to facilities
- to continue to monitor climate change and export it as a model to other SPAMIs

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

Score

1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I.

yes=1

Score justification:

Columbretes islands host ecosystems specific to the Mediterranean, as well as habitats that are critical to endangered, threatened or endemic species

The SPAMI fulfils criteria of Annex I. Actually the area was identified as one of the main biodiversity hot spots in Spain and therefore was included in the Life Indemares project carried out between 2009 and 2013 in order to implement oceanographic campaigns to improve knowledge.

Specifically:

- Uniqueness: The Columbretes Islands are of volcanic origin. The environment of the

Score

1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List.

2= Slight changes

Score justification:

With regards to marine species, there have been mass mortality events of *Pinna nobilis* in the Western Mediterranean populations over the last two years, caused by a new species of haplosporidian parasite, which is found in digestive glands of infected individuals. This event has been occurring in all the mediterranea sea and has nothing to do with the proper management of the site.

Regarding terrestrial species, there has been a moderate increase in some terrestrial populations and stabilization of other ones

Score

1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?

2= Yes for most of them

Score justification:

Management plan in place or in elaboration have the common objective of achieving the objectives of the SPAMI.

Moreover, Valencia Regional Government has several plans in place, which contribute to achieve the objectives of the SPAMI. These plans are:

- Seabird regional action plan.
- Recovery plan for the Corsican gull (*Larus audouinii*)
- Flora population control plan (*Medicago citrina*, *Fumaria munbyi*).

**SECTION I:
CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST**
2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Score

2.1. The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report).

2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improve

Score justification:

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (year 2014-2015). The actual level of legal protection of the SPAMI:

- Natural reserve
- Marine reserve for fisheries
- Natura 2000 (Site of Community Importance and Special Protection Area)

Regarding the areas managed by the Ministry for Ecological Transition, right next to the SPAMI, the proposal of a p-Site for Community Importance within the Spanish marine waters, called "ESZZ16004

Score

2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?

2 = The SPAMI has clearly define

Score justification:

In accordance with the Spanish law of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity and the Valencia Council for Environment agreement on 2014, the competent authority for managing the marine SPA-SCI "ESZZ16010 Espacio Marino del Entorno de Illes Columbretes" is the Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO) (General Directorate for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea -DGSCM), while the terrestrial area (so called, Emerged areas of the Columbretes Islands) is managed by the regional government (Generalitat Valenciana).

Score

1 = The management body is not

2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?

Score justification:

Regarding the marine Natura 2000 sites, the management authority is the Ministry for Ecological Transition:

The management body for the Marine Reserve for fisheries is the General Secretary for Fisheries (GSE)- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA).

With regards to the terrestrial areas, the competent authority is Valencia Regional Government.

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Score

1 = The management plan is not officially a

3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?

Score justification:

Regarding the Special Protection Area and Site of Community Importance ESZZ16010 "Espacio marino del entorno de las Illes Columbretes", a draft management plan is being written; it is expected to be approved by mid 2019.

The Marine Reserve is regulated by the next following normative elements applicable to the SPAMI management plan:

Order of 19 of April of 1990 by which regulates the activity of maritime fishing in the

Score

2 = Excellent

3.2. Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in Article 7 of the SPA/BD Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF)

Score justification:

With regards to Valencia Regional Government, every year the populations of seabirds and the terrestrial flora situation are checked by specialized local government personnel, taking control over the population's evolution. The results are presented each every year, in the reserve control body (protection board) and are posted on the website of the reserve. In addition, each project or plan is evaluated according to the Decree of Impact Assessment on Natura 2000

These periodic evaluations are obligatory mandatory within the Action Plan for the conservation of

Score

2 = Excellent

3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI

Score justification:

Regarding the sites competence of Ministry for Ecological Transition, the human resources available are considered insufficient.

The Marine Reserve of Columbretes islands has a shared staff which comprises: shifts of 15 days of 2 people of marine reserve and 2 of natural reserve working in shifts of 15 days in the islands plus a technical coordinator (full-time person)

Regarding the sites competence of GVA, the human resources available are sufficient:

Score

2 = Excellent

3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI.

Score justification:

Regarding the Ministry for the Ecological Transition:

- The Indemares Project implied an important budget allocation to improve knowledge on the site and to set guidelines to develop its management plan.
- A specific budget dedicated to monitoring has been allocated.

With regards to the marine reserve, it provides with the next equipment:

- Surveillance radar

Score

2 = The monitoring programme is

3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme?

Score justification:

Regarding the Ministry for the Ecological Transition, the Marine Strategies monitoring program are implemented in all Spanish marine waters and therefore covers the SPAMI area. In strong coordination with these monitoring programs, specific monitoring programs for MPA have been launched prioritizing the monitoring of some of the MPA, including this specific SPAMI where habitats (1110, 1170 and 8330) will be monitored.

The marine reserve implements the next monitoring programs:

In case of Score = 1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.

Score

2 = The SPAMI has an adequate

3.6. Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?

Score justification:

Regarding the Ministry for Ecological Transition, since there is no management plan yet, there is no link to monitoring results and the management objectives. Nevertheless it is expected to follow this adaptive management approach taking into account that the management plan of Natura 2000 sites is reviewed according to the results of the monitoring programs.

The terrestrial area has an adequate feedback mechanism, based on the yearly monitoring data and an adaptive management. This feedback process is showed every six month at the "Junta Rectora" (advisory council) meetings and the annual management reports.

In case of Score =1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.

**SECTION II:
FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT**

4.1. Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a of Annex I). In particular:

Score

Unregulated exploitation of natural resources
(e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources). See 5.1.1. in AF. 2

Score justification:

Regarding the terrestrial area, no significant threats related with unregulated terrestrial exploitation of natural resources.

With regards to the marine Natura 2000 sites, according to the draft management plan, the area called Mural de la Dent, outside the Marine Reserve, is intensively frequented by divers and recreational fishermen.

Poaching is seldom carried out by fishermen in de the marine reserve.

Threats to habitats and species
(e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species...). See 5.1.2. in AF. 2

Score justification:

Regarding the terrestrial area, no significant threats related with terrestrial habitats and species.

With regards to the marine Natura 2000 sites, according to the draft management plan, the main threats to habitats and species are:

- Habitat 1110: high boats concentration on the western part of the islands during the summer, marine litter and dumping increase.
- Habitat 1170: the area Mural de la Dent (outside the Marine Reserve) is intensively

Increase of human impact
(e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...). See 5.1.3. in AF. 2

Score justification:

Conflicts between users or user groups.
See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF. 3

Score justification:

With regards to the terrestrial area, there is only a user group, leisure visitors.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually

Regarding the areas managed by the Ministry for Ecological Transition:

- Nautical activities
- Recreational fishing
- Maritime traffic
- Marine litter increase in the summer
- Marine dumping increase in the summer

Regarding the terrestrial area:

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

Score

Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current.
See 5.2.1. in AF. 2

Score justification:

According to Valencia Regional Government, solid waste is all removed by the management team based on Illa Grossa. There are no streams on the island.

According to Ministry for Ecological Transition:

- In the area of the port of Castellón, there are two oil refineries and three crude oil discharge points, as well as oil and gas pipelines.
- Navigation routes for ferries and oil tankers.
- Sampling/drilling to come for petrol with acoustic devices.

Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values.
See 5.2.2. in AF. 3

Score justification:

Landscape Restoration actions have been doing from early 90' on the archipelago.

Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area.
See 6.1. in AF. 3

Score justification:

No imminent threats are expected, except underlying conservation problems concerning small and closed populations.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

- Marine oil pollution: spills, discharges.
- Underwater noise
- Marine litter
- Fishing activities, both professional and game fish only on the borders outside the marine reserve
- Scuba diving- recreational activities inside the marine reserve around Illa Grossa, Ferrera and Foradada islands.

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved.

4.3. Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e of Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF. Score
 Yes=1

Score justification:
 Regarding the terrestrial area:
 - PATIVEL, "Plan de Acción Territorial de la Infraestructura Verde del Litoral"
 - Plan de ordenación del Termino Municipal de Castellón
 Moreover, there is a law : Law 2/2013, on Protection and Sustainable Use of the Coast

4.4. Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d of Annex I). See 7.4.4. in AF. Score
 Yes=1

Score justification:
 With regards to the terrestrial area, the PRUG affects a small archipelago situated 27 nautic miles away from the Castellón coast.
 Furthermore, in order to address external threats, in the future management plan for Natura 2000 sites, collaboration mechanisms with other governing bodies will be sought, such as collaboration agreement between the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Regional Government of Valencia

**SECTION II:
 FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
 5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures. In particular: Score
 Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? Yes=1
 See 8.3.1. in AF.

Score justification:
 The protection regime affecting the emerged areas is adequately announced in both, Castellón port and in Illa Grossa dock.
 On land, the boundaries are defined by the emerged area of the island.
 Regarding the marine area, it is foreseen that competent authorities reflect the area boundaries in the nautical charts

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? Yes=1
 See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF.

Score justification:
 There is a collaborative framework between the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Army and the Maritime Service of the Civil Guard for the surveillance of MPA
 On the Marine Reserve the surveillance is implemented by the Government of Spain. The marine reserve collaborates with the Civil Guard of the sea, as well as with the Fishing inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? Yes=1
 Score justification:
 State security forces and bodies area empowered to enforce regulations, including the specific regulations applying in the SPAMI.

Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? Yes=1
 See 8.3.4. in AF.

Score justification:

Penalties for poaching, anchoring, and the performance of unauthorized activities are implemented
 Penalties are also in place for unauthorized visitors to the island.

Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions?
 See 8.3.4. in AF. Yes=1 _____

Score justification:
 The marine reserve staff is empowered to impose sanctions for illegal fishing practices as well as for non-compliance with both the marine reserve and "Parc natural" regulation.

Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies?
 (Art. 7.3. of the Protocol, Recommendation of 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties). Yes=1 _____

Score justification:
 Further information: <https://www.mitaco.gob.es/es/costas/temas/proteccion-medio-marino/plan-ribera/default.aspx>

**SECTION II:
 FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
 6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**

Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources?
 (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in AF. Score
 3= Excellent _____

Score justification:
 An important amount of scientific information has been gathered on habitats and species in the frame of the LIFE+ INDEMARES project referred to the SPAMI bottoms surrounding the marine reserve (more information at the siteweb: www.indemares.es). This information is being used in order to make a consistent and social supported management plan for the joint sites SCI ES2216004 Espacio Marino Illes Columbretes and SCI/SPA ES2216010 Espacio Marino del Entorno de Illes Columbretes GVA: Cientifics studies. University os Barcelona, University Valencia and University Salamanca, they collaborate in a timely manner

Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations)
 (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1. and Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). Score
 3= Excellent _____

Score justification:
 -The marine reserve collaborates with the project "Mares circulares" that carries out the clean-up of some beaches all around the Spanish and Portuguese coast and an educational project in different high schools next to the marine reserves (some of them included in SPAMIs areas). The marine reserve staff has already given talks in several high schools talking about the marine litter problem in the SPAMI .
 -The General Secretary for Fisheries, through the Pescares Project (Fundación Biodiversidad) in the marine reserves, provides a management tool in terms of governance between public administrations,

**SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)
 7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS**

7.1. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding Section I. 2 = "Yes" for most of them _____

7.2. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding Section II. 2 = "Yes" for most of them _____

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATIONS

Please insert here the Recommendations of the TAC for the future evaluations of the SPAMI.

- to continue to find ways to link the monitoring data to management.
- to continue to explore sustainable financing to facilities
- to continue to monitor climate change and export it as a model to other SPAMIs




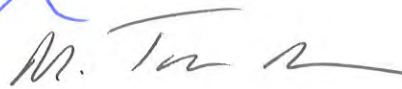
SIGNATURE

Date:

Names and Signatures:

National Focal Point:

Independent Experts:

Imen Meliane 
 Diego Kersting 
 TUNDI ACARDY  M. Tor 

SPAMI manager(s):



FDO.: EDUARDO MINGUET
 TÉCNICO ESPACIOS PROTEGIDOS
 GVA



Fde: SIMÓN BENTON
 TECHNICAL COORDINATOR
 Fisheries Secretary
 DG Fisheries
 (Marine Reserve)

(12) Formulaire de révision ordinaire du « Mar Menor et côte méditerranéenne orientale de la région de Murcie » (Espagne)

Revised Format for the Periodic Review of SPAMIs

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. 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.

During their COP 15 (Almeria, Spain, January 2008), the Contracting Parties adopted a procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List and requested SPA/RAC to implement it.

The procedure aims to evaluate the SPAMI sites in order to examine whether they meet the SPA/BD Protocol's criteria. An ordinary review of SPAMIs shall take place every six years, counting from the date of the inclusion of the site in the SPAMI List.

Revised Format for the Periodic Review of the SPAMIs

SPAMI Name: Mar Menor

This SPAMI consists of a mosaic of various types of protected areas designations, under various jurisdiction in the region of Murcia. These are:

Natura 2000 with regional responsibility

- Site of Community Importance (SCI) ES6200030 **Mar Menor****
- Special Protection Area for birds (SPA) ES0000260 **Mar Menor****
- Site of Community Importance (SCI) ES6200006 **Espacios Abiertos e Islas del Mar Menor****
- Site of Community Importance (SCI) ES0000175 **Salinas y Arenales de S. Pedro del Pinatar***
- Special Protection Area for birds (SPA) ES0000175 **Salinas y Arenales de S. Pedro del Pinatar***
- Site of Community Importance (SCI) ES6200029 **Franja Litoral Sumergida de la Región de Murcia****
- Site of Community Importance (SCI) ES6200007 **Islas e Islotes del Litoral Mediterráneo****
- Special Protection Area for birds (SPA) ES0000200 **Isla Grosa***
- Special Protection Area for birds (SPA) ES0000256 **Islas Hormigas ***

Other Protected Areas with regional responsibility

- Regional Park **Salinas y Arenales de San Pedro del Pinatar***
- Protected Landscape **Espacios Abiertos e Islas del Mar Menor****
- Protected Natural Area **Islas e Islotes del Litoral Mediterráneo****

Marine Reserves of Fishery Interest

- Marine Reserves of Fishery Interest **Cabo de Palos - islas Hormigas***

Natura 2000 with national responsibility

- Special Protection Area for birds (SPA) ES0000508 **Espacio marino de Tabarca-Cabo de Palos***

Protected Areas by International Programmes

- Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR) **Mar Menor***

*** Totally included in the SPAMI**

**** Partly included in the SPAMI**

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

<p>1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I</p> <p>Assessment scale: Yes= 1, No=0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Score</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 natural habitat types of Community interest (including 7 priority natural habitat types) • Species included in Annex II of the Protocol: 7 birds, 5 sea plants, 13 marine invertebrates, 2 fishes, 2 reptiles, 2 mammals. • Uniqueness → Islas Hormigas are set of islands of rocky structure of great verticality that constitute the easternmost point where emerge the level of massive and recrystallized dolomitic limestones that appears in the vicinity of Cabo de Palos belonging to the Triassic age. Due to his oceanographic characteristics of temperature and salinity, its waters are similar to the continental shelf between Cabo de La Nao and Cabo de Gata, suffering marked influences from the stations and the Atlantic waters coming from the Strait of Gibraltar. • Natural representativeness → This protected area presents marine habitats and plant communities representative of the different ecosystems that integrate this maritime-terrestrial space. The seabeds habitats of the marine reserve constitute a good sample of the well-preserved Mediterranean coast and seabeds. • Diversity → Much of the ecological and landscape peculiarity of the marine reserve has its origin in its geological diversity, with a predominance of volcanic substrates, and in its oceanographic characteristics. It contains a high number of marine habitats such as the <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, coralligenous rock, and several species of fishes with commercial interest like the mero (<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>), el dentón (<i>Dentex dentex</i>), la lecha (<i>Seriola dumerilii</i>), etc. • Presence of habitats that are critical for endangered species → The rocky and sandy bottoms and the diversity of their vegetal colonization constitute the support of a great faunistic richness, with presence of many species of importance for the Mediterranean. The Hormiga island counts with a small population of <i>Patella ferruginea</i> and houses an important nesting point for the Paiño (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>). The <i>Posidonia</i> meadows represents one of the main habitats for the endangered species <i>Pinna nobilis</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural representativeness → Particularly noteworthy is the traditional way of life of the population dedicated to sustainable artisanal fishing in the area. 	
<p>1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List.</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Significant changes 1= Moderate changes 2= Slight changes 3= No adverse change</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Score</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

Score justification
 The Mar Menor marine biocenosis, state of conservation is currently considered as relatively good.
 In 2015 the Mar Menor waters underwent a drastic change in quality and in 2016 the lagoon reached a stage of serious eutrophication. In the months of September and October 2016 up to 85% of the initial extension of macrophyte meadows (mainly *Caulerpa*) were disturbed and that the remaining 15% was concentrated in the shallower and lighter parts from the lagoon.
 This caused important changes in the lagoon ecosystem, with both positive and negative consequences not yet evaluated in biodiversity, and economic sectors such as fisheries and tourism and civil society.
 The eutrophication problems were caused by the intensive agriculture carried out for decades in the countryside of Cartagena (pesticides, fertilizers, wells).
 Currently the eutrophication crisis has been practically overcome and water quality values have returned to close to levels recorded prior to the crisis. At the same time, macrophyte meadows are in the process of recovery.
 A system for monitoring and managing the crisis was put in place.

	Score
<p>1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= No 1= Only some of them 2= Yes for most of them 3= Yes for all of them</p>	3

Score justification
 Yes

The mosaic of protected areas designations that conforms the SPAMI have measures that actively conserve the biodiversity of the area and the species in Annex 2 of the SPA and Biodiversity protocol
 In addition, the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean Littoral Strip Protected Areas Integrated Management Plan (PGI), has been written according to the SPA Biodiversity Protocol.

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

	Score
<p>2.1 The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report)</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1= Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2= The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status</p>	2

Score justification
 New Legislation:

LAW 1/2018, of February 7, urgent measures to guarantee environmental sustainability in the Mar Menor environment.
 LAW 13/2015, of March 30, Region of Murcia territorial and urban planning.
 ROYAL DECREE 1/2016, of January 8, approves the Hydrological Plans revision
 DECREE 59/2016, of June 22, Bonelli's eagle, otter and fartet Recovery plans.
 ORDER 2015 of April 17, Region of Murcia, Red Natura 2000 Planning Guidelines
 February 2018 Mar Menor Coast Area Management Strategy.
 Mar Menor and the Mediterranean Littoral Strip Protected Areas Integrated Management Plan (PGI), currently in the final approval phase, This plan covers the SPAMI in its entirety as well as additional areas beyond the SPAMI.

July 2018, management plan, promotion and control of equipment and activities in the marine area of Mar Menor. Existing conditions definition and analysis.
 The SPAMI overlaps with the Cabo de Palos-Islas Hormigas marine reserve:
 ORDER 2001, of June 6, amending the Order of June 22, 1995, establishing a marine reserve in the vicinity of Cabo de Palos - Islas Hormigas (BOE No. 146 of June 19, 2001)
 ORDER 1999, of April 29, amending the Order of June 22, 1995, establishing a marine reserve in the vicinity of Cabo de Palos - Islas Hormigas (B.O.E. No. 119 of May 19, 1999)
 ORDER 1995, of June 22, establishing a marine reserve in the vicinity of Cabo de Palos - Islas Hormigas (B.O.E. No. 161 of July 7, 1995)
 ORDER APM/660/2017, of June 30, which regulate the marine reserve of Cabo de Palos – Islas Hormigas, and sets its limits and allowed uses.
 DECREE 15/1995, of March 31, establishing the marine reserve of fishing interest of Cabo de Palos - Islas Hormigas (B.O.R.M. No. 92 of April 21, 1995).
 DECREE 72/2004, of July 2, amending DECREE 15/1995, of March 31, establishing the marine reserve of fishing interest of Cabo de Palos - Islas Hormigas

		Score
<p>2.2 Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1= The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2= The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities</p>		2
<p>Score justification Yes Regional government: Red Natura 2000, ZEPIM National government (beyond interior waters) and Regional government (within interior waters) : Marine Reserve and the Fisheries Reserve</p>		

		Score
<p>2.3 Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1= The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2= The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures</p>		2
<p>Score justification There is no management body that is exclusively dedicated to the management of the SPAMI. However, the Environment, Socioeconomic Promotion Office (OISMA) belonging to the Natural Environment DG has the competences and functions in planning and management of the SPAMI as well as other protected areas in the region and the authority to coordinate with various other bodies that have the mandate to manage specific PA designations that are included within the SPAMI. The management bodies for the Marine Reserve and the Fisheries Reserve are the General Secretary for Fisheries (GSF) - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food- (MAPA), and the Regional Government of the Region de Murcia (Regional Ministry of Water, Agriculture, Animal husbandry and Fisheries). The GSF, in collaboration with the Regional Government, manages the fisheries regime and has assigned qualified staff for the surveillance of the marine and fishing reserves as well as 2 surveillance boats. This staff has control and surveillance functions for an effective defense of the authorised fisheries activities and for the protection of the ecological values in these reserves and too to for awareness actions in the area- in the reserves and in the surrounding area.</p>		

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

<p>3.1 Does the SPAMI have a management plan?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= No management plan or the level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as “insufficient” 1= The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as “adequate” 2= The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented</p>	<p>Score</p> <p>2</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Specific Protected areas that are included within the SPAMI have management plans that have been adequately implemented: This is the case for the Cabo de Palos e Islas Hormigas Marine Reserve and the Regional Parc of Salinas y Arenales SanPedro de Pinatar, and the Area for Special Protection of Birds (SPA) of Isla Grosa.</p> <p>In addition, a new Integrated Management Plan for Mar Menor and the Mediterranean Littoral Strip Protected Areas, has been developed and is currently in the final approval phase. This Plan covers the SPAMI in its entirety as well as coastal areas beyond the SPAMI.</p> <p>Also, a new Mar Menor Coastal Area Management Strategy has been developed in February 2018 and covers activity in the entire watershed.</p> <p>July 2018, management plan, promotion and control of equipment and activities in the marine area of Mar Menor. Existing conditions definition and analysis.</p> <p>The Marine Reserve is regulated by the next normative applicable to the SPAMI management plan:</p> <p>ORDER 2001, of June 6, amending the Order of June 22, 1995, establishing a marine reserve in the vicinity of Cabo de Palos - Islas Hormigas (BOE No. 146 of June 19, 2001)</p> <p>ORDER 1999, of April 29, amending the Order of June 22, 1995, establishing a marine reserve in the vicinity of Cabo de Palos - Islas Hormigas (B.O.E. No. 119 of May 19, 1999)</p> <p>ORDER 1995, of June 22, establishing a marine reserve in the vicinity of Cabo de Palos - Islas Hormigas (B.O.E. No. 161 of July 7, 1995)</p> <p>ORDER APM/660/2017, of June 30, which regulate the marine reserve of Cabo de Palos – Islas Hormigas, and sets its limits and allowed uses.</p> <p>DECREE 15/1995, of March 31, establishing the marine reserve of fishing interest of Cabo de Palos - Islas Hormigas (B.O.R.M. No. 92 of April 21, 1995).</p> <p>DECREE 72/2004, of July 2, amending DECREE 15/1995, of March 31, establishing the marine reserve of fishing interest of Cabo de Palos - Islas Hormigas</p> <p>Inside the marine reserve there is a “non take” area bounded by a circle of 0.5 miles radius and center at the lighthouse of Hormiga Island, it includes the surroundings of the Hormiga Island, the Bajo el Mosquito and the islands El Hormigón and Losa.</p>	
<p>3.2 Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF¹)</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>Score</p> <p>2</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The new Integrated Management Plan (PGI) is the instrument that is carried out in application of Law 42/2007, Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.</p> <p>These Law said that, in the cases of territorial overlap in the same territory of different protected area figures, such as ZEPIM, the regulating norms, and the planning mechanisms, coordinate to unify into a single integrated document.</p>	

¹ Annotated format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion of the SPAMI list

The PGI establishes the necessary conservation measures that respond to the natural habitats ecological requirements, and includes the conservation objectives and the measures to maintain a favorable state of conservation, as well as a monitoring and evaluation plan.

	Score
<p>3.3 Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Human resources: Boat captain: 1 full-time employee. Management Staff: 2 full-time and one part-time employees. Environmental Agents: 6 part-time agents Fisheries inspector: 2 part-time employees</p> <p>The Marine Reserve of Cabo de Palos-Islas Hormigas has a staff which comprises: Boat Crew. 5 part time persons including sailors, fish guards, divers and boat captains. Management Officer: 1 part-time person</p> <p>The SPAMI would require more personnel dedicated to the control and enforcement, particularly in the marine part, as well as more management officers, particularly qualified marine and aquatic experts. Despite available resources, the public hiring procedures make it difficult to recruit additional staff for the management of the SPAMI.</p>	

	Score
<p>3.4 Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>ZEPIM Investment funds: Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) Mar Menor Sustainable and Integrated Urban Development Strategy (EDUSI) "La Manga abierta 365". FEDER. FEMP Own funds.</p> <p>Material resources: 2 surveillance and environmental management boats. Land vehicles. Offices and Las Salinas Wetland Center. Surveillance building located on Isla Grosa. Other work material.</p> <p>The marine reserve provides with the next equipment: 2 surveillance boats: Las Isletas- 9,10 meters length- and Piles -7.60 meters length</p>	

Terrestrial vehicle
 Office and library
 Warehouse
 Meeting room
 Interpretative panels of the marine reserve
 Surveillance equipment such as: Telescope, night vision binoculars, Photo and video camera.
 Remoted operated vehicle (ROV)
 Educational outreach material
 Buoys for indicating the recreational diving authorised places

	Score
<p>3.5 Does the area have a monitoring programme?</p> <p>Assessment scale:</p> <p>0= No monitoring programme, or the level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as “insufficient”</p> <p>1= The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI</p> <p>2= The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Score justification <i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.)</i></p> <p>Since August 2016 the Mar Menor presents a weekly environmental monitoring of the following parameters: oxygen, chlorophyll, turbidity, water transparency, salinity and temperature. Since July 2017, every 2 months, the Ecology and Management of Coastal Marine Ecosystems Research Group of the University of Murcia issues a report on the ecological status.</p> <p>Other studies that have been carried out since 2016; nutrient concentration, Rambla del Albujón gauging (nitrates and salinity), abundant phytoplankton species, water quality and physical-chemical parameters.</p> <p>There is also a Mediterranean Network for the monitoring of the <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> grasslands of the Region of Murcia carried out by the Marine Angiosperm Ecology Group of the IEO in which the majority of stations coincide with the ZEPIM. Bird monitoring is also carried out on the islands and banks of the Mar Menor and Mediterranean islands within the ZEPIM area.</p> <p>The marine reserve implements the next monitoring programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of artisanal fishing Monitoring of marine litter Monitoring of scuba diving impacts Monitoring of alien species Educational and awareness campaign of the marine reserves Recreational fishing activities in the surrounding of the marine reserve Citizen’s science experiences in collaboration with University of Murcia and local diving centers 	

		Score
<p>3.6 Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= The SPAMI has no efficient mechanism allowing to adapt the protection and management measures in accordance with the results of the monitoring programme, 1= The existing feedback mechanism needs improvement, 2= The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism</p>		2
<p>Score justification <i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.)</i></p> <p>In the Mar Menor there is the Canal Mar Menor platform where the most relevant monitoring and scientific studies are collected and published. The Scientific Advisory Committee and Social participation committee was also created in July 2016 The previous committees and platform recommendations of, it is considered appropriate that are also applied and adapted to the Mediterranean zone of the ZEPIM</p> <p>The General Secretary for Fisheries, through the Pescares Project (Fundación Biodiversidad) in the marine reserves, provides a management tool in terms of governance between public administrations, artisanal fishermen, scientists, and the diving industry and other users of the marine reserve, being mainly and crucial the compulsory tool “Criteria for responsible scuba diving in the marine reserves”. The results developed jointly by all the actors are presented to society putting in value the different sectors, their sustainability and the conservation of their environment. These results are used also for management measures. There is a monitoring of artisanal fishing and scuba diving impacts that will allow the administration to adapt new management measures if necessary.</p>		

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

4.1 Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a Annex I).

In particular:

	Score
<p>Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Unregulated fishing (sport, accidental, illegal, etc.) Poaching, spearfishing, is being pursued in areas of the marine reserve.</p>	

	Score
<p>Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Moderate intensity of: Intensive Agriculture (surface water, subsurface flows and groundwater contamination, sediment increase in the Mar Menor), Fertilization, nitrification and pesticides. Aquaculture Accidental introduction of exotic species Deficiency of purification infrastructures and brines Light and acoustic pollution Potential increase of opportunistic predators (Changes in eating habits due to discarding). Climate change In the scope of the managers of the marine reserve we are concerned about impacts due to presence of some species of exotic algae (<i>Caulerpa cylindracea</i>), the presence of the pathogen that has produced the mortality in <i>Pinna nobilis</i>, also present in a large part of the western Mediterranean, rise in temperatures, marine litter, ghost fishing,.</p>	

	Score
<p>Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Tourism Increased risk of maritime accidents and pollutants Increase in waste and water demands Increased pressures for sport fishing Increased pressure on marine substrate by anchoring The growing demand for underwater activities (scuba diving) has been increasing in the last years. The practice of this sport in the area is one of the tourist activities that has grown in recent years, which implies an impact on the ecosystem that is being monitored. The growth in the number of visitors in the summer period generates an increase in maritime traffic in the area.</p>	

	Score
<p>Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification Fishermen with sports navigation during the summer The mentioned Fundación Biodiversidad PESCARES project has lessened conflicts between users: scuba divers and the fishermen, generating conflicts about sharing the same areas</p>	

<p>Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually Marine litter Eutrophication processes Pinna Exotic species Leisure fishing Increase in commercial nautical activities (Diving, snorkelling, Kayaking) Poaching Strong seasonality</p>
--

4.2 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

In particular:

	Score
<p>Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	1
<p>Score justification The Mediterranean and still more the Mar Menor are almost closed seas, with a little depth. In addition, its coasts are overcrowded. These conditions make it more vulnerable to problems of pollution and eutrophication, as a result of solid waste discharges, wastewater and fertilizers of agricultural origin. In addition, there is a high risk of receiving oil slicks due to navigation accidents or discharges in the high seas even if they occur far from the reserve marine area. There is also presence of marine litter in the marine reserve.</p>	

	Score
<p>Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	3
<p>Score justification Construction of non-integrated tourist facilities on the coastal border</p>	

	Score
<p>Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification Eutrophication process in Mar Menor can be considered the most relevant impact of the ZEPIM. Since 2016, its parameters have been fully monitored. Currently it has a very positive, like the 100% seafloor visibility from the surface. Measures implementation such as the design of a network of forest hedges for agroecological restoration, storm drain in the Mar Menor perimeter, irrigation discharges restriction and control from the Cartagena field and other measures, are efficient measures against the process of eutrophication generated. Threats as the poaching are being controlled by different administrations and by the marine reserve, but it is difficult to know its development. The practice of recreational diving is regulated by the administrations by means of quotas.</p>	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Intensive Agriculture,
 Water quality and hydrology
 Marine litter
 Illegal fishing activities (poaching)
 Recreational fisheries
 Scuba diving impact in the marine reserve
 Invasive Species (*Carpobrotus edulis*) in the sand dunes, and in the Mar Menor (blue crab)
Larus michahellis (overpopulation can displace other aquatic and marine birds)
 Climate change

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved

All the previous, but none of them is considered totally eliminated or resolved

4.3 Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification LAW 1/2018, of February 7, urgent measures to guarantee environmental sustainability in the Mar Menor environment. February 2018 Mar Menor Coast Area Management Strategy. July 2018, management plan, promotion and control of equipment and activities in the marine area of Mar Menor. Existing conditions definition and analysis. Plan Ordenacion Recursos Naturales (Management Plan for Natural Resources-PORN) (Salinas y Arenales de S Pedro)	

4.4 Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d Annex I). See 7.4.4. in the AF

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	0
Score justification But it is complemented with the previous ones: LAW 1/2018, of February 7, urgent measures to guarantee environmental sustainability in the Mar Menor environment. February 2018 Mar Menor Coast Area Management Strategy. July 2018, management plan, promotion and control of equipment and activities in the marine area of Mar Menor. Existing conditions definition and analysis. PORN (Salinas y Arenales de S Pedro)	

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1 Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

	Score
Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? See 8.3.1. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1

Score justification

Mar Menor (Yes), by natural limits

Mar Mediterraneo (No)

The marine reserve is indicated by three buoys on the sea in the outer limits. There are no marks on land for the marine reserve. The Marine reserve is indicated in all navigational maps and the users are very well aware of its limits.

	Score
<p>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? See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1

Score justification

The Red Natura 2000, ZEPIM and marine reserve surveillance service collaborates with the “environmental agents” and fishing inspectors from the Regional Government, with the Civil Guard of the sea, as well as with the Fishing inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture. There is a Monitoring Management Committee for the marine reserve which holds annual meetings where the actions, projects, problems, regulations and monitoring of uses, etc. are evaluated.

	Score
<p>Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1

Score justification

Control and access service hiring is carried out annually for the Isla Grosa ZEPA Management Plan development

	Score
<p>Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1

Score justification

Penalties for poaching, anchoring, and the performance of unauthorized activities are adequate penalties for effective enforcement in the marine reserve and ZEPIM.

	Score
<p>Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1

Score justification

Also the environmental agents and fishing inspectors from the Regional Government, with the Civil Guard of the sea are empowered to impose sanctions. The marine reserve staff (fish guards) is empowered to impose sanctions for illegal fishing practices as well as for non-compliance with the marine reserve regulation.

	Score
<p>Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recommendation of the 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1

Score justification
Territorial Contingency Plan for Accidental Marine Pollution in the Region of Murcia. (Civil protection).
Cetaceans and marine turtles strandings protocol of the Region of Murcia

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
<p>Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in the AF Score: 0= No / 1= Weakly / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)</p>	2
<p>Score justification Spanish Institute of Oceanography. Murcia University. Cartagena Polytechnic University. Alicante University. Murcia Agricultural and Research Institute (IMIDA) Segura edafologia and applied biologia center (CEBAS_CSIC) Scientific Advisory Committee The marine reserve has human, technological and informative support from the Secretariat the General Secretary for Fisheries (GSF) - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food- (MAPA). There is a high presence of organizations and researchers in the marine reserve; scientific support from universities, public organizations (IEO), NGO, etc. Other international organizations such as IUCN-Med perform different projects like FishMPABlue2.</p>	

	Score
<p>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 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I) Score: 0= No / 1= Insufficient / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)</p>	2
<p>Score justification Project Horizon 2020 “COASTAL” is a research and innovation project, a unique multi-actor collaboration of coastal and rural business entrepreneurs, administrations, stakeholders, and natural and social science experts to formulate and evaluate business solutions and policy recommendations aimed at improving the coastal-rural synergy to foster rural and coastal development while preserving the environment. The project is organized around six interacting, complementary Multi-Actor Labs (MALs) spread over the EU, exchanging their tools and expertise. The marine reserve collaborates with the project “Mares circulares” that carries out the clean-up of some beaches all around the Spanish and Portuguese coast and an educational project in different high schools next to the marine reserves (some of them included in SPAMIs areas). The marine reserve staff has already given talks in several high schools talking about the marine litter problem in the marine reserves of Cabo de Palos-Islas Hormigas and the marine reserve of Cabo Tiñoso.</p>	

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)
(if applicable)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

7.1 Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section I

	Score
<p>Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them</p> <p>A Scientific Committee and a Social Participative Committee (Comite de Participacion Social) have been established. Also the Integrated Management Plan has established various bodies to ensure the effective management of the area, these include, a working group to coordinate between the various agencies and administrations, a research working group, and a Participatory Committee in charge of developing and following up on the management plan.</p>	3

7.2 Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous valuations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section II

	Score
<p>Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them</p> <p>The Integrated Management plan has been developed and has undergone a public consultation process receiving 24.503 comments from a total of 2.352 stakeholders. It has been revised taking into account the comments received and is currently the final stages of approval.</p> <p>The Mar Menor SPAMI has collaborated with other SPAMIs and has provided lessons learned through various projects and networks, including Nature 2000, MedPan, Life, Eurolag, etc.</p>	3

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. **MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI**
Total Score: 6 (max: 7)
2. **LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**
Total Score: 6 (max: 6)
3. **MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**
Total Score: 11 (max: 12)

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

4. **THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT**
Total Score: 14 (max: 23)
5. **ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**
Total Score: 6 (max: 6)
6. **COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**
Total Score: 4 (max: 6)

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

7. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS**
Total Score: 6 (max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 53 (max: 66)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

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.

- 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.

- Advocate, with the different responsible administrations, for the establishment of the infrastructure necessary to the treatment and management of the waters in the watershed draining in the Mar Menor.
- 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.
- It is very important to maintain and increase the control and surveillance in the SPAMI.
- 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.

Score evaluation:

The TAC will propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature (in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List) if the SPAMI has:

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6
- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2

Furthermore, considering that the sites 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 (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 46 (=70% of the maximum total score 66).

SIGNATURES

National Focal Point

Independent Experts

SPAMI Manager(s)

Tundi Agardy



Imèn Meliane



VICTOR SABIDO CASAS



**(13) Formulaire de révision ordinaire des « Iles Medes »
(Espagne)**



Revised Format for the Periodic Review of SPAMIs

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. 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.

During their COP 15 (Almeria, Spain, January 2008), the Contracting Parties adopted a procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List and requested SPA/RAC to implement it.

The procedure aims to evaluate the SPAMI sites in order to examine whether they meet the SPA/BD Protocol's criteria. An ordinary review of SPAMIs shall take place every six years, counting from the date of the inclusion of the site in the SPAMI List.

Revised Format for the Periodic Review of the SPAMIs

SPAMI Name:
Medes Islands

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
<p>1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I Assessment scale: Yes= 1, No=0</p>	1
<p>Score justification The SPAMI area fulfils all the criteria included in article 8, para 2 of the protocol. The SPAMI has offshore islands, important meadows of <i>Posidonia oceanica</i>, maerl beds, submerged or partially submerged sea caves, and important coralligenous communities. It is also home to important endangered species under the Annex of the SPA protocol: <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>, <i>Pinna nobilis</i>, <i>Corallium rubrum</i> as well as important seabirds such as <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> (with half of the population which exists in Catalunya), and <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>.</p>	

	Score
<p>1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List. Assessment scale: 0= Significant changes 1= Moderate changes 2= Slight changes 3= No adverse change</p>	2
<p>Score justification The monitoring activities undertaken by the University of Barcelona did not detect major changes in the habitats and species of the SPAMI. Many of the fish populations have increased in abundance. However some slight adverse changes have been observed due to climate change as well as the mortality of <i>Pinna nobilis</i> which has been general in the Western Mediterranean and not <u>due</u> to the management of the SPAMI.</p>	

	Score
<p>1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? Assessment scale: 0= No 1= Only some of them 2= Yes for most of them 3= Yes for all of them</p>	3

<p>Score justification</p> <p>The SPAMI is actively pursuing the conservation and management of the species and habitats in the area and in particular those under the Annexes of the SPA protocol, The SPAMI has recently improved the management of dive tourism based on the scientific monitoring of the dive sites.</p>

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

	Score
<p>2.1 The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report)</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1= Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2= The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Legal status of the SPAMI has not changed. In addition, a new regional park has been established in the northern boundary of the SPAMI (2010).</p>	

	Score
<p>2.2 Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1= The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2= The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The legal texts governing the area clearly define the mandates and responsibilities for various actors involved in the management of the area and the natural resources.</p>	

	Score
<p>2.3 Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?</p> <p>Assessment scale:</p> <p>0= No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers</p> <p>1= The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI</p> <p>2= The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body that has clear mandates for the management of the area. The Governing Council is comprised of 40 stakeholder members, plus the Park manager, and Permanent Commission is comprised of 10 stakeholder representatives plus the Park manager. In addition, the Park has recently established a Scientific Council.</p>	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
<p>3.1 Does the SPAMI have a management plan?</p> <p>Assessment scale:</p> <p>0= No management plan or the level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as “insufficient”</p> <p>1= The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as “adequate”</p> <p>2= The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The management plan was adopted in 2008, modified in 2015 and 2017.</p>	

Score

<p>3.2 Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF¹) Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Score justification The management plan needs periodic revision, since the intensity of uses is increasing and because new uses emerge each year. Therefore, the current management plan may not be optimal for the future increase in uses.</p>	

<p>3.3 Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>Score 1</p>
<p>Score justification The current management team of the Park consists of a permanent staff of 7 people, in addition to 2 seasonal staff for maintenance and surveillance, and 1 acting as public liaison. This level is only barely adequate, the Park lacks marine technical staff, such as a marine biologist. The seasonal staff is needed for 8 months, not 6, given that the touristic season is longer in this region. The establishment of the contiguous regional park would require significant additional human resources.</p>	

<p>3.4 Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>Score 1</p>
<p>Score justification The Park currently has a budget that comes from the Generalitat. The SPAMI has been able to collect and use part of the tax revenue generated from the diving industry. However, these funds are not sufficient to support the marine management. Capital investments need to be made to replace both boats operated by the Park, and to secure better office space / visitors center. Additional funding is also needed to hire needed (marine) staff.</p>	

Score

¹ Annotated format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion of the SPAMI list

<p>3.5 Does the area have a monitoring programme?</p> <p>Assessment scale:</p> <p>0= No monitoring programme, or the level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as “insufficient”</p> <p>1= The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI</p> <p>2= The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Score justification <i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.)</i></p> <p>The SPAMI has a good monitoring plan to cover the diving habitats and impacts on them, and in the last two years has expanded to study the intertidal habitats. Monitoring has been implemented by the University of Barcelona since 1990 (this represents one of the long time series in the Mediterranean). Monitoring could be expanded to cover fishing and navigational uses and impacts. The programme of monitoring serves as a model for other SPAMIs.</p>	

	Score
<p>3.6 Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?</p> <p>Assessment scale:</p> <p>0= The SPAMI has no efficient mechanism allowing to adapt the protection and management measures in accordance with the results of the monitoring programme,</p> <p>1= The existing feedback mechanism needs improvement,</p> <p>2= The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Score justification <i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.)</i></p> <p>The monitoring programme was designed in collaboration between the scientists and managers, and its design has taken into account management needs, including climate change. The management team is in constant communication with the monitoring team. The monitoring to management link could be improved in the future by considering findings when developing management measures for other activities besides diving and boating.</p>	

SECTION II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
(Section B4 of the Annex I, and other obligatory for a SPAMI, and Art. 6 and 7 of the Protocol)

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

4.1 Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a Annex I).

In particular:

	Score
<p>Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"</p>	3
<p>Score justification There is no unregulated exploitation of natural resources.</p>	

	Score
<p>Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"</p>	1
<p>Score justification Periodic flooding bringing land-based pollution and solid waste to sea occurs occasionally. Intensive diving in some sites constitutes one of the main threats to the SPAMI. Climate change and introduced alien species are important threats. However, these threats are regional or global in nature and much harder to reduce.</p>	

	Score
<p>Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"</p>	2
<p>Score justification The human uses of the space is very intensive, however management plan of the Park is specifically designed to manage the impacts of increasing human uses. The problem is not the system of management, since the new regulations are expected to reduce the number of dive operators and divers in the area, reducing this threat.</p>	

	Score
<p>Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"</p>	2
<p>Score justification Within the SPAMI, conflicts between user groups are minimal, although there is significant competition for space among tourist operators.</p>	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually

- Diving

- Climate change
- Alien species
- Over-frequentation in some places and periods
- Leisure boating
- Recreational fishing in the peripheral (buffer) area

4.2 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

In particular:

	Score
Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”	1
Score justification Land-based and riverine pollution through the River Ter and River Daro may be a threat to the marine ecosystem.	

	Score
Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”	3
Score justification No threats.	

	Score
Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”	1
Score justification Landside coastal development is expected to intensify, and uses are generally less regulated outside the SPAMI. Tourists who are denied entry to the SPAMI will be putting pressure on neighbouring areas. Climate change impacts may increase significantly in the coming years, as well as an increase in the occurrence of alien invasive species.	

<p>Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased coastal development - Increases in land-based sources of pollution - New uses of the coastal and marine space - Transit of large ships and oil spills - Plastic waste - Climate change
--

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved:

The programme for eliminating invasive plant species (*Opuntia* sp.) has been successful. In addition, the activity to retrieve ghost fishing gear has solved the problem of ghost fishing in the Medes Islands.

4.3 Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification	
There bordering area was the first town in the Costa Brava to developed a detailed land use master plan for the coastal area that reduced coastal development.	

4.4 Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d Annex I). See 7.4.4. in the AF

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification	
Certain activities in municipalities outside the Park, particularly related to tourism need to consider impacts on the Park and their permitting is subject to approval from the Park authorities.	

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1 Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

	Score
Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? See 8.3.1. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification	
The limits marine area are very well indicated through an extensive buoy system, that are very well maintained. The users well aware of the regulations related to the different zones, which are clearly demarcated on maps.	

	Score
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? See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification	
There is a collaboration with the "agentes Rurales" (Department of Agriculture) and with the "Mossos de Esquadra" (the Police equivalent) of the Generalitat in the enforcement of management measures. Additionally, there is collaboration with the Coast guard (Guardia Civil).	

Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	Score 1
Score justification Both the “mosos de Esquadra” and the “Agentes Rurales” are empowered to enforce the SPAMI regulations.	

Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4, in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	Score 0
Score justification The penalty system is insufficient and inadequate to dissuade illegal activities within the SPAMI because it is too old and has not been updated. The new regulations create a new licensing system for divers and puts operators under increased scrutiny.	

Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	Score 0
Score justification The regulations only permit to Agentes Rurales and Mosses de Esquadras to impose sanctions, but not the Park staff.	

Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recommendation of the 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	Score 1
Score justification A contingency plan exists for the entire Catalan coasts and includes the areas of the SPAMI.	

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in the AF Score: 0= No / 1= Weakly / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)	Score 2
Score justification There is significant collaboration in particular with universities and research centres and with the municipality (Estartit).	

	Score
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<p>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 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I) Score: 0= No / 1= Insufficient / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The SPAMI has excellent collaboration with Cap de Creus, and is also part of the MedPan network. There are also various collaboration programmes and projects with other MPAs in the region (Merces, Act4litter, MPAengage...)</p>	

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)
(if applicable)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

7.1 Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section I

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them	2

7.2 Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous valuations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section II

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them	3

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. **MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI**
Total Score: ? (max: 7)
2. **LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**
Total Score: ? (max: 6)
3. **MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**
Total Score: ? (max: 12)

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

4. **THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT**
Total Score: ? (max: 23)
5. **ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**
Total Score: ? (max: 6)
6. **COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**
Total Score: ? (max: 6)

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

7. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS**
Total Score: ? (max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 49 (max: 66)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

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.

Finalize the plan and regulations for the regional natural park.

Propose the expansion of the SPAMI to include, at a minimum, the new limits of the marine area of the regional park.

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.

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.

Score evaluation:


The TAC will propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature (in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List) if the SPAMI has:

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6
- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2




Furthermore, considering that the sites 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 (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 46 (=70% of the maximum total score 66).

SIGNATURES

SPAMI Manager(s)


CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ COTS

Independent Experts

Imen Meliane 
TUNDI AGARDY M. Tami 
Bernot Heras 


Ramon Arturo Mané

National Focal Point

 Jorge Alonso

**(14) Formulaire de révision ordinaire du « Parc naturel de Cabo de Gata-Nijar »
(Espagne)**

Revised Format for the Periodic Review of SPAMIs

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. 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.

During their COP 15 (Almeria, Spain, January 2008), the Contracting Parties adopted a procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List and requested SPA/RAC to implement it.

The procedure aims to evaluate the SPAMI sites in order to examine whether they meet the SPA/BD Protocol's criteria. An ordinary review of SPAMIs shall take place every six years, counting from the date of the inclusion of the site in the SPAMI List.

Revised Format for the Periodic Review of the SPAMIs

SPAMI Name:

Cabo de Gata - Níjar

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
<p>1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I Assessment scale: Yes= 1, No=0</p>	1
<p>Score justification The SPAMI Cabo de Gata-Níjar fulfils more than one of these criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniqueness → Area with a semi-arid climate that determine one of the most unique collections of flora on the European continent. The warm stream of the Mediterranean current and the less saline and colder stream from the Atlantic converge here, in front of Cabo de Gata, forming an area of high biological productivity and wealth. This marine area contains endemic species in critical danger as the pen shell (<i>Pinna nobilis</i>), inscribed in the European Directive Habitats and species in danger of extinction as the <i>Patella ferruginea</i>. • Natural representativeness → This protected area present habitats and plant communities representative of the different ecosystems that integrate this maritime-terrestrial space. • Diversity → Much of the ecological and landscape peculiarity of the SPAMI has its origin in its geological diversity, with a predominance of volcanic substrates. It contains a high number of marine species and habitats. Specially the marine hard substrate communities, sand seabeds, <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows, coral communities, maerl beds, etc. • Presence of habitats that are critical for endangered species → The rocky and sandy bottoms and the diversity of their vegetal colonization (important surfaces covered with <i>Posidonia oceanica</i>) constitute the support of a great faunistic richness, with presence of many species of importance for the Mediterranean. These <i>Posidonia meadows</i> are the southern- most meadows in the Mediterranean representing one of the main habitats for the endangered species <i>Pinna nobilis</i>. • Cultural representativeness → One of the most significant features of the SPAMI is its humanized character. Numerous towers and fortresses of coastal, abandoned farmhouses, water and wind systems such as tanks, reservoirs and mills, recognized most of them as Cultural Interest Site, are integrated into the landscape and are the testimony of a culture, linked to the traditional use of natural resources. Particularly noteworthy is the traditional way of life of the population dedicated to sustainable artisanal fishing in the area. 	

	Score
<p>1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List. Assessment scale: 0= Significant changes 1= Moderate changes 2= Slight changes 3= No adverse change</p>	2

Score justification

In 2016 the species *Pinna nobilis* has experienced a regression in the whole mediterranean coast, due to the specific pathogen *Haplosporidium pinnae*, reaching regression values of 100% in Almeria in 2017.

During the period between 2012 and 2018 has been observed a slight decline in the abundance of breeding pairs of birds in the wetland “Salinas del Cabo de Gata”. We do not have enough data yet, but possibly it could be a consequence of an increase in the depth of the wetland or the predatory pressure of the wild pig during the breeding season in recent years. The species *Charadrius alexandrinus*, included in the Annex II of the SPA-BD protocol, is one of them.

	Score
<p>1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= No 1= Only some of them 2= Yes for most of them 3= Yes for all of them</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Most of the objectives established in the original SPAMI application for the designation have been pursued actively.</p>	

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

	Score
<p>2.1 The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report)</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1= Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2= The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The SPAMI has maintained its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (year 2012).</p> <p>It is remarkable the level of legal protection of the SPAMI Cabo de Gata:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural Park - Natura 2000 site (Special area of Conservation and Special Protection Area) - Biosphere Reserve - UNESCO Global Geopark - Ramsar Site - Marine Reserve of fishing interest 	

	Score
<p>2.2 Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1= The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2= The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The competences of the terrestrial part of the area correspond in to the government of Andalucia. The competences of the marine part of the area are shared between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain is attributed to the Ministry for the Ecological Transition. - The internal waters, near the coast, are the responsibility of the government of Andalusia, in relation to marine biological resources. - The external waters, is competence of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Feeding, in relation to fishing and its protection. 	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
<p>3.1 Does the SPAMI have a management plan?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= No management plan or the level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as “insufficient” 1= The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as “adequate” 2= The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Plan for the Regulation of Natural Resources and the Master Plan for Use and Management of the Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park were approved by Decree 37/2008, and actually are in full development.</p> <p>The current/II Sustainable Development Plan of the Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park and its Socioeconomic Area of Influence is in the participation phase, which is a phase prior to its final approval.</p> <p>The Marine Reserve is regulated by the next normative applicable to the SPAMI management plan:</p>	

- Order 1995, of July 3, establishing the Marine Reserve of Cabo de Gata – Níjar. (B.O.E. Núm 165, July 12, 1995).
- Order AAA/77/2015, January 21 which modifies Order ARM / 1744/2011, of June 15, which regulates the marine reserve of Cabo de Gata-Níjar and defines its delimitation and permitted uses.

	Score
<p>3.2 Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF¹)</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	2

Score justification

The plans of this protected area take into account all the objectives and requirements established in the article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format:

- They specify the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable.
- They detail management objectives.
- They establish the zoning of the SPAMI and the regulation of the activities compatible in each zone.
- They establish guidelines for the development of conservation, public use (tourist and visitors), investigation and exploitation programs.
- They detail the continuous monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, landscapes, as well as the impact of the human activities.
- They allow for the active involvement of local communities in the management of the SPAMI.
- They establish mechanisms for the training of managers and qualified technical personnel, and for environmental education campaigns.

	Score
<p>3.3 Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	1

Score justification

The SPAMI's staff to meet the objectives of management, conservation, monitoring and control is:

- Manager → 1 full-time person with excellent training level.
- Technicians → 5 full-time person and 3 part-time with excellent training level.
- Administrative → 2 full-time person with excellent training level.
- Wardens → 5 full-time person with excellent training level.
- Maintenance → 1 full-time person with excellent training level.
- Divers → 2 part-time person with biology background and excellent training level.
- Boat Crew → 12 part-time persons including sailors, fish guards, divers, boat captains and mechanics.
- The SPAMI management could be improved with additional staff, particularly enforcement both on land and at sea especially during the high tourist season.

¹ Annotated format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion of the SPAMI list

	Score
<p>3.4 Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The main funding of the SPAMI comes from the Government of Andalusia, the Government of Spain and from UE through the European Regional Development Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Regional Development and the European Social Fund. Some universities and research centers also finance research projects.</p> <p>The SPAMI has some of the following basic infrastructures and equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office - Signs on the main accesses - Visitors information centre - Self-guided trails with signs - Panels and interpretative signals - Landmarks of the marine reserve limits (only for the no take areas) - Terrestrial vehicles - Marine vehicles (2 surveillance boats: “Riscos de Famara”, 20 meters lengths and “Punta Sirenas”, 12 meters length. - Remote operated vehicles (ROVs) - Radio and communications - Environmental awareness materials - Botanic garden - Classroom of nature - Bird Observatory - Viewpoints - Information points - Geological ecomuseum - Surveillance equipment such as: Telescope, night vision binoculars, cameras. - Scuba diving equipment - Educational outreach material <p>The park is not allowed to collect entrance fees.</p>	

	Score
<p>3.5 Does the area have a monitoring programme?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= No monitoring programme, or the level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as “insufficient” 1= The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 2= The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p><i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program for Monitoring Global Change in arid and semiarid ecosystems of Almeria. - Flora Conservation Program. - Program of Actions for the conservation of aquatic invertebrates in Andalusia. - Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment. - Emergency Program, Epidemiological and Monitoring Wildlife of Andalusia. - Work plan for Conservation and maintenance of the coastal environment. - Program of Control of Invasive Alien Species of Andalusia. - Program of Visit to Protected Natural Spaces. 	

- Plan for the recovery and conservation of wetland birds.
- Affectation Program for Public Use.
- Program of recovery and conservation of dunes, sands and coastal cliffs.
- Steppe bird conservation and recovery program.
- Program for the recovery and conservation of threatened invertebrates and seagrasses in the marine environment.
- Measurement of seawater temperatures.
- Participation in the conservation program of *Pinna nobilis*: Installation of juvenile collectors.
- Monitoring of artisanal fishing.
- Monitoring of marine litter

	Score
<p>3.6 Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= The SPAMI has no efficient mechanism allowing to adapt the protection and management measures in accordance with the results of the monitoring programme, 1= The existing feedback mechanism needs improvement, 2= The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism</p>	2
<p>Score justification <i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.)</i></p> <p>Yes, the management plan and its objectives are reviewed periodically, and if the monitoring programs detect new environmental or socioeconomic circumstances, advances or new scientific discoveries or other changes in the legal status, the review of the management plan, will take it into account. This review involves an examination of the plan, its objectives, measures and zoning.</p> <p>The review of the management plan is discussed in the meeting of the Governing Board of the SPAMI, and approved by the majority of its members. The plan is finally approved by the Agreement of the Government Council of Andalusia.</p> <p>For specific circumstances, the main organ of participation of the SPAMI, Governing Board, meets in working groups in which it studies, evaluates and adopts necessary decisions for the conservation and sustainable development of the protected area.</p> <p>The General Secretary for Fisheries, through the Pescares Project (Fundación Biodiversidad) in the marine reserves, provides a management tool in terms of governance between public administrations, artisanal fishermen, scientists, and the diving industry and other users of the marine reserve, being mainly and crucial the compulsory tool “Criteria for responsible scuba diving in the marine reserves”. The results developed jointly by all the actors are presented to society putting in value the different sectors, their sustainability and the conservation of their environment. These results are used also for management measures.</p>	

SECTION II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
(Section B4 of the Annex I, and other obligatory for a SPAMI, and Art. 6 and 7 of the Protocol)

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

4.1 Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a Annex I).

In particular:

	Score
<p>Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The main unauthorized exploitation of marine resources is that carried out by illegal fishermen (furtive fishing) in areas of maximum protection, including underwater fishing that is prohibited in the entire SPAMI area.</p>	

	Score
<p>Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>In general, there are no serious threats to habitats and species. There is poaching, illegal shellfishing, illegal bottom trawling in some specific areas, marine litter and ghost fishing. There are too, presence of some species of exotic algae (<i>Caulerpa cylindracea</i> and <i>Lophocladia lallemandii</i>, among others) and the pathogen that has produced the mortality in <i>Pinna nobilis</i>, also present in a large part of the western Mediterranean.</p> <p>The park is currently experiencing an increase of kayaking , diving and boat traffic activity , the park is monitoring the impact of these activities on habitat and may develop new regulation.</p>	

	Score
<p>Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The growing demand for residential areas has been stopped by the legislation of the protected area in particular and by the regulation of Andalusian land planning in general.</p> <p>However, the growth in the number of visitors in the summer period generates an increase in traffic on the internal roads of the protected area, and a big problem in the parking lots near the beaches.</p> <p>In addition, there are nautical activities that are beginning to be overcrowded such as kayaks and boat routes to specific points, such as Cala de San Pedro, although work is being done to regulate them and guarantee the conservation and sustainable development of the protected area.</p> <p>Recreational navigation, in general, does not suppose a serious threat, since there is only one marina port in San José, with only 244 moorings. However, illegal anchoring areas have been identified at different points and work is underway to regulate it.</p> <p>The marine reserve service concern about the presence of migrant boats in the area has become a constant. These boats are sometimes abandoned in the area when the migrants are rescued.</p>	

	Score
<p>Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p>	

The most common conflicts come from the tourist use, specifically by the accumulation of vehicles in areas near the beaches. 90% of the disciplinary proceedings registered in the SPAMI office were related to improper parking of vehicles and caravans in the maritime-terrestrial public domain and forest areas, as well as for illegal camping.

Tourism use has also increased within the maritime terrestrial public domain, where commercial and recreational activities coexist, generating conflicts by sharing the same areas for all. However, SPAMI, through its surveillance and monitoring program, is adopting news measures to regulate these activities and guarantee the conservation and sustainable development of the protected area.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually

- Modification of agricultural practices
- Dispersed habitation
- Trawl fisheries
- Leisure fishing
- Nautical sports
- Motorized vehicles (on and off road).
- Human intrusions and disturbances
- Increase in commercial nautical activities (Diving, Kayaking, Boat travel)
- Anchoring
- Shellfish
- Strong seasonality
- Poaching

4.2 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

In particular:

	Score
<p>Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means “very serious threats”; 3 means “no threats”</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Mediterranean is an almost closed sea, with a little depth. In addition, its coasts are overcrowded. These conditions make it more vulnerable to problems of pollution and eutrophication, as a result of solid waste discharges, wastewater and fertilizers of agricultural origin.</p> <p>In addition, there is a high risk of receiving oil slicks due to navigation accidents or discharges in the high seas even if they occur far from the SPAMI area.</p> <p>According to the Hydrological Plan of the Andalusian Mediterranean Basins, the groundwater bodies of Campo de Níjar and Sierra de Gata are in poor condition due to the presence of nitrates and the marine intrusion due to overexploitation of the aquifer, as a result of the intensive greenhouse agriculture practiced in the surroundings of the protected area.</p> <p>This type of agriculture also generates an added problem, the elimination of large quantities of plastics. Sometimes this solid waste is not properly disposed of and ends up in the sea or in forest land. As far as the marine reserve is concerned, in times of heavy rain it is very common to find in the sea a large amount of solid waste (specially plastics from the greenhouse agriculture as it was already mentioned, personal hygiene items, etc.) coming from the river ravines.</p>	

The urban wastewater discharges from the town of Carboneras is previously treated in a wastewater treatment plant, but don't comply with Directive 91/271/ EEC. There are also industrial discharges from various IPPC (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) installations in this town.

	Score
Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"	2
Score justification The mass of vehicles parked next to the beaches suppose a landscaping impact during the holidays of Holy Week and the summer period mainly. In addition there is a landscaping impact extended for all the province of Almeria, which affects the SPAMI's surrounding area too, the greenhouses.	

	Score
Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"	1
Score justification The main threats upon the surrounding area of the SPAMI are the intensive agriculture and the illegal human settlements derived. Its trend has not been restrained yet, because it's the economic engine of the province of Almeria. Other threats as the illegal fishing practices are being controlled by different administrations and by the marine reserve, but it is difficult to know its development.	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

- Intensive agriculture
- Urban development in towns around the protected area
- Proximity of an industrial port
- Illegal settlements derived of the intensive agriculture and his temporality.

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved:

None of the previous threats have been totally eliminated, although their effects have been minimized through the application of measures.

4.3 Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification Law 2/2013, of May 29, on the protection and sustainable use of the coast and amendment of Law 22/1988, of July 28, of Coast. Royal Decree 1331/2012, of September 14, approving Hydrologic Plan of the Hydrographic Demarcation of the Mediterranean Andalusians Watershed.	

Royal Decree 876/2014, of October 10, approving the **General Regulation of Coasts**.

Agreement of March 6, 2012, of the Governing Council, approving the **Landscape Strategy of Andalusia**.
 “Chapter 5. Operational contents. Strategic line 12. RiLaver courses, wetlands and hydraulic infrastructures. Program to improve the landscape in the Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain.”

Agreement of February 14, 2012, of the Governing Council, approving the **Environment Plan of Andalusia, Horizon 2017**.

Decree 141/2015, of May 26, approving the **Protection Plan for the Coastal Corridor of Andalusia**.

Law 8/2018, of October 8, on **measures against climate change and for the transition to a new energy model in Andalusia**.

4.4 Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d Annex I). See 7.4.4. in the AF

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification	
The management plan of the SPAMI has influence on the urban planning of the municipalities that comprise it, and on the subregional land management plans.	

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1 Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

	Score
Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? See 8.3.1. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification	
There are signals at all land access points to the protected area but there are no signals at sea because it is not operative to install buoys in the outer limits located at a mile of earth and at more than 50 m of depth, for 6 areas of maximum protection (Zones A2). However, the Marine Reserve of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Feeding has installed marks on land for 4 of the 6 areas of maximum protection (Zones A2) that coincide with the coordinates of the Natural Park and, therefore, of the SPAMI, and that are utilized by all users.	

	Score
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? See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	1
Score justification	

The legal responsibility of the terrestrial part of the SPAMI is of the Andalusian government, while the marine part, the responsibility is shared between the Government of Spain and the regional Government.

The coastguard service depends of the Marine Reserve, its responsibility is of the Government of Spain. The marine reserve collaborates with the Civil Guard of the sea, as well as with the Fishing inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Customs Surveillance Service and with "Salvamento Marítimo".

There is also collaboration with the Town Halls, Civil Protection and Emergencies (Ministry of the Interior) and other administrations involved in the territory as the civil guard of the sea.

Although there are surveillance services of many Organizations with competences in the area, the collaboration and coordination of efforts should be improved.

	Score
<p>Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNESCO (Biosphere Reserve and Geopark) - Ramsar Convention - IUCN Med - United Nations Environment Programme - UE (Natura 2000) 	

	Score
<p>Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>90% of the files processed by the Service of Environmental Agents are related to the improper parking of vehicles and caravans in the maritime-terrestrial public domain and forest areas. The rest are related to illegal constructions, plowing of forest land, infrastructure and unauthorized agricultural activities.</p> <p>The high percentage of penalties for bad parking has been repeated every year, and is due to the large number of new visitors who arrive each year.</p> <p>Penalties for illegal underwater fishing, poaching and the performance unauthorized activities are also important.</p>	

	Score
<p>Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>SPAMI guards have the capacity to sanction those people who carry out environmental crimes, illegal fishing practices or don't comply with the regulations of the area.</p>	

Score

<p>Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recommendation of the 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Self-protection Plan of the Cabo de Gata-Níjar.</p> <p>It is a basic tool for the management of emergencies, which provides the necessary information to be able to act properly when a risk manifests itself.</p> <p>Its main objective is the establishment of an organizational structure and action measures that lead to an adequate response to emergency situations caused by oil discharges in the SPAMI coast and that guarantees their protection.</p>	

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
<p>Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in the AF Score: 0= No / 1= Weakly / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>SPAMI has human, technological and informative support from the Ministry of Environment of the Andalusian Government.</p> <p>In addition, there is scientific support from universities and the Superior Council of Scientific Research.</p> <p>Other international organizations such as IUCN-Med, the European Union through Life projects and UNESCO, also collaborate with SPAMI with financial resources and research projects.</p>	

	Score
<p>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 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I) Score: 0= No / 1= Insufficient / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>There is collaboration between the andalusian and spanish SPAMI, and within the framework of european projects such as ACT4LITTER with other SPAMi from other nations, but it is necessary to continue working in this regard.</p> <p>ACT4LITTER is an 18-month project funded by the Interreg Mediterranean European Territorial Cooperation Program.</p> <p>Assintance to regional training workshop on communication in marine protected areas of mediterranean “Towards more effective communication of MPAs”. Networking for improving the management of MPA.</p> <p>The marine reserve collaborates with the project “Mares circulares” that carries out the clean-up of some beaches all around the Spanish and Portuguese coast and an educational project in different</p>	

high schools next to the marine reserves (some of them included in SPAMIs areas).

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

(if applicable)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

7.1 Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section I

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them There was no recommendation on this section in the previous review.	3

7.2 Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section II

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them This SPAMI continues to be a model for other Mediterranean protected areas. Networking at regional level (Mediterranean) between SPAMI's still need more development.	2

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. **MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI**
Total Score: 5 (max: 7)
2. **LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**
Total Score: 6 (max: 6)
3. **MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**
Total Score: 10 (max: 12)

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

4. **THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT**
Total Score: 13 (max: 23)
5. **ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**
Total Score: 6 (max: 6)
6. **COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**
Total Score: 5 (max: 6)

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

7. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS**
Total Score: 5 (max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 50 (max: 66)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

Sustainable finance mechanisms that allow user fee revenues to be collected and managed by the SPAMI should be explored in collaboration with the regional and national government.

The SPAMI should continue and increase their work on climate change, particularly monitoring some key variables.

Uphold the management standard that serve to make this SPAMI a model, and continue to share lessons learned.

Score evaluation:

The TAC will propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature (in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List) if the SPAMI has:

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6
- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2



Furthermore, considering that the sites 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 (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 46 (=70% of the maximum total score 66).

SIGNATURES

National Focal Point


Jorge Alonso 

Independent Experts

Imen Meliane 
 TUNOÏ AGARDY
 M. Tom 

SPAMI Manager(s)


 LILIA TERESA TRUJILLO


 - SILVIA RENTERÍA (TECHNICAL COORDINATOR)
 - D 6 FISHERIES
 - SECRETARIAT FOR FISHERIES
 - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ANNEX I

Format for Periodic Review of the SPAMIs

SPAMI Name: Cabo de Gata-Níjar

3.5. Does the area have a monitoring program?

Maritime monitoring:

The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Sustainable Development (CAGPDS), of the Government of Andalusia, made monitoring of threatened invertebrate species present in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI. The gastropod mollusc *Patella ferruginea*, species listed in the Spanish and Andalusian Catalogues of Endangered Species in category "Endangered" (Royal Decree 139/2011 and Decree 23/2012, respectively) were considered extinct until 2009 in the area (where it is abundant in historical sites) as the only living specimen observed in many years (Moreno, 1992), disappeared in 1992. However, as a result of the inventories carried out by the Marine Environment Program, some specimens of the species were found in 2009 and since then monitoring the presence localities is performed. The species was found in several locations: the same Cabo de Gata, Genoveses, San José and Punta del Bergantín (the eastern distribution limit known in Andalusia is the latter locality with data from 2012). Currently (data from the last census of 2018) living specimens are known only in Genoveses. It is planned to continue this monitoring in future years.

The orange coral *Astroides calycularis* (included in the Spanish and Andalusian Catalogs of Endangered Species as "Vulnerable"), has in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI the best populations of the species in the province of Almería. Once inventoried localities with presence of the species (2006-2011) and selected monitoring stations, monitoring of the species began in 2012. The follow-up, with fixed wall sections, is based on coverage species in the wall and in the study of the colonies falls to the bottom (length and width, weight, volume, percentage of live or dead colonies with visible skeleton, etc.). This monitoring was performed before and after the summer and is designed to obtain data from the presence of the species and the possible impact of divers, since it is performed in an area with diving activity and other control without impact of divers. The monitoring has shown that the impact of diving is very small, with colony losses of approximately only 1% (2015), which is less than the expected from natural mortality. Currently the monitoring is based on fixed grids on the rocky wall in which photographs are taken every year, that allow an image analysis. With this study, coverage data, size frequency graphs, growth of some colonies, presence of newly settled colonies, etc., are obtained. It is planned to continue this monitoring in future years.

In the intertidal of Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI the gastropod mollusc *Dendropoma lebeche* (until recently considered as *D. petraeum*), included in the Spanish and Andalusian Catalogues of Endangered Species as "Vulnerable", is present. This species is extraordinary because its colonies forms reefs in miniature when associated with the calcareous alga *Neogoniolithon brassica-florida*, leaving between the crest and the shore a small lagoon. Although *D. lebeche* lives throughout the bedrock of the eastern coastline of the SPAMI (found in inspections of inventory between 2004 and

2010), the best locations are in the Playazo, in Isleta del Moro and in the same Cabo de Gata, where monitoring is conducted annually since 2013. Also are studied infralittoral colonies (2-4 m depth), in association with the calcareous alga *Lithophyllum incrustans*, in the localities of Punta de la Loma Pelada and Cala Tomate (since 2013). The method is based on scale photographs taken in the summer period (July -August) which are subsequently treated with image analysis. In each photograph several replicates of 1x1 cm in which the diameter of the opening of the shell of each individual are measured. Besides, size frequency graphics can be obtained with great detail of recruitment events of new individuals that are fixed to the colony. This annual monitoring was designed after a year and a half of monthly monitoring of the Playazo population between 2011 and 2012. It is planned to continue this monitoring in future years.

The largest gastropod in European with shell, *Charonia lampas* is increasingly scarce in Andalusia due to overfishing. Although it has a wide distribution and can live in all types of habitats (rocky bottoms, seagrass meadows and sedimentary substrates) from shallow waters to about 200 m depth, it is very difficult to observe during diving activities. However, the species has been observed in different locations of the Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park, where it is noteworthy that there is a small population in the Cueva del Francés locality that carry out the reproduction every year (there are data from 2011). The spawn, with hundreds of capsules each with thousands of eggs, have been observed at the base of the rock walls, on several occasions with the adult next to them. During the inspection dives, the observed specimens of *C. lampas* are measured and marked with epoxy filler and a number. In total 8 specimens have been labeled in the Natural Park and one of them, marked in 2017 was observed again a year later, without change in size. In 2014 Environment Agents confiscated 2 living specimens in a restaurant, they were labelled and returned to the sea at Punta de la Loma Pelada. Finally, it is interesting to note that in the Natural Park was observed at Punta Javana a live specimen of a very similar species, *Charonia variegata* (Moreno, 2006), which is protected by the Spanish and Andalusian List of Wild species in Special Protection Regime.

Among the best known populations in Andalusia of bivalve mollusc *Pinna nobilis* (included in the Spanish and Andalusian Catalogs of Endangered Species considered as in "Critical situation") were those of the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI. Currently, the species has suffered a mass mortality due probably to a very specific pathogen (It is curious that it does not affect *Pinna rudis*, a very similar species) that has been described as a new species (*Haplosporidium pinnae*) has killed the entire population between 2016 and 2017. There are no known surviving individuals of *P. nobilis* in Andalusia in 2018. The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment made the monitoring since 2004. In 2009 was established a station for this species in the Natural Park in Agua Amarga 15 m depth, where surveys were conducted annually 3 censuses (in three different directions), with a tape of 30 m. In addition, to provide growth data have been marked tens of individuals with labels fixed to the substrate with a rod. For controlled the labelled specimens, since 2011 has been installed a fixed grid covering an area of 30x10 m (with grids of 5x5 m). Between September and October 2016 the mass mortality was detected and in the spring of 2017 there were no longer any living individuals. In 2017 (Agua Amarga) and 2018 (Punta Javana), larvae collection nets were installed but only one juvenile of *Pinna rudis* was captured in 2017. Under these conditions, monitoring does not make sense, although the Marine Environment Program team is still attentive in case could find some resistant living individual during other activities.

Since 2015, a type of census has been designed to obtain information on the presence and density of multiple endangered invertebrate species. These submerged trails are carried out by two divers who swim next to each other in a route recorded in a GPS that is carried vertically on the surface with a buoy. Each diver (wearing a watch synchronized with the GPS) counts specimens in a substrate width of 5 m (2.5 m on each side), so the total census width is 10 m. The transect length is variable depending on the substrate and the depth, but since it is known to be recorded in the GPS, the total area surveyed is known and density values can be obtained. In addition, the species are measured and data of interest are obtained, such as the presence of specimens affected by mortality, juveniles, spawns, etc., and photographs are taken. In the censuses carried out to date in Punta de la Loma Pelada (SPAMI Cabo de Gata-Níjar) between 6 and 12 m depth on rocky substratum (infralittoral), the following threatened species have been observed (Catalogues and Lists): *Pinna nobilis* (Fan-mussel), *Pinna rudis* (Spiny fan mussel) and *Ophidiaster ophidianus* (Purple starfish). Other species in the censuses are those included in the Red Book of invertebrates of Andalusia (2008): *Petrosia ficiformis* (Stony sponge), *Cladocora caespitosa* (Mediterranean pillow coral), *Phyllangia americana mouchezii* (hidden cup coral), *Spondylus gaederopus* (European thorny oyster), and the biozoan *Reteporella grimaldii*.

You can find this information on threatened invertebrates in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008 to 2017 in:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

The information on threatened marine invertebrates species of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM) until 2013 in:

Shape FaunaMarina/Especies: http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repo/s/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FFaunaMarina%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes%2FEspecies

WMS Especies de Invertebrados marinos muestreados en el litoral de Andalucía y aguas de influencia en el período 2004 a 2013:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=d6e612b44b5de310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4a26fa937370f210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfrm=rediam&lr=lang_es

More information can be found in the publications:

- Arroyo M.C., Moreno D., Barrajón A., de la Linde A., Remón J.M., De la Rosa J., Fernández-Casado M., Gómez G., Ruiz-Giráldez F., Vivas M.S. y Fernández E. 2011. Trabajos de seguimiento de la lapa ferruginosa *Patella ferruginea* Gmelin, 1791 en Andalucía en el marco de la Estrategia Nacional de Conservación de la especie. *Mediterránea*, Serie de Estudios Biológicos. Época II, Número Especial: 9-46.
- Barea-Azcón J.M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno D. (coords.) 2008. *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla, 1430 pp.
- Junta de Andalucía. 2015. *Informe Regional 2015. Programa de Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del territorio, Junta de Andalucía, 126 pp.
- Junta de Andalucía. 2016. *Informe Regional 2016. Programa de Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del territorio, Junta de Andalucía, 129 pp.
- Junta de Andalucía. 2017. *Informe Regional 2017. Programa de Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del territorio, Junta de Andalucía, 168 pp.
- Moreno D. 1992. Presencia de *Patella ferruginea* (Gmelin, 1791) en el Cabo de Gata (Almería, SE España). *Cuadernos de Investigación Biológica, Universidad del País Vasco, Bilbao*, 17: 71.
- Moreno D. 2008a. *Dendropoma petraeum* (Monterosato, 1884). En: Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 323-329.
- Moreno D. 2008b. *Charonia variegata* (Lamarck, 1816). En: Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 358-362.
- Moreno D. y Arroyo M.C. 2008. *Patella ferruginea* Gmelin, 1791. En: Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 308-319.
- Moreno D. y Barrajón Domenech A. 2008. *Pinna nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758. En: Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 396-402.
- Moreno D., de la Linde A., Arroyo M.C. y López-González P.J. 2008. *Astroides calycularis* (Pallas, 1766). En: Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 281-287.
- Moreno D., de la Linde A., Remón J.M., De la Rosa J., Arroyo M.C., Fernández-Casado M., Gómez G., Barrajón A., Gordillo I., Nevado J.C. y Barba R. 2007. Programa de Gestión Sostenible de Recursos para la Conservación del Medio Marino Andaluz: Datos preliminares de los censos de especies de invertebrados amenazados. En: Paracuellos M. (Coord. de la Ed.) (Ed.). *Ambientes Mediterráneos*.

Funcionamiento, biodiversidad y conservación de los ecosistemas mediterráneos. Colección Medio Ambiente, 2. Instituto de Estudios Almerienses (Diputación de Almería), Almería: 27-48.

Moreno D. y De la Rosa J. 2008. *Charonia lampas* (Linnaeus, 1758). En Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla 350-357.

Vázquez-Luis M, Álvarez E, Barrajón A, García-March JR, Grau A, Hendriks IE, Jiménez S, Kersting D, Moreno D, Pérez M, Ruiz JM, Sánchez J, Villalba A, Deudero S (2017) S.O.S. *Pinna nobilis*: A Mass Mortality Event in Western Mediterranean Sea. *Front Mar Sci* 4:220 [https://doi:10.3389/fmars.2017.00220](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2017.00220)

The LIFE+ *Posidonia* Andalusia Project (LIFE NAT 09/ ES/000534) (2011-2016), coordinated by the Regional Ministry of Environment, have worked in mapping and monitoring seagrass meadows and the exotic invasive seaweed *Caulerpa cylindracea* (until recently considered as *C. racemosa*). It has established a fixed network of monitoring stations for *P. oceanica* called POSIMED Andalusia (currently with 35 stations), integrated into the National Network POSIMED in participating in a coordinated Sustainable Management Program of the Marine Environment of Andalusia and volunteer groups. In Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI there are 5 stations: Agua Amarga (POS_8), Las Negras (POS_9) Carnaje (POS_10), Los Escullos (POS_11) and La Laja (POS_29). They held annually monitoring (in autumn) in which data descriptors seagrass meadows are taken, such as coverage (with tape and grid of 50x50 cm), density, burial, flowers, etc. Furthermore, within this action of the LIFE Project has been made fish (2011), algae and epiphytes on *P. oceanica* (2012) and invertebrate censuses (2013) at the POS_8, POS_9 and POS_11 stations. Moreover, it has made a demographic monitoring of *P. oceanica* in POS_8, POS_9 and POS_11 stations, with marking shoots annually since 2012 for obtain data on mortality and survival. We have also installed sediment traps in 2013 and 2014 at the demographic stations. There are already series of available data of 6-7 years that allow to know the evolution of the monitored meadows. It is planned to continue this monitoring in future years.

The LIFE+ *Posidonia* Andalusia has established a network of early detection of invasive alien species. In this network have been made underwater transects perpendicular to coast from 30 m depth, in capes, bays and ports, all areas that could be colonized by *C. cylindracea*. In the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI there have been 11 transects for detection of exotic (between 2011 and 2013). Indeed, during one of the planned transects, the invasive alga *C. cylindracea* was first detected in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI, in the integral reserve of Punta Javana (12/04/2012), at 24 m depth. The limited presence of invasive algae in the area (less than 2 m²), allowed to perform a trying experience eradication with an underwater aspirator. To do this, one fixed to the sandy substrate a grid covering 6 m² was installed. In the following winter the species looked like it had almost disappeared, but on subsequent visits to the station in July and December 2013 found that the species was more widespread towards the SW, occupying at least 200 from the original point of 2012. It noted that in 2014 *C. cylindracea* was located, outside the network of early detection (by warning of a dive center), in another locality of the SPAMI, Los Escullos, at 7 m depth. In this locality 1 m² of *C. cylindracea* was removed and on a subsequent visit a few survivors specimens were eliminated, but other nearby patches were located and eradication could not be completed. In addition, *C. cylindracea* has been detected in other nearby points, such as Amatistas or the same Cabo de Gata and has already spread out of the Natural Park further west reaching Roquetas de Mar. Among the species detected in the transects along the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI have also detected other invasive seaweeds (*Asparagopsis taxiformis*), and the coral (*Oculina patagonica*), both previously known in the area. The invasive exotic seaweed *Lophocladia lallemandii* in the Natural Park is also known.

The Life Blue Natura Project (LIFE14 CCM/ES/000957) that is still in execution (2015-2019), includes an action to obtain an integrated cartography of seagrass meadows that completes the previously existing layers obtained by different organisms and by the Life+ *Posidonia* Andalusia. In addition, the Marine Environment Program has collaborated in another action within the Life Blue Natura whose objective is the evaluation of the blue carbon stock in the stratum of rhizomes of the *P. oceanica* meadows (called "matte"), led by M. A. Mateo of the Superior Council of Scientific Investigations (CSIC). For this study we have located the meadows with greater power of "matte" in

Agua Amarga (this SPAMI) and the CSIC team obtained corers at different depths, sometimes of several meters in length, that are in a study phase. Preliminary results are available in the CSIC report (Mateo *et al.*, 2018).

You can view the information about the studies on *Posidonia oceanica* and *Caulerpa cylindracea* in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008 to 2017:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

The information of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment about Monitoring Network on *Posidonia oceanica* (POSIMED) is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM), until 2018:

Red de Seguimiento del Estado de Conservación de Praderas de *Posidonia oceanica*. E 1:10.000. CMAyOT - JA:

Shape Distribución de fanerógamas marinas en el litoral de Andalucía (2018) (Fanerogamas_compendio) http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repo/s/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FRedSeguimientoPosidonia%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes

WMS Distribución de fanerógamas marinas en el litoral de Andalucía (2012, 2013 y 2014)

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=01a2e8a77d739410VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=cd6f726c4d6af310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

More information: <http://laboratoriorediam.cica.es/geonetwork/srv/spa/search#|ab08f936-4886-4f44-a41e-cdb15c21bbb5>

Cartografía de fondos de fanerógamas marinas (Granada y Almería). Proyecto: LIFE+ 09 NAT/ES/000534. Año 2013:

WMS Distribución de fanerógamas marinas en el litoral de Andalucía

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=01a2e8a77d739410VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=cd6f726c4d6af310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

WMS Caracterización de praderas de fanerógamas marinas del proyecto LIFE+ 09 NAES/000534

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=09f2fcb0d261b410VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=cd6f726c4d6af310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

More information: <http://laboratoriorediam.cica.es/geonetwork/srv/spa/search#|e630526e-d54f-4bbe-9daf-088174bb9-106>

Caracterización de las fanerógamas marinas en un sector del Parque Natural de Cabo de Gata-Níjar. Año 2010:

WMS Cartografía de praderas de fanerógamas marinas en un sector del Parque Natural de Cabo de Gata-Níjar a partir de sensores hiperespectrales

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=d1228f26eacbb310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4a26fa937370f210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

More information: <http://laboratoriorediam.cica.es/geonetwork/srv/spa/search#|1f062756-ff01-4f55-8b16-3ab0cb67ddb2>

The Information of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment about invasive alien species is available in the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM), until 2016:

Catálogo: Especies exóticas invasoras en el litoral de Andalucía (shapefile):

WMS Especies invasoras marinas (2004 a 2016)

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=6348cf9b6961b410VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=cd6f726c4d6af310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

More information: <http://laboratoriorediam.cica.es/geonetwork/srv/spa/search#|c4b56994-b073-4f68-bbfb-ad813eaa6677>

The Life+ *Posidonia* Project information is available in:

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.220de8226575045b25f09a105510e1ca/?vgnextoid=0892f7da57ae8410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=42907db13a4ef310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD>

The Life Blue Natura Project information is available in:

<http://life-blunatura.eu/en/home/>

More information can be found in the publications:

Arroyo M.C., Barrajón A., Brun F.G., del Castillo F., De la Rosa J., Díaz-Almela E., Fernández-Casado M., Hernández I., Moreno D., Pérez-Lloréns J.L., Otero M., Remón J.M., Vergara J.J. y Vivas M.S. 2015. Praderas de angiospermas marinas de Andalucía. En Ruiz, J. M. Guillén J. E. Ramos Segura A. y Otero M. M. Eds. (Ed.). *Atlas de las praderas marinas de España*. IEO/IEL/UICN, Murcia-Alicante-Málaga 312-397.

Junta de Andalucía. 2017. *Informe Regional 2017. Programa de Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del territorio, Junta de Andalucía, 168 pp.

Mateo M.A., Díaz-Almela E., Piñeiro-Juncal N., Leiva Dueñas C., Giralt Romeo S. and Marco Méndez C. 2018. *Carbon stocks and fluxes associated to andalusian seagrass meadows. Deliverable C1: Results Report*. Group of Aquatic Macrophyte Ecology, Centre for Advanced Studies of Blanes, Spanish Council for Scientific Research (CSIC), 95 pp.

Mendoza R., Barrajón A., de la Rosa J., del Castillo F., Díaz-Almela E., León D., Moreno D., Peñalver P., Remón J.M. y Vivas M.S. 2014. Nuestras praderas bajo el agua dónde y cuántas. En: *Quercus*. (especial del cuaderno 345 de noviembre de 2014 sobre el Proyecto Life+ *Posidonia*. Cómo conservar las mejores praderas marinas andaluzas) 14-22.

- Moreno D. 2009. Gestión sostenible del medio marino en Andalucía: las fanerógamas marinas. *En: Posidonia oceanica*. Redes de seguimiento y estado de conservación en el Mediterráneo español. Instituto de Ecología Litoral, Diputación de Alicante, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino, Alicante: 114-128.
- Moreno D. 2010. Flora y fauna alóctona del medio marino andaluz. *En: Cobos F.J. y Ortega F. (Ed.). Especies exóticas invasoras en Andalucía. Talleres provinciales 2004-2006*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 214-229.
- Moreno D. y Guirado J. 2003. Nuevos datos sobre la distribución de las fanerógamas marinas en las provincias de Almería y Granada (SE España). *Acta Botanica Malacitana*, 28 105-120.
- Moreno D. y Guirado J. 2006. Nuevos datos sobre la floración, fructificación y germinación de fanerógamas marinas en Andalucía. *Acta Botanica Malacitana*, 31: 51-72.

The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Regional Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (CAMOT) has conducted censuses of seabirds by ship in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

You can find this information in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008 to 2017, in:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portales/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

In 2008 a specific report on seabird monitoring with ship in Andalusia was written, not available on the web:
CMA, 2008. *Campaña de seguimiento de aves marinas en el litoral andaluz desde embarcación*. Apoyo Técnico a la Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, 42 pp.

The information of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment about seabirds is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM) until 2013:

Avistamientos y varamientos de fauna marina en el litoral de Andalucía

WMS Avistamiento de aves marinas en el litoral de Andalucía y aguas de influencia en el periodo 2003 a 2011

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=a7da3b95b06de310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4a26fa937370f210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

Shape Fauna Marina/Especies: http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repo/s/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FFaunaMarina%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes%2FEspecies

The Emergency, Epidemiological Control and Wild Fauna Monitoring of Andalusia Program, of the Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Sustainable Development Council (Government of Andalusia) has monitored the seabirds *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* and *Larus michahellis* from 1993 to 2018, including control of nesting pairs in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI (coast of Cabo de Gata, La Higuera and Cabrera). Monitoring is currently in force and planned for future years.

You can find this information in the reports of the Emergency Program, Epidemiological Control and Monitoring Wildlife of Andalusia for the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portales/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=29d29ed9e6c21410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=c9984df288927310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD>

More information can be found in the publications:

Guirado J., Moreno D., Castro H. y López Carrique E. 1997. Observaciones de aves marinas en el litoral del Parque Natural Cabo de Gata-Níjar. *Investigación y Gestión*, 1 91-107.

Paracuellos, M. y Nevado, J. C. (1995). Nidificación de láridos en la provincia de Almería (SE Ibérico). Doñana, *Acta Vertebrata*, 22: 102-106

Paracuellos, M. y Nevado, J. C. (1997). Nidificación de *Larus cachinnans* en el litoral del Parque Natural Marítimo-Terrestre Cabo de Gata-Níjar (Almería, SE Ibérico). *Investigación y Gestión*, 2: 85-90

Paracuellos, M. y Nevado, J. C. (2003). Nesting seabirds in SE Spain: distribution, numbers and trends in the province of Almería. *Scientia Marina*, 67(Supplement 2): 125-128

The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Regional Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (CAMOT), made censuses of cetaceans in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI, with plane (2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011) and with boat (2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011).

You can find this information in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portales/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

In 2006 a specific report about the cetacean censuses with plane in Andalusia was written, not available on the web:
CMA, 2006. *Informe sobre la II Campaña de Seguimiento Aéreo de Cetáceos en el Litoral Andaluz*. Apoyo Técnico a la Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, 38 pp.

Information about cetaceans of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM) until 2013:

Shape Fauna Marina/Especies: http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repos/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FFaunaMarina%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes%2FEspecies

WMS Cetáceos avistados en el litoral de Andalucía y aguas de influencia en el período 2003 a 2013:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=ca793b95b06de310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4a26fa937370f210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

The Stranding Attention Network of the Regional Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (CAMOT), through the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, started in 2007 and covering the entire coastline of the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI. Since 2011 attention is made by associates (NGOs).

You can view the information about the Stranding Network in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008 to 2017:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9e9e205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

The Information of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment about the Stranding Network is available in the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM), until 2017:

WMS Varamientos de fauna marina en la costa de Andalucía 2008-2015:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=bda7f06c8fbbf410VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=cd6f726c4d6af310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

Localización de los varamientos de fauna marina (fundamentalmente cetáceos y tortugas marinas) en el litoral andaluz. Se incluyen además los hallazgos de ejemplares muertos en el mar.

More information: <http://laboratoriorrediam.cica.es/geonetwork/srv/spa/search#|6ecc63ba-af1c-485d-bc26-a4c83cb77bd0>

The Artificial Reef of Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI was installed by Regional Ministry of Environment in two phases: 1993 and 1994, with a mixed design: a) antitrawling elements, in order to make a passive surveillance against illegal fishing, and b) modules for fish concentration, overlapping, forming nuclei (two in each phase), which aim to provide shelter and protection to marine fauna. The monitoring focuses on the fish fauna with censuses in 1994 and 1995 in the nuclei 3 and 4 (1st phase of 1993), continued in 2005 (Moreno *et al.*, 2006), 2010 and 2015 (are held every five years, next is in 2020). In 1995 and 1996 the installation and subsequent collection slatted of concrete covered by marine organisms colonizers. During inspections, checks that all the blocks of nuclei found in the original position, their state (coating and more conspicuous species) and if they have hooked networks. The state of the substrate around and the presence of species of interest (listed species, exotic, etc.) is also observed. In censuses of fish is made a circular path around the nucleus, and once completed, a second circular path by the inner portion is made. In each survey the following data are taken in a plastic splint, following the general method of the "reserve effect" (García-Charton *et al.*, 2004):

- Locality
- Number of census
- Date and time
- Water temperature at the surface and at the bottom
- Visibility surface (Secchi disk) and bottom
- Fish species observed, noting its abundance classes (1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-10, 11-20, 21-30, 31-50, 51-100, > 100) and length in centimeters.
- Observations, including data on the most important invertebrate species.

Of each nucleus (3 and 4) and in each period (winter and summer) there have been several replicates: three censuses per year, so that means data have been obtained.

To assess the stability of settlement takes into account the percentage of occurrence of species throughout the study according to the following classes of frequency (Ody and Harmelin, 1994): class I (75% -100%), class II (50% -75%), class III (25% -50%) and class IV (0% -25%). It can be

concluded that an increase in the heterogeneity of the reef bring more stability in the fish assemblage.

The results of the monitoring indicate that there is a progressive increase in the number of species (diversity) and in the size of target species such as the Dusky grouper (*Epinephalus marginatus*) and the Goldblotch grouper (*Epinephelus costae*). In addition, the effect of passive surveillance performed by artificial reefs is very effective and in all campaigns many fishing nets hooked on the blocks are removed.

You can find this information in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2010 and 2015: http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

The Information of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment about the Stranding Network is available in the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM), until 2013:

Seguimiento del Arrecife Artificial del Parque Natural de Cabo de Gata Níjar. Año 1995-2000 (xlsx y pdf).

More information: <http://laboratoriorediam.cica.es/geonetwork/srv/spa/search#|a03c6322-d293-4fba-96f7-156ab4209f19>

More information can be found in the publications:

- García-Charton J.A., Pérez-Ruzafa A., Sánchez-Jerez P., Bayle Sempere J., Reñones O. y Moreno D. 2004. Multi-scale spatial heterogeneity, habitat structure, and the effect of marine reserves on Western Mediterranean rocky reef fish assemblages. *Marine Biology*, 144: 161-182.
- Guirado J., Moreno D., Castro Nogueira H., Vicioso L. y Tamayo F. 1997. Gestión de los recursos marinos en el Mediterráneo Occidental: Arrecife Artificial de Cabo de Gata. *En: García Rossell L. y Navarro Flores A. Eds. (Ed.). Recursos Naturales y Medio Ambiente en el Sureste Peninsular*. Instituto de Estudios Almerienses y Ayuntamiento de Cuevas del Almanzora. Trabajos presentados al "Simposio de Recursos Naturales y Medio Ambiente en el Sureste Peninsular. Investigación y Aprovechamiento", Cuevas del Almanzora, Almería (23, 24 y 25 de noviembre de 1994): 147-159.
- Moreno D., Guirado J. y Mendoza R. 2006. El arrecife artificial de Cabo de Gata: una década de gestión activa del medio marino. *En: Ocaña Martín A. y Sánchez Castillo P. (Ed.). Conservación de la biodiversidad y explotación sostenible del medio marino*. Centro Mediterráneo de la Universidad de Granada y Sociedad Granatense de Historia Natural, Granada: 255-293.
- Ody D. y Harmelin J.G. 1994. Influence de l'architecture et de la localisation de récifs artificiels sur leurs peuplements de poissons en Méditerranée. *Cybium*, 18 (1): 57-70.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Sustainable Development (CAGPDS), of the Regional Government of Andalusia, approved in 2017 the "Plan of Recovery and Conservation of Threatened Invertebrates and Seagrasses of the Marine Environment". This Plan includes all invertebrates marine catalogued (Royal Decree 139/2011 and Decree 23/2012) living in Andalusia (all present in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI: *Patella ferruginea*, *Astroides calycularis*, *Dendropoma lebeche*, *Charonia lampas* and *Pinna nobilis*), and the seagrasses (*Posidonia oceanica*, *Cymodocea nodosa*, *Zostera marina* and *Zostera noltei*), all included in the Spanish and Andalusian Lists of Wildlife in Special Protection Regime, and also present in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI.

Since 2016, the "Protocol of inspection of the illegal shellfishing of protected species" has been in operation. The Protocol, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Sustainable Development (CAGPDS), of the Regional Government of Andalusia, has actions for the conservation of protected species such as *Patella ferruginea* (which can be captured on the rocky coast) and *Charonia lampas* that is picked up by divers or fished with boats and can reach markets and restaurants.

With the Alboran Project (0066_ALBORÁN_2_E), approved by the "Programa Operativo de Cooperación España Fronteras Exteriores" (POCTEFEX) and cofinanced by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), were generated tools (manuals, worksheets, protocols...) for shared management between the two shores of the Alboran Sea (from 2012 to 2014). The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Sustainable Development (CAGPDS), of the Regional Government of Andalusia has participated in the monitoring and protection of endangered species (marine invertebrates, turtles and cetaceans) in the Andalusian SPAMI areas of the Alboran Sea, as the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI.

Terrestrial monitoring:

Terrestrial systems included in the SPAMI are also objects of different monitoring programs under the auspicious of the regional office. Among them we can highlight the following ones:

-Program of surveillance of wildlife in Andalusia is the framework of several works to detecting and monitoring different animal groups in the SPAMI. Aquatic and steppe birds, mammals and reptiles are the main animal groups included in this program.

-Program for the recovery and conservation of species from dunes, sandy areas and coastal cliffs survey the evolution and threats of cataloged plant species.

-Finally, El Albardinal Botanic Garden, included in the Andalusian Network of Botanical Gardens in Natural Areas, control different populations of endemic and/or endangered plant species and survey looking for new data to update the available lists.

**(15) Formulaire de révision ordinaire du « Parc naturel de Cap de Creus »
(Espagne)**



Revised Format for the Periodic Review of SPAMIs

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. 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.

During their COP 15 (Almeria, Spain, January 2008), the Contracting Parties adopted a procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List and requested SPA/RAC to implement it.

The procedure aims to evaluate the SPAMI sites in order to examine whether they meet the SPA/BD Protocol's criteria. An ordinary review of SPAMIs shall take place every six years, counting from the date of the inclusion of the site in the SPAMI List.

Revised Format for the Periodic Review of the SPAMIs

SPAMI Name:
Cap de Creus

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
<p>1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I Assessment scale: Yes= 1, No=0</p>	1
<p>Score justification The SPAMI has important meadows of <i>Posidonia oceanica</i>, maerl beds, deep canyons, submerged or partially submerged sea caves. It is also home to important endangered species under the Annex of the SPA protocol: <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>, <i>Caretta caretta</i>, <i>Pinna nobilis</i>, <i>Corallium rubrum</i> as well as 8 important seabirds such as <i>Larus audouinii</i> and <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>.</p>	

	Score
<p>1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List. Assessment scale: 0= Significant changes 1= Moderate changes 2= Slight changes 3= No adverse change</p>	2
<p>Score justification The monitoring activities undertaken by the University of Barcelona did not detect major changes in the habitats and species of the SPAMI. Some fish populations have increased in abundance. However some slight adverse changes have been observed due to climate change as well as the mortality of <i>Pinna nobilis</i> which has been general in the Western Mediterranean and not <u>due</u> to the management of the SPAMI.</p>	

	Score
<p>1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? Assessment scale: 0= No 1= Only some of them 2= Yes for most of them 3= Yes for all of them</p>	3

Score justification

The SPAMI is actively pursuing the conservation and management of the species and habitats in the area and in particular those under the Annexes of the SPA protocol.

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

	Score
<p>2.1 The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report) Assessment scale: 0= Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1= Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2= The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Legal status of the SPAMI has not changed. In addition, the Generalitat de Catalunya has declared a moratorium on the extraction of red Coral (<i>Corallium rubrum</i>) in all Catalan waters from 2017 to 2027. It will be re-evaluated in 2027 based on the status of conservation of the species.</p>	

	Score
<p>2.2 Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? Assessment scale: 0= competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1= The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2= The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The legal texts governing the area clearly define the mandates and responsibilities for various actors involved in the management of the area and the natural resources.</p>	

	Score
<p>2.3 Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?</p> <p>Assessment scale:</p> <p>0= No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers</p> <p>1= The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI</p> <p>2= The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body that has clear mandates for the management of the area.</p> <p>However, given that most of the coastal lands are private property, some of the conservation measures require the approval of land owners to be implemented. (there are over 6000 Land owners in the area of the Park)</p>	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
<p>3.1 Does the SPAMI have a management plan?</p> <p>Assessment scale:</p> <p>0= No management plan or the level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as “insufficient”</p> <p>1= The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as “adequate”</p> <p>2= The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The management plan is currently undergoing a thorough stakeholder consultation process (over 40 meetings have been organised). However various management measures have been successfully implemented to meet the objectives of the SPAMI.</p>	

Score

<p>3.2 Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF¹)</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Currently the management plan is still in draft form being consulted with many stakeholders involving all sectors that are involved with the Park. It was based on a situation analysis taken into account the status of various habitats, species and threats. The current draft measures tackle most threats and activities in the area, it also considers a monitoring and research programme to feed back into an adaptive management.</p>	

<p>3.3 Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>Score</p> <p>1</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The current management team of the Park consists of a staff of 6 people in addition to seasonal staff for maintenance and surveillance. Most of this staff is dedicated to the terrestrial part of the Park. This level is only barely adequate, particularly for the marine part of the SPAMI. In addition, the effective implementation of the management plan currently being finalised will require significant additional human resources.</p>	

<p>3.4 Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI</p> <p>Assessment scale: 0= Low 1= Fair 2= Excellent</p>	<p>Score</p> <p>1</p>
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The Park currently has a budget that comes from the Generalitat. The marine part cannot generate and manage incomes from user fees. This is a general problem common with other MPAs in Spain. The SPAMI has only one boat that is only operated during summer season.</p>	

¹ Annotated format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion of the SPAMI list

This current funding is only barely adequate, particularly for the marine part of the SPAMI. In addition, the effective implementation of the management plan currently being finalised will require significant additional financial resources.

	Score
<p>3.5 Does the area have a monitoring programme?</p> <p>Assessment scale:</p> <p>0= No monitoring programme, or the level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as “insufficient”</p> <p>1= The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI</p> <p>2= The monitoring programme is adequately implemented and allows the assessment of the state and evolution of the area, as well as the effectiveness of protection and management measures</p>	2
<p>Score justification <i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.)</i></p> <p>The SPAMI has a good monitoring plan that is being implemented by the University of Barcelona since 2006. It covers several indicator species of various groups and habitats. It was designed to cover the main species and habitats and is replicable with a good methodology. There are over 10 indicators being evaluated every 2 years. The Cap de Creus is one of the few MPAs in the Mediterranean that has a regular monitoring evaluating the main biodiversity aspects with long series of data.</p>	

	Score
<p>3.6 Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?</p> <p>Assessment scale:</p> <p>0= The SPAMI has no efficient mechanism allowing to adapt the protection and management measures in accordance with the results of the monitoring programme,</p> <p>1= The existing feedback mechanism needs improvement,</p> <p>2= The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism</p>	2
<p>Score justification <i>(In case of Score=1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.)</i></p> <p>The monitoring programme was designed in collaboration between the scientists and managers, and its design has taken into account management needs, including climate change. The management team is in constant communication with the monitoring team. The results of the monitoring programme have been used as a basis for the development of the draft management plan.</p>	

SECTION II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
(Section B4 of the Annex I, and other obligatory for a SPAMI, and Art. 6 and 7 of the Protocol)

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

4.1 Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a Annex I).

In particular:

	Score
<p>Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"</p>	2
<p>Score justification Some uses are clearly banned or regulated such as sand mining. Fishing is regulated more strictly in some zones of the SPAMI than others.</p>	

	Score
<p>Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"</p>	2
<p>Score justification Disturbance, global change and introduced alien species are important threats. However, disturbance (such as anchoring, fishing) is regulated by SPAMI management, the other threats are regional or global in nature and much harder to reduce.</p>	

	Score
<p>Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"</p>	2
<p>Score justification Human impacts remain one of the highest threats for this SPAMI, however it did not increase since the last evaluation and more generally since 2008 and the monitoring programme did not detect major adverse changes on the biodiversity. The new management plan contemplates areas where human impacts are reduced to a minimum, particularly for anchoring on Posidonia meadows to evaluate the natural dynamics in contrast to the anthropogenic effects.</p>	

	Score
<p>Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"</p>	2
<p>Score justification Various conflicts exist between users in particular dive operators, fishermen, land owners etc. The new management plan is aware of these conflicts and attempts to resolve them, particularly through a thorough consultative process.</p>	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually

- Global change
- Alien species
- Over-frequentation in some places and periods
- Anchoring on Posidonia
- Fishing on coralligenous communities
- Ghost fishing
- Recreational fishing
- Leisure boating

4.2 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

In particular:

	Score
Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"	2
Score justification Plastic waste – there is a collection management of plastic waste on the urban beaches There is also a special programme to remove ghost nets throughout Catalunya.	

	Score
Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"	3
Score justification No threats.	

	Score
Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means "very serious threats"; 3 means "no threats"	2
Score justification Waste water treatment plants could be of insufficient capacity during peak summer season Climate change impacts may increase significantly in the coming years, as well as an increase in the occurrence of alien invasive species.	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

- Transit of large ships and oil spills
- Plastic waste

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved:

- The moratorium on red coral extraction has facilitated the monitoring and enforcement for illegal harvesting of coral

4.3 Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF

Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	Score
	1
Score justification	
There is a detailed land use master plan (2006) for the coastal area in and around the Park that regulates urbanization and building codes.	

4.4 Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d Annex I). See 7.4.4. in the AF

Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	Score
	1
Score justification	
Certain activities in municipalities outside the Park, particularly related to tourism need to consider impacts on the Park and their permitting is subject to approval from the Park authorities.	

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1 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? See 8.3.1. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	Score
	0
Score justification	
There is some signage of the Park limit mainly for the terrestrial areas. The Marine area is indicated on navigational charts and maps and is well known to some users (fishermen and dive operators). However more signage of the marine limits may be necessary for the tourists.	

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? See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	Score
	1
Score justification	
There is a collaboration with the "agentes Rurales" (Department of Agriculture) and with the "Mossos de Esquadra" (the Police equivalent) of the Generalitat in the enforcement of management measures.	

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	Score
<p>Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>Both the “mosos de Esquadra” and the “Agentes Rurales” are empowered to enforce the SPAMI regulations.</p>	

	Score
<p>Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	0
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The penalty system is insufficient and inadequate to dissuade poaching within the SPAMI because it is too old and has not been updated. It is currently being revised.</p>	

	Score
<p>Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	0
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The regulations only permit to Agentes Rurales and Mosses de Esquadras to impose sanctions, but not the Park staff.</p>	

	Score
<p>Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recommendation of the 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>A contingency plan exists for the entire Catalan coasts and includes the areas of the SPAMI.</p>	

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
<p>Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in the AF Score: 0= No / 1= Weakly / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)</p>	1
<p>Score justification</p> <p>There is some collaboration in particular with universities and research centres. There is a proposal</p>	

being developed to secure funding for working with fishermen to elaborate spatial management between France and Spain (POCTEFA).
 Collaboration with international organisations has diminished in the last few years due to budget reduction in the Generalitat and inability to contribute the necessary cofunding.

	Score
<p>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 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I) Score: 0= No / 1= Insufficient / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)</p>	2
<p>Score justification</p> <p>The SPAMI is part of the MedPan network. There are also various collaboration programmes and projects with other MPAs in the region (Merces, Act4litter, MPAengage...)</p>	

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)
(if applicable)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

7.1 Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section I

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them	2

7.2 Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section II

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them	3

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. **MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI**
Total Score: ? (max: 7)
2. **LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**
Total Score: ? (max: 6)
3. **MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**
Total Score: ? (max: 12)

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

4. **THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT**
Total Score: ? (max: 23)
5. **ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**
Total Score: ? (max: 6)
6. **COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**
Total Score: ? (max: 6)

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

7. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS**
Total Score: ? (max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: ? (max: 66)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

- Finalise the consultation process and adoption of the management plan
- Advocate for increased human and financial resources for the implementation of the management plan, including the exploration of new funding mechanisms through user fees.
- Improve the monitoring programme to include indicators related to human uses and impacts
- Improve signage and delimitation of the marine area of the SPAMI

Score evaluation:


The TAC will propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature (in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List) if the SPAMI has:

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6
- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2

Furthermore, considering that the sites 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 (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 46 (=70% of the maximum total score 66).

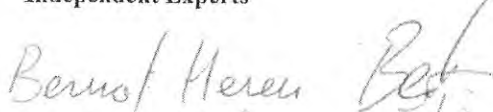
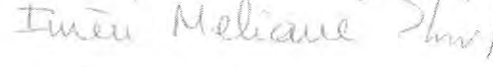

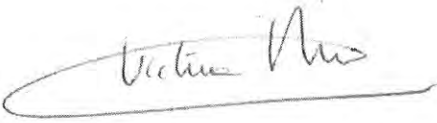
SIGNATURES

1 SPAMI Manager(s)



CLAUDIA RACOVARU COTS

Independent Experts

VICTORIA TERESA AREPÓ



GERARD CARRION SALIC

National Focal Point



Jorge Alonso

**(16) Formulaire de révision ordinaire du « Fond marin du Levant d'Almeria »
(Espagne)**



SPAMI Evaluation system

Evaluation sheets of the SPAMI: Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria

[Go back to the GRAND Total page](#)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE:

56

(max score: 66)

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

Total score

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

6

(max score: 7)

Comments by the TAC:

The SPAMI Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria fulfils more than one of these criteria: • **UNIQUENESS:** This is a unique place due to its ecological characteristics as well as for the composition of the habitats clearly threatened in the Mediterranean. • **NATURAL REPRESENTATIVENESS:** The area presents various marine habitats of general interest in the Mediterranean that has its origin in the variety of sea bottoms that occur in the area. • **DIVERSITY:** The presence of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows in a favourable conservation status enriches the community of species in the area. Presence of nesting events of *Caretta caretta*, • **PRESENCE OF HABITATS THAT ARE CRITICAL FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES:** Enormous development and extension of the *Posidonia oceanica* meadows. Further information on the management plan: <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2016/08/11/pdfs/BOE-A-2016-7738.pdf> Mass mortality events of *Pinna nobilis* in the Western Mediterranean populations over the last two years, caused by a new species of haplosporidian parasite, which is found in digestive glands of infected individuals. The objectives set out in the original SPAMI application for designation are being actively persuaded, since they are included in its management plan. Management plan in place has the objective of achieving the objectives of the SPAMI. SPA does not have a management plan in place yet. Ministry is currently working a participatory process to elaborate the management plan that are expected to be approved in 2020.

Total score

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

5

(max score: 6)

Comments by the TAC:

The SPAMI has improved its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (2014 - 2015). The Site of Community Importance (SCI) approved in September 2006 has now a management plan (Ministerial Order AAA/1366 /2016). Part of its surface is also Special Protected Area (SPA) (Espacio marino de los islotes litorales de Almería y Murcia), which management plan is foreseen by 2020. The actual level of legal protection of the SPAMI Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria is: - Natura 2000 site (Special area of Conservation and Special Protection Area) In accordance with the Spanish law of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, the competent authority for managing the SAC "ES6110010 Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense" is the Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO) (General Directorate for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea -DGSCM). Monumento Natural of Isla Terceros e Isla Negra is managed by Junta de Andalucía Regarding the SAC "ES6110010 Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense", the management authority is the Ministry for Ecological Transition. 3 management officers are partially dedicated to the planning and management of the SPAMI. Within the management plan, approved in 2016, coordination means between other authorities are clearly established.

Total score

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

9

(max score: 12)

Comments by the TAC:

Yes, the management plan for the SAC "Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense" was approved by the Ministerial Order AAA/1366/2016 The management plan of the SAC "Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense" takes into account most of the objectives and requirements established in the article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format: • It specifies the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable. • It details management objectives. • It establishes regulation of uses and activities so that they are compatible with conservation objectives. • It details the continuous monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, landscapes, as well as the impact of the human activities. Regarding the Ministry for Ecological Transition, the human resources available are considered insufficient. Nevertheless mechanisms have been put in place in order to address it, such as to work on the adoption of a collaboration agreement that establish a collaborative framework between Junta de Andalucía and Ministry in order to ensure a proper allocation of human resources for the management of the SPAMI. The governance strategy for the Natura 2000 network elaborated in the framework of the Intermares Project will contribute to this purpose. A specific budget dedicated to monitoring has been allocated. There is a need to assign specific budget to human resources, surveillance and enforcement. The Marine Strategies monitoring program are implemented in all Spanish marine waters and therefore covers the SPAMI area. In strong coordination with these monitoring programs, specific monitoring programs for MPA have been launched prioritizing the monitoring of MPA that already have a management plan, including this specific SPAMI where habitats 1110 and 1120 will be monitored. The parameters which will be used are: - Evolution of meadow limits - Beam density - % coverage - Population growth - Leaf and beam biometry - Leaf biomass, rhizome and roots - Leaf area with necrosis - Epiphytic density - Qualitative composition of epiphytic - Richness of opportunistic and invasive macro-algae - Richness and/ activity of macro - herbivores - Fish stock and composition - Richness of epibenthic macro-invertebrates - Habitat temperature (continuous recording) - Type of sediment - Degree of beams burial For the environmental description of meadows: - Nutrients and pollutants concentration - Chlorophyll a - Surface PAR radiance - Surface temperature - Hydrodynamics Yes, the management plan considers the relation between monitoring indicators and the revision of the legal document. In consequence, there are indeed mechanisms that link monitoring data and results with management and protection measures.

SECTION II:

FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

Total score

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

21

(max score: 23)

Comments by the TAC:

Threats such as fisheries, marine water extraction, mineral and energy exploitation, were identified and addressed in the management plan.

According to the management plan, the main threats to habitats and species are: - Spills of industrial waters, waste waters and marine pipelines. - Presence of some species of exotic algae: *Caulerpa cylindracea*, *Lophocladia lallemandii*, *Asparagopsis taxiformis*. - Use of trammel nets and trawlers than affect to protected gastropod mollusc species *Charonia lampas* and echinoderm species *Centrostephanus longispinus*. Moreover, since 2016, the presence of the pathogen that has produced the mortality in *Pinna nobilis*, also present in a large part of the western Mediterranean. In order to address those threats a risk assessment is developed for each of the features of the SPAMI.

According to the management plan, coastal towns within the SPAMI have had an important increase in population during the last 10 years. Additionally, there is an important increase during summer season due to tourism.

According to the management plan, there are no conflicts worth mentioning.

In the management plan, the following uses and activities are regulated: - Fishing - Aquaculture - Access to genetic resources - Extractive uses and energetic exploitations - Navigation - Marine pollution prevention - Marine litter - Submarine cables and conductions - Leisure wildlife watching activities

The Mediterranean is an almost closed sea, with a little depth. In addition, its coasts are overcrowded. These conditions make it more vulnerable to problems of pollution and eutrophication, as a result of solid waste discharges, wastewater and fertilizers of agricultural origin. In addition, there is a high risk of receiving oil slicks due to navigation accidents or discharges in the high seas even if they occur far from the SPAMI area. In the management plan, pressures affecting the features were identified and addressed (through regulation measures), no matter whether they were occurring out of the boundaries of the area.

As stated in the Annotated Format, main impacts on landscape and on cultural values come from intensive agriculture and tourism.

Future developments affecting the area will be conditioned by the regulation included in the management plan. In addition, according to Law 42/2007, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, plans, projects and programs affecting the SPAMI will require an appropriate assessment.

Threats identified in the elaboration of the management plan have been addressed.

Law 2/2013, on Protection and Sustainable Use of the Coast. A CAMP project dedicated to the implementation of ICZM Protocol was developed some years (until 2011). Other plans addressing an integrated management: a spatial plan was developed in the subregion of Levante Almeriense or the Hydrographic management plan de las cuencas del Mediterráneo which also addresses coastal waters.

In order to address external threats, collaboration mechanisms with other governing bodies are sought.

Total score

5

(max score: 6)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Comments by the TAC:

The ministry is in the process to reflect the area boundaries in the nautical charts.

There is a collaborative framework between the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Army and the Maritime Service of the Civil Guard for the surveillance of MPA

State security forces and bodies are empowered to enforce regulations, including the specific regulations applying in the SPAMI

There is a system on infringements and penalties established, and sanctions are enough to dissuade citizens.

The Ministry for the Ecological Transition, as well as State security forces, have capacity to fine those people that do not have authorisation, that commit environmental crimes or that do not follow the regulation established in the management plan of the SPAMI.

Further information: <https://www.miteco.gob.es/costas/temas/proteccion-medio-marino/plan-ribera/default.aspx>

Total score

4

(max score: 6)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Comments by the TAC:

Surveys are implemented by Regional Government. In addition, Spanish Oceanographic Institute (IEO) is responsible for implementing the monitoring program.

The Ministry and the Junta de Andalucía are working on a collaboration agreement to coordinate issues related to marine biodiversity management. This agreement will be particularly helpful to coordinate actions between contiguous SPAMI, such as Cabo de Gata-Níjar.

SECTION III:

FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

Total score

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

6

(max score: 6)

(if applicable)

Comments by the TAC:

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

- improve the collaboration with the SPAMI Cabo de Gata-Níjar given the continuity of some ecosystems
- 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

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Score

1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I.

yes=1

Score justification:

The SPAMI Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almería fulfils more than one of these criteria:

- **UNIQUENESS:** This is a unique place due to its ecological characteristics as well as for the composition of the habitats clearly threatened in the Mediterranean.
- **NATURAL REPRESENTATIVENESS:** The area presents various marine habitats of general interest in the Mediterranean that has its origin in the variety of sea bottoms that occur in the area.

Score

1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List.

2= Slight changes

Score justification:

Mass mortality events of *Pinna nobilis* in the Western Mediterranean populations over the last two years, caused by a new species of haplosporidian parasite, which is found in digestive glands of infected individuals.

Score

1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?

3= Yes for all of them

Score justification:

The objectives set out in the original SPAMI application for designation are being actively pursued, since they are included in its management plan.

Management plan in place has the objective of achieving the objectives of the SPAMI. SPA does not have a management plan in place yet. Ministry is currently working a participatory process to elaborate the management plan that are expected to be approved in 2020.

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Score

2.1. The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report).

2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improve

Score justification:

The SPAMI has improved its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (2014 - 2015).

The Site of Community Importance (SCI) approved in September 2006 has now a management plan (Ministerial Order AAA/1366/2016).

Part of its surface is also Special Protected Area (SPA) (Espacio marino de los islotes litorales de Almería y Murcia), which management plan is foreseen by 2020.

Score

2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?

2 = The SPAMI has clearly define

Score justification:

In accordance with the Spanish law of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, the competent authority for managing the SAC "ES6110010 Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense" is the Ministry for the Ecological Transition (MITECO) (General Directorate for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea -DGSCM).

Monumento Natural of Isla Terreros e Isla Negra is managed by Junta de Andalucía

Score

2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?

1 = The management body is not

Score justification:

Regarding the SAC "ES6110010 Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense", the management authority is the Ministry for Ecological Transition. 3 management officers are partially dedicated to the planning and management of the SPAMI.

Within the management plan, approved in 2016, coordination means between other authorities are clearly established.

SECTION I:

CRITERIA WHICH ARE MANDATORY FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN AREA IN THE SPAMI LIST

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Score

3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?

2 = The management plan is officially adop

Score justification:

Yes, the management plan for the SAC "Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense" was approved by the Ministerial Order AAA/1366/2016

Score

3.2. Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in Article 7 of the SPA/BD Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF)

2 = Excellent

Score justification:

The management plan of the SAC "Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense" takes into account most of the objectives and requirements established in the article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format:

- It specifies the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable.
- It details management objectives.
- It establishes regulation of uses and activities so that they are compatible with conservation

Score

3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI

1 = Fair

Score justification:

Regarding the Ministry for Ecological Transition, the human resources available are considered insufficient. Nevertheless mechanisms have been put in place in order to address it, such as to work on the adoption of a collaboration agreement that establish a collaborative framework between Junta de Andalucía and Ministry in order to ensure a proper allocation of human resources for the management of the SPAMI.
The governance strategy for the Natura 2000 network elaborated in the framework of the Intermares Project will contribute to this purpose.

Score

3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI.

1 = Fair

Score justification:

An specific budget dedicated to monitoring has been allocated. There is a need to assign specific budget to human resources, surveillance and enforcement.

Score

3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme?

1 = The monitoring programme ne

Score justification:

The Marine Strategies monitoring program are implemented in all Spanish marine waters and therefore covers the SPAMI area. In strong coordination with these monitoring programs, specific monitoring programs for MPA have been launched prioritizing the monitoring of MPA that already have a management plan, including this specific SPAMI where habitats 1110 and 1120 will be monitored.

The parameters which will be used are:

- Evolution of meadow limits
- Beam density

In case of Score = 1, this section should also include the list of the parameters to include and the related rationale.

Score

3.6. Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?

2 = The SPAMI has an adequate

Score justification:

Yes, the management plan considers the relation between monitoring indicators and the revision of the legal document. In consequence, there are indeed mechanisms that link monitoring data and results with management and protection measures.

In case of Score = 1, this section should also include concrete recommendations to improve the existing feedback mechanism.

SECTION II:

FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

4.1. Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a of Annex I). In particular:

Score

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

3

Score justification:

Threats such as fisheries, marine water extraction, mineral and energy exploitation, were identified and addressed in the management plan.

Threats to habitats and species
(e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species...). See 5.1.2. in AF.

3

Score justification:

According to the management plan, the main threats to habitats and species are:
- Spills of industrial waters, waste waters and marine pipelines.
- Presence of some species of exotic algae: *Caulerpa cylindracea*, *Lophocladia lallemandii*, *Asparagopsis taxiformis*.
- Use of trammel nets and trawlers than affect to protected gastropod mollusc species *Charonia lampas* and echinoderm species *Centrostephanus longispinus*.

Moreover, since 2016, the presence of the pathogen that has produced the mortality in *Pinna*

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

2

Score justification:

According to the management plan, coastal towns within the SPAMI have had an important increase in population during the last 10 years. Additionally, there is an important increase during summer season due to tourism.

Conflicts between users or user groups.
See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF.

3

Score justification:

According to the management plan, there are no conflicts worth mentioning.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually

In the management plan, the following uses and activities are regulated:

- Fishing
- Aquaculture
- Access to genetic resources
- Extractive uses and energetic exploitations
- Navigation
- Marine pollution prevention

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

Score

Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. **3**
See 5.2.1. in AF.

Score justification:

The Mediterranean is an almost closed sea, with a little depth. In addition, its coasts are overcrowded. These conditions make it more vulnerable to problems of pollution and eutrophication, as a result of solid waste discharges, wastewater and fertilizers of agricultural origin.

In addition, there is a high risk of receiving oil slicks due to navigation accidents or discharges in the high seas even if they occur far from the SPAMI area.

In the management plan, pressures affecting the features were identified and addressed (through

Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. **2**
See 5.2.2. in AF.

Score justification:

As stated in the Annotated Format, main impacts on landscape and on cultural values come from intensive agriculture and tourism.

Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. **3**
See 6.1. in AF.

Score justification:

Future developments affecting the area will be conditioned by the regulation included in the management plan.

In addition, according to Law 42/2007, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, plans, projects and programs affecting the SPAMI will require an appropriate assessment.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Please include the list of threats that were of concern and were eliminated or solved.

Threats identified in the elaboration of the management plan have been addressed.

Score

4.3. Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e of Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

Law 2/2013, on Protection and Sustainable Use of the Coast.

A CAMP project dedicated to the implementation of ICZM Protocol was developed some years (until 2011).

Other plans addressing an integrated management: a spatial plan was developed in the subregion of Levante Almeriense or the Hydrographic management plan de las cuencas del Mediterráneo which also addresses coastal waters.

Score

4.4. Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance of the surrounding area? (D5.d of Annex I). See 7.4.4. in AF.

Yes=1

Score justification:

In order to address external threats, collaboration mechanisms with other governing bodies are sought.

**SECTION II:
FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures. In particular: Score

Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? No=0
 See 8.3.1. in AF.

Score justification:
 The ministry is in the process to reflect the area boundaries in the nautical charts.

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? Yes=1
 See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF.

Score justification:
 There is a collaborative framework between the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Army and the Maritime Service of the Civil Guard for the surveillance of MPA

Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? Yes=1

Score justification:
 State security forces and bodies are empowered to enforce regulations, including the specific regulations applying in the SPAMI

Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? Yes=1
 See 8.3.4. in AF.

Score justification:
 There is a system on infringements and penalties established, and sanctions are enough to dissuade citizens.

Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? Yes=1
 See 8.3.4. in AF.

Score justification:
 The Ministry for the Ecological Transition, as well as State security forces, have capacity to fine those people that do not have authorisation, that commit environmental crimes or that do not follow the regulation established in the management plan of the SPAMI.

Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? Yes=1
 (Art. 7.3. of the Protocol, Recommendation of 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties).

Score justification:
 Further information:
<https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/costas/temas/proteccion-medio-marino/plan-ribera/default.aspx>

**SECTION II:
 FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA
 6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**

Score

Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? 3= Excellent
 (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in AF.

Score justification:
 Surveys are implemented by Regional Government. In addition, Spanish Oceanographic Institute (IEO) is responsible for implementing the monitoring program.

Score

Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations) 1= Insufficient
 (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1. and Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I).

Score justification:
 The Ministry and the Junta de Andalucía are working on a collaboration agreement to coordinate issues related to marine biodiversity management. This agreement will be particularly helpful to coordinate actions between contiguous SPAMI, such as Cabo de Gata-Níjar.

SECTION III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

7.1. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding Section I. 3 = "Yes" for all of them

7.2. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal Points for SPAs regarding Section II. 3 = "Yes" for all of them

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATIONS

Please insert here the Recommendations of the TAC for the future evaluations of the SPAMI.

- improve the collaboration with the SPAMI Cabo de Gata-Níjar given the continuity of some ecosystems
- 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

SIGNATURE

Date:

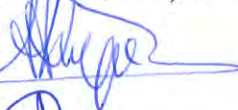
Names and Signatures:

National Focal Point:

Jorge Alonso 

Independent Experts:

Imen Meliane 
TUNDI AGARDY 

ANGEL LUQUE 

SPAMI manager(s):

Jorge Alonso 

1

ANNEX I

Format for Periodic Review of the SPAMIs

SPAMI Name: Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense

3.5. Does the area have a monitoring program?

Maritime monitoring:

The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Sustainable Development (CAGPDS), of the Government of Andalusia, made monitoring of threatened invertebrate species present in the Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI. The gastropod mollusc *Patella ferruginea*, species listed in the Spanish and Andalusian Catalogs of Endangered Species in category "Endangered" (Royal Decree 139/2011 and Decree 23/2012, respectively) is considered extinct in the area (shells are present in some historical sites as Villaricos and Torre del Rayo near Carboneras). However, there could be some isolated living specimen, since the species lives further south in Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI, where it is very rare, and recently it has been detected further north in the Hormigas Islands (2 live specimens according Espinosa *et al.*, 2009; and 4 live specimens in 2014 according Luque *et al.*, 2018), included in the SPAMI called "Area of the Mar Menor and eastern Mediterranean area of the coast of the Region of Murcia".

In the intertidal of the Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI the gastropod mollusc *Dendropoma lebeche* (until recently considered as *D. petraeum*) (included in the Spanish and Andalusian Catalogues of Endangered Species as "Vulnerable") is present. Best populations of the species within this SPAMI are on the island of Terreros and the coastline that runs from the border with Murcia to Villaricos. Since 2013, the annual monitoring of the population of the species is carried out in a locality of this ZEPIM, called Pichirichi in San Juan de los Terreros, with some colonies of *D. lebeche* forms reefs in association with calcareous algae on a rocky platform easily accessible for the study. The method is based on scale photographs taken in the summer period (July-August) which are subsequently treated with image analysis. In each photograph several replicates of 1 x 1 cm in which the diameter of the opening of the shell of each individual are measured. Besides, graphics size frequency can be obtained with great detail of recruitment events of new individuals that are fixed to the colony. This annual monitoring was designed after a year and a half of monthly monitoring of the Playazo population (Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI) between 2011 and 2012. It is planned to continue this monitoring in future years.

Another protected gastropod, in this case of great size, *Charonia lampas*, included in the Spanish and Andalusian Catalogues of Endangered Species as "Vulnerable", is also present in the Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI. This species has been observed in several localities (Pozo del Esparto, El Calón, Punta Cala Infalible and Cala Peñón Cortado). They were always isolated specimens, but interesting aspects of their biology have been observed, as some prey like the starfish *Hacelia attenuata*.

The best known populations in Andalusia of bivalve mollusc *Pinna nobilis* (included in the Spanish and Andalusian Catalogs of Endangered Species as in "Critical situation") were those of the Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI. Currently a massive mortality due probably to a very specific pathogen (It is curious that it does not affect *Pinna rudis*, a very similar species) that has been described as a new species (*Haplosporidium pinnae*) has killed the entire population between

2016 and 2017. There are no known surviving individuals of *P. nobilis* in Andalusia in 2018. The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment made the monitoring since 2004. In 2007 was established a station for this species in El Calón (20 m depth), where are conducted annually 3 censuses (in three different directions), with a tape of 30 m. In addition, to provide growth data have been marked tens of individuals with labels fixed to the substrate with a rod. For the labelled specimens controls, since 2011 has been installed a fixed grid covering an area of 30x10 m (with grids of 5x5 m). The monitoring was done in autumn, time of year with leaf *Posidonia* shorter and easier to locate the specimens. In October 2016 a mass mortality of *P. nobilis* specimens was detected that affected 90% of the population in El Calón, 92% in Loza del payo and 79% in Terreros Island (all localities in this SPAMI). The mortality was also observed in other areas of the Spanish coast (Murcia, Comunidad Valencia, Baleares). In October 2016, three still alive specimens were collected at El Calón and sent to the Microbiology Laboratory of Santiago de Compostela for analysis. The joint work of specialists in bivalve pathology of the Balearic Islands and Galicia allowed to identify the pathogen that had affected the Spanish populations that has been described as a new species, *Haplosporidium pinnae*. It is a very specific pathogen because it has not affected the species of the same genus *Pinna rudis*. In November 2016 there were no live specimens of *P. nobilis* left in El Calón and in the spring of 2017 the 100% mortality was confirmed in all the localities. In summer and autumn of 2017 (El Calón and Loza del Payo) and 2018 (Terreros Island), larvae collection nets were installed but only two juveniles of *Pinna rudis* was captured in 2017 (Loza del Payo). Under these conditions, monitoring does not make sense, although the Marine Environment Program team is still attentive in case could find some resistant living individual during other activities.

At the beginning of the work of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment (2004), the star of the cushion *Asterina pancerii*, considered present in Andalusia only on the eastern coasts of the province of Almería, was included in the National and Andalusian Catalogues of Threatened Species in the category "Sensitive to the alteration of its habitat" (the species lives in *Posidonia oceanica* meadows). During a few years, in which an important and dense population was located in El Calón and was observed in other points of this SPAMI, monitoring were carried out. Since 2005, it has been realized an annual census of the species, obtaining substrate samples 20x20 cm to study in the laboratory. Later, *Asterina pancerii* was extracted from the catalogues (the category "Sensitive to the alteration of its habitat" disappeared) and transferred to the Lists of Spanish and Andalusian Wildlife Species Under Special Protection Regime (LESRPE-2011 and LAESRPE-2012, respectively). Since 2012 to 2014 were conducted visual censuses with scuba diving reviewing all *Posidonia* leaves in a grid of 20x20 cm (at least 3 replicates) preferably in the autumn, with shorter *Posidonia* leaves. The monitoring allowed obtaining size frequency graphs, evaluating densities up to 3000 spec./m² and determining the time of reproduction in spring, with the incorporation of juveniles (between 1 and 2 mm) to the population in July. Recently, molecular studies on the genus *Asterina* have determined that *Asterina pancerii* is a Mediterranean species that lives in southern Italy and that in Spain has only been found in Alicante (López-Márquez *et al.*, 2018). These authors indicate that the populations of Andalusia, to date considered to belong to *Asterina pancerii* are actually *A. phylactica*, an Atlantic species that can penetrate the Mediterranean. In these circumstances, the populations of the small starfish that lives in the *Posidonia* meadows (*Asterina phylactica*) are not protected by law, as long as the Spanish and/or the Andalusian Lists of threatened species are not modified.

One of the best known populations in Andalusia and the most abundant of Almería, of the Long-spined urchin *Centrostephanus longispinus* is located in El Cerro (near Punta Cala Infallible), at 28 m depth, in the Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI. This sea urchin was included in the

National and Andalusian Catalogues in the category of "special interest" until 2011 and 2012, respectively. Then, when that category disappeared, it passed to the Spanish and Andalusian Lists of Wildlife Species in Special Protection Regime, LESRPE and LAESRPE, respectively). Since 2011 the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment has conducted an annual census of the species. The visual censuses were conducted during scuba diving.

Since 2015, a type of census has been designed to obtain information on the presence and density of multiple endangered invertebrate species, not just the sea urchin *Centrostephanus longispinus*. These submerged trails are carried out by two divers who swim next to each other in a route recorded in a GPS that is carried vertically on the surface with a buoy. Each diver (wearing a watch synchronized with the GPS) counts specimens in a substrate width of 5 m (2.5 m on each side), so the total census width is 10 m. The transect length is variable depending on the substrate and the depth, but since it is known to be recorded in the GPS, the total area surveyed is known and density values can be obtained. In addition, the species are measured and data of interest are obtained, such as the presence of specimens affected by mortality, juveniles, spawns, etc., and photographs are taken. In the censuses carried out to date in El Cerro (SPAMI Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense) between 20 and 30 m depth on rocky substratum (circalittoral), the following threatened species have been observed (Catalogues and Lists): *Centrostephanus longispinus* (Long-spined urchin), *Hacelia attenuata* (Smooth starfish), *Ophidiaster ophidianus* (Purple starfish), *Pinna nobilis* (Fan-mussel) and *Pinna rudis* (Spiny fan mussel). Other species in the censuses are those included in the Red Book of invertebrates of Andalusia (2008): *Eunicella gazella* (White sea fan), *Spondylus gaederopus* (European thorny oyster), *Palinurus elephas* (European spiny lobster), *Pentapora fascialis* (briozoan), *Halocynthia papillosa* (red sea squirt).

Finally, in 2018 a census test was conducted with a different method to observe other species that live in low light environments. The method consists in locating a zone of medium-sized stones and raising a known number of them to see the fauna that lives below (they are later returned to their position). In this SPAMI, in 2018, with this method in development, species such as the cowries *Luria lurida* and *Naria spurca* (until recently known as *Erosaria spurca*) and the biozoan *Reteporella grimaldii*, were counted.

You can find this information in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment (years 2008 to 2017) in: http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

The information on threatened marine invertebrates species of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM) until 2013 in:

Shape FaunaMarina/Especies: http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repo/s/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FFaunaMarina%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes%2FEspecies

WMS Especies de Invertebrados marinos muestreados en el litoral de Andalucía y aguas de influencia en el período 2004 a 2013: http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnnextoid=d6e612b44b5de310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4a26fa937370f210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

More information can be found in the publications:

- Barea-Azcón J.M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno D. (coords.) 2008. *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla, 1430 pp.
- Espinosa F., Maestre M. y García-Gómez J.C. 2009. New records of distribution for the highly endangered limpet *Patella ferruginea* on the Spanish coasts. *JMBA2 - Biodiversity Records*, 1-2.
- Junta de Andalucía. 2015. *Informe Regional 2015. Programa de Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del territorio, Junta de Andalucía, 126 pp.
- Junta de Andalucía. 2016. *Informe Regional 2016. Programa de Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del territorio, Junta de Andalucía, 129 pp.
- Junta de Andalucía. 2017. *Informe Regional 2017. Programa de Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del territorio, Junta de Andalucía, 168 pp.
- López-Márquez V., Acevedo I., Manjón-Cabeza M.E., García-Jiménez R., Templado J. y Machordom A. 2018. Looking for morphological evidence of cryptic species in *Asterina Nardo, 1834* (Echinodermata: Asteroidea). The redescription of *Asterina panzerii* (Gasco, 1870) and the description of two new species. *Invertebrate Systematics*, 32, 505–523. <https://doi.org/10.1071/IS17024>

- Luque Á. A., Guallart J., Templado J. y Pola M. 2018. Recopilación y análisis de la información científica disponible sobre *Patella ferruginea*. Sociedad Española de Malacología, Madrid, xii + 250 pp.
- Moreno D. 2008. *Dendropoma petraeum* (Monterosato, 1884). En: Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 323-329.
- Moreno D., Acevedo I., Templado J. y Pérez-Ruzafa A. 2008. *Asterina pancerii* (Gasco, 1870). En: Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 626-629.
- Moreno D. y Barrajón Domenech A. 2008. *Pinna nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758. En: Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 396-402.
- Moreno D., de la Linde A., Remón J.M., De la Rosa J., Arroyo M.C., Fernández-Casado M., Gómez G., Barrajón A., Gordillo I., Nevado J.C. y Barba R. 2007. Programa de Gestión Sostenible de Recursos para la Conservación del Medio Marino Andaluz: Datos preliminares de los censos de especies de invertebrados amenazados. En: Paracuellos M. (Coord. de la Ed.) (Ed.). *Ambientes Mediterráneos. Funcionamiento, biodiversidad y conservación de los ecosistemas mediterráneos*. Colección Medio Ambiente, 2. Instituto de Estudios Almerienses (Diputación de Almería), Almería: 27-48.
- Moreno D. y De la Rosa J. 2008. *Charonia lampas* (Linnaeus, 1758). En Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla 350-357.
- Remón J.M., Moreno D. y Pérez-Ruzafa A. 2008. *Centrostephanus longispinus* (Philippi, 1845). En: Barea-Azcón J. M., Ballesteros-Duperón E. y Moreno, D. (Ed.). *Libro Rojo de los Invertebrados de Andalucía*. 4 Tomos. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 630-635.

The LIFE+ *Posidonia* Andalusia Project (LIFE NAT 09/ ES/000534) (2011-2016), coordinated by the Regional Ministry of Environment, have worked in mapping and monitoring seagrass meadows and the exotic invasive seaweed *Caulerpa cylindracea* (until recently considered as *C. racemosa*). It has established a fixed network of monitoring stations for *P. oceanica* called POSIMED Andalusia (currently with 35 stations), integrated into the National Network POSIMED in participating in a coordinated Sustainable Management Program of the Marine Environment of Andalusia and volunteer groups. In Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI there are 6 stations: Cocedores (POS_1), Isla de Terreros (POS_2), Pozo del Esparto (POS_3), El Calón (POS_4), Loza del Payo, Punta Cala Infalible (POS_5) and Villaricos (POS_6). They held annually monitoring (in autumn) in which data descriptors seagrass meadows are taken, such as coverage (with tape and grid of 50x50 cm), density, burial, flowers, etc. Furthermore, within this action of the LIFE Project has been made fish (2011), algae and epiphytic on *P. oceanica* (2012) and invertebrate censuses (2013) at the POS_2, POS_3, POS_4 and POS_5 stations. Moreover, it has made a demographic monitoring of *P. oceanica* in POS_1, POS_2, POS_4 and POS_5 stations, with marking shoots annually since 2012 for obtain data on mortality and survival. We have also installed sediment traps in 2013 and 2014 at the demographic stations. There are already series of available data of 6-7 years that allow to know the evolution of the monitored meadows. It is planned to continue this monitoring in future years.

The invasive alga *C. cylindracea*, first detected in Andalusia in Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI in the Terreros Island in 2008. In 2010 *C. cylindracea* already occupied more than 120 ha in the northern area of SPAMI (from a detailed cartography by the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment). This invasive species has been the subject of monitoring within the LIFE + *Posidonia* with the establishment of permanent stations (in 2011) to determine the degree of extension of some spots and to obtain data of their density. The monitoring has been conducted annually until 2013 by the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment. Moreover, the LIFE+ *Posidonia* has established a network of early detection of invasive alien species, in areas without previous presence of *C. cylindracea*. In this network have been made 6 underwater transects (from 2011 to 2013) perpendicular to coast from 30 m depth, in capes, bays and ports, all areas that could be colonized by *C. cylindracea*. This effort has been used to detect *C. racemosa* in two new locations (Cocedores and Playa de las Palmeras-Isla Negra), the invasive alga *Lophocladia lallemandii* (Cocedores) and the gastropod mollusc *Bursatella leachii* (costa de Vera), among other species previously known in the ZEPIM (*Asparagopsis taxiformis*, *Oculina patagonica* and *Percnon gibbesi*).

The Life Blue Natura Project (LIFE14 CCM/ES/000957) that is still in execution (2015-2019), includes an action to obtain an integrated cartography of seagrass meadows that completes the previously existing layers obtained by different organisms and by the Life+ *Posidonia* Andalusia. In addition, the Marine Environment Program has collaborated in another action within the Life Blue Natura whose objective is the evaluation of the blue carbon stock in the stratum of rhizomes of the *P. oceanica* meadows (called "matte"), led by M. A. Mateo of the Superior Council of Scientific Investigations (CSIC). For this study we have located the meadows with greater power of "matte" in

Terreros Island (this SPAMI) and the CSIC team obtained corers at different depths, sometimes of several meters in length, that are in a study phase. Preliminary results are available in the CSIC report (Mateo *et al.*, 2018).

You can view the information about the studies on *Posidonia oceanica* and *Caulerpa racemosa* in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008 to 2017:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9ebe205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

The information of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment about Monitoring Network on *Posidonia oceanica* (POSIMED) is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM), until 2018:

Red de Seguimiento del Estado de Conservación de Praderas de *Posidonia oceanica*. E 1:10.000. CMAyOT - JA:

Shape Distribución de fanerógamas marinas en el litoral de Andalucía (2018) (Fanerogamas_compendio):

http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repo/s/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FRedSeguimientoPosidonia%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes

WMS Distribución de fanerógamas marinas en el litoral de Andalucía (2012, 2013 y 2014):

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=01a2e8a77d739410VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=cd6f726c4d6af310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

More information: <http://laboratoriorrediam.cica.es/geonetwork/srv/spa/search/#|ab08f936-4886-4f44-a41e-cdb15c21bbb5>

Cartografía de fondos de fanerógamas marinas (Granada y Almería). Proyecto: LIFE+ 09 NAT/ES/000534. Año 2013:

WMS Distribución de fanerógamas marinas en el litoral de Andalucía:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=01a2e8a77d739410VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=cd6f726c4d6af310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

WMS Caracterización de praderas de fanerógamas marinas del proyecto LIFE+ 09 NAES/000534:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=09f2fcb0d261b410VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=cd6f726c4d6af310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

More information: <http://laboratoriorrediam.cica.es/geonetwork/srv/spa/search/#|e630526e-d54f-4bbe-9daf-088174bb9406>

The Information of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment about invasive alien species is available in the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM), until 2016:

WMS Especies invasoras marinas (2004 a 2016):

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=6348cf9b6961b410VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=cd6f726c4d6af310VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=rediam&lr=lang_es

More information: <http://laboratoriorrediam.cica.es/geonetwork/srv/spa/search/#|c4b56994-b073-4f68-bbfb-ad813eaa6677>

The Life+ *Posidonia* Project information is available in:

<http://www.cma.junta-andalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.220de8226575045b25f09a105510e1ca/?vgnextoid=0892f7da57ae8410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=42907db13a4ef310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD>

The Life Blue Natura Project information is available in:

<http://life-blunatura.eu/en/home/>

More information can be found in the publications:

- Arroyo M.C., Barrajón A., Brun F.G., del Castillo F., De la Rosa J., Díaz-Almela E., Fernández- Casado M., Hernández I., Moreno D., Pérez-Lloréns J.L., Otero M., Remón J.M., Vergara J.J. y Vivas M.S. 2015. Praderas de angiospermas marinas de Andalucía. En Ruiz, J. M, Guillén J. E. Ramos Segura A. y Otero M. M. Eds. (Ed.). *Atlas de las praderas marinas de España*. IEO/IEL/UICN, Murcia-Alicante-Málaga 312-397.
- Junta de Andalucía. 2017. *Informe Regional 2017. Programa de Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del territorio, Junta de Andalucía, 168 pp.
- Mateo M.A., Díaz-Almela E., Piñeiro-Juncal N., Leiva Dueñas C., Giralt Romeo S. and Marco Méndez C. 2018. *Carbon stocks and fluxes associated to andalusian seagrass meadows. Deliverable C1: Results Report*. Group of Aquatic Macrophyte Ecology, Centre for Advanced Studies of Blanes, Spanish Council for Scientific Research (CSIC), 95 pp.
- Mendoza R., Barrajón A., de la Rosa J., del Castillo F., Díaz-Almela E., León D., Moreno D., Peñalver P., Remón J.M. y Vivas M.S. 2014. Nuestras praderas bajo el agua dónde y cuántas. En: *Quercus*. (especial del cuaderno 345 de noviembre de 2014 sobre el Proyecto Life+ *Posidonia*. Cómo conservar las mejores praderas marinas andaluzas) 14-22.
- Moreno Lampreave D. 2009. Gestión sostenible del medio marino en Andalucía: las fanerógamas marinas. En: *Posidonia oceanica*. Redes de seguimiento y estado de conservación en el Mediterráneo español. Instituto de Ecología Litoral, Diputación de Alicante, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino, Alicante: 114-128.
- Moreno Lampreave D. 2010. Flora y fauna alóctona del medio marino andaluz. En: Cobos F.J. y Ortega F. (Ed.). *Especies exóticas invasoras en Andalucía. Talleres provinciales 2004-2006*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla: 214-229.
- Moreno D. y Guirado J. 2003. Nuevos datos sobre la distribución de las fanerógamas marinas en las provincias de Almería y Granada (SE España). *Acta Botanica Malacitana*, 28 105-120.
- Moreno D. y Guirado J. 2006. Nuevos datos sobre la floración, fructificación y germinación de fanerógamas marinas en Andalucía. *Acta Botanica Malacitana*, 31: 51-72.

The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Regional Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (CAMOT) has conducted censuses of seabirds by ship in the Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

You can find this information in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9e9e205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

In 2008 a specific report on seabird monitoring with ship in Andalusia was written, not available on the web:

CMA, 2008. *Campaña de seguimiento de aves marinas en el litoral andaluz desde embarcación*. Apoyo Técnico a la Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, 42 pp.

The information of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment about seabirds is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM) until 2013:

Avistamientos y varamientos de fauna marina en el litoral de Andalucía

WMS Avistamiento de aves marinas en el litoral de Andalucía y aguas de influencia en el periodo 2003 a 2011:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=a7da3b95b06de310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4a26fa937370f210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfnt=rediam&lr=lang_es

Shape FaunaMarina/Especies::

http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repo/s/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FFaunaMarina%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes%2FEspecies

The Emergency, Epidemiological Control and Wild Fauna Monitoring of Andalusia Program, of the Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Sustainable Development Council (Government of Andalusia) has monitored the seabirds *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* and *Larus michahellis*, and the herons *Bubulcus ibis* and *Egretta garzetta* from 1993 to 2018, including control of nesting pairs in Terreros and Negra Islands (Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI). In addition, the Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Sustainable Development Council annually performs the scientific ringing of adults and chicken of *Calonectris diomedea*, *Calonectris borealis* and *Hydrobates pelagicus* in Terreros Island for the same period of years. Monitoring is currently in force and planned for future years.

You can find this information in the reports of the Emergency Program, Epidemiological Control and Monitoring Wildlife of Andalusia for the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9e9e205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=29d29ed9e6c21410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=c9984df288927310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD>

More information can be found in the publications:

Paracuellos, M. y Nevado, J. C. (1995). Nidificación de láridos en la provincia de Almería (SE Ibérico). Doñana, *Acta Vertebrata*, 22: 102-106

Paracuellos, M. y Nevado, J. C. (2003). Nesting seabirds in SE Spain: distribution, numbers and trends in the province of Almería. *Scientia Marina*, 67(Supplement 2): 125-128

The Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, of the Regional Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (CAMOT), made censuses of cetaceans in the Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI, with plane (2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011) and with boat (2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011).

You can find this information in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9e9e205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

In 2006 a specific report about the cetacean censuses with plane in Andalusia was written, not available on the web:

CMA, 2006. *Informe sobre la II Campaña de Seguimiento Aéreo de Cetáceos en el Litoral Andaluz*. Apoyo Técnico a la Gestión Sostenible del Medio Marino. Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, 38 pp.

Information about cetaceans of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment is available on the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM) until 2013:

Shape FaunaMarina/Especies::

http://descargasrediam.cica.es/repo/s/RUR?path=%2F08_AMBITOS_INTERES_AMBIENTAL%2F02_LITORAL_MARINO%2F03_BIOLOGIA%2FFaunaMarina%2FInfGeografica%2FInfVectorial%2FShapes%2FEspecies

WMS Cetáceos avistados en el litoral de Andalucía y aguas de influencia en el periodo 2003 a 2013:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/rediam/menuitem.04dc44281e5d53cf8ca78ca731525ea0/?vgnextoid=ca793b95b06de310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=4a26fa937370f210VgnVCM1000001325e50aRCRD&vgnnextfnt=rediam&lr=lang_es

The Stranding Attention Network of the Regional Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (CAMOT), through the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment, started in 2007 and covering the entire coastline of the Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI. Since 2011 attention is made by associates (NGOs).

You can view the information about the Stranding Network in the reports of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment of the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013:

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalesweb/menuitem.7e1cf46ddf59bb227a9e9e205510e1ca/?vgnextoid=f9e6a9947df29410VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=f51bb2c42f207310VgnVCM2000000624e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es

The Information of the Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment about the Stranding Network is available in the Environmental Information Network of Andalusia (REDIAM), until 2013:

Catálogo: Varamientos y hallazgos de fauna marina en el litoral de Andalucía (Localización de los varamientos de fauna marina (fundamentalmente cetáceos y tortugas marinas) en el litoral andaluz en el período 2008-2013. Se incluyen además los hallazgos de ejemplares muertos en el mar). Shape.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Sustainable Development (CAGPDS), of the Regional Government of Andalusia, approved in 2017 the "Plan of Recovery and Conservation of Threatened Invertebrates and Seagrasses of the Marine Environment". This Plan includes all invertebrates marine catalogued (Royal Decree 139/2011 and Decree 23/2012) living in Andalusia (*Dendropoma petraeum*, *Charonia lampas* and *Pinna nobilis* are present in the Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI), and the seagrasses *Posidonia oceanica*, *Cymodocea nodosa* and *Zostera noltii*, all included in the Spanish and Andalusian Lists of Wildlife Species in Special Protection Regime, and also present in the Fondos Marinos del Levante Almeriense SPAMI.

Since 2016, the "Protocol of inspection of the illegal shellfishing of protected species" has been in operation. The Protocol, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Sustainable Development (CAGPDS), of the Regional Government of Andalusia, has actions for the conservation of protected species such *Charonia lampas* that is picked up by divers or fished with boats and can reach markets and restaurants.

**(17) Formulaire de révision ordinaire des « Iles Kneiss »
(Tunisie)**



Format révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

www.rac-spa.org/spami_eval/fr

La Liste des ASPIM a été établie en 2001 (Déclaration de Monaco) en vue de promouvoir la coopération en matière de gestion et de conservation des aires naturelles et de protection des espèces menacées et de leurs habitats. En outre, les aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinées à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région.

Lors de leur 15^{ème} CdP (Almeria, Espagne, janvier 2008), les Parties Contractantes ont adopté la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM et demandé au CAR/ASP d'appliquer la Procédure adoptée

La Procédure adoptée a donc pour but d'évaluer les sites ASPIM afin d'examiner s'ils satisfont les critères énoncés par le Protocole ASP/DB. Une révision ordinaire des ASPIM devrait donc avoir lieu tous les 6 ans, à partir de la date d'inscription du site sur la liste des ASPIM.

Format Révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

Nom de l'ASPIM : Iles Kneiss

SECTION I : CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
<p>1.1. L'ASPIM remplit toujours au moins un des critères relatifs à la valeur régionale méditerranéenne tels que présentés dans l'Annexe I au Protocole ASP/DB. <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0= Non, Oui = 1</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : L'ASPIM 'Iles Kneiss' présente l'ensemble des critères l'éligibilité tels que présentés dans la requête. Les intérêts scientifique, éducatif, esthétique et culturel sont confirmés par rapport à la fiche de présentation de 2001. Nous citons à titre d'exemple :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ L'unicité de cet écosystème d'estran à l'échelle de le Méditerranée, ❖ L'importante de l'avifaune migratrice et hivernante, ❖ Ressources halieutiques remarquables ainsi que les techniques de pêche qui restent traditionnelles ❖ Importance socio-économique 	
	Note
<p>1.2. Niveau des changements indésirables survenus pendant la période d'évaluation pour les habitats et les espèces considérées comme caractéristiques naturelles dans le rapport de présentation de l'ASPIM soumis lors de l'inscription de l'aire sur la Liste des ASPIM. <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Changements importants 1 = Changements modérés 2 = Changements légers 3 = Pas de changements indésirables</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : ❖ Une faible dégradation des herbiers de Zostères dans les zones de pêche à pied de la palourde ;</p>	
	Note
<p>1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Non 1 = Seulement quelques uns 2 = Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux 3 = Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs</p>	3

Justification de la note :

Les objectifs du plan de gestion actuel comprennent les objectifs initiaux de protection tels que exposés dans la fiche de requête ASPIM de 2001 et sont mieux définis. Ils sont axés autour de trois objectifs principaux :

- ❖ La Protection du site vis-à-vis des activités anthropiques,
- ❖ La Préservation de la biodiversité des écosystèmes
- ❖ Le Développement de la zone

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

	Note
<p>2.1. Le statut juridique de l'ASPIM (en référence à son statut juridique à la date du rapport d'évaluation précédent). <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Changement négatif important dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 1 = Changement négatif léger dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a maintenu ou amélioré son statut juridique</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Changement positif. Actuellement un appel à candidature a été lancé pour effectuer l'enquête publique qui s'inscrit dans le processus du classement officiel de l'ASPIM en tant qu'Aire Marine et Côtière Protégée (AMCP).</p>	

	Note
<p>2.2 Les compétences et les responsabilités sont-elles clairement définies dans les textes régissant l'aire ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Les Compétences et responsabilités ne sont pas clairement définies 1 = La définition des compétences et responsabilités a besoin d'une légère amélioration 2 = L'ASPIM a clairement défini les compétences et responsabilités</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Les compétences et responsabilités ont été clairement définies dans le cadre de la législation nationale en vigueur (loi de 95-72 du 24 juillet 1995 portant création de l'APAL et décret 98 -2092 du 28 janvier 1998). Elles ont été clairement définies dans le cadre du plan de gestion (document provisoire de décembre 2018).</p>	

	Note
<p>2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a un organe de gestion, disposant de pouvoirs suffisants ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas d'organe de gestion, ou l'organe de gestion n'est pas doté de pouvoirs suffisants 1 = L'organe de gestion n'est pas entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation</p>	1



Justification de la note :

Il n'y a pas actuellement d'organe de gestion dédié uniquement à l'ASPIM 'Iles de Kneiss'. Toutefois, dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l'ASPIM en tant qu'AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d'application de la loi 49-2009 qu'une unité de gestion spécifique et permanente soit mise en place.

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
<p>3.1 Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de plan de gestion ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du plan de gestion est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté, mais sa mise en œuvre est évaluée comme "adéquate" 2 = Le plan de gestion est officiellement adopté et mis en œuvre de manière adéquate</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : La finalisation du plan de gestion est prévue pour avril 2019. Le rapport de la phase 1 'Diagnostic de l'état des lieux', datant de août 2018, et celui de la phase 2 'Plan de gestion – rapport provisoire' datant de décembre 2018, sont les instruments de gestion actuellement à disposition de l'administration. Ce plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté dans l'attente de la déclaration officielle de l'AMCP 'Iles Kneiss'</p>	

	Note
<p>3.2. Évaluer la pertinence du plan de gestion en tenant compte des objectifs de l'ASPIM et les exigences énoncées dans l'Article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB et la Section 8.2.3 du Format annoté¹ (FA). <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Le plan de gestion actuel, tel qu'il est formulé, est en parfaite adéquation avec les exigences énoncées dans l'article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB et la section 8.2.3 du Format annoté (FA). On y retrouve des actions relatives à la Protection du site vis-à-vis des activités anthropiques, la Préservation de la biodiversité des écosystèmes et le Développement de la zone.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.3 Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Ressources humaines insuffisantes pallié par la présence régulière de deux gardes forestiers à l'embarcadère de Khaoula et supporté par les interventions des ONGs comme l'Association de Continuité des Générations (ACG).</p>	

¹ Format annoté pour les rapports de présentation des aires proposées pour inscription sur la Liste des ASPIM.

	Note
<p>3.4 Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM.</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Les moyens techniques et financiers sont tributaires essentiellement de projets extérieurs et irréguliers.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de programme de surveillance, ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le programme de surveillance a besoin d'être amélioré pour couvrir d'autres paramètres qui sont importants pour l'ASPIM 2 = Le programme de surveillance est mis en œuvre de manière adéquate et permet l'évaluation de l'état et l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : <i>(En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure la liste des paramètres à inclure et la justification correspondante.)</i></p> <p>Présence de quelques programmes de surveillance mais restent partiels et ne prennent pas en considération toutes les composantes de l'ASPIM :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recensement annuel hivernal des oiseaux d'eau assuré par l'AAO-Bird Life en partenariat avec l'APAL ; ❖ Surveillance des stocks halieutiques par l'INSTM basé à Sfax ; ❖ Biosurveillance de l'ASPIM (biodiversité et activités de pêche) qui sera réalisée sur une année 2019 avec possibilité de prolongement en 2020 par l'association 'Nature Link' avec un financement du SPA/RAC (Projet EcAp). <p>Ces programmes ont besoin d'amélioration et de continuité notamment la régularité dans le temps.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.6. Y a-t-il un mécanisme de feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, et qui permet une adaptation des mesures de protection et de gestion ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = L'ASPIM n'a pas de mécanisme efficace permettant d'adapter les mesures de protection et de gestion en conformité avec les résultats du programme de surveillance 1 = Le mécanisme de feedback existant doit être amélioré 2 = L'ASPIM a un mécanisme de feedback adéquat</p>	0



Justification de la note :

(En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure des recommandations concrètes visant à améliorer le mécanisme de feedback existant.)

Pas de mécanisme de feedback actuellement. Ceci pourrait être expliqué par le plan de gestion qui n'est pas encore validé et qui ne peut entrer en vigueur qu'après déclaration de l'ASPIM en tant que AMCP.

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTEE POUR L'AIRE

(La Section B4 de l'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art. 6 et 7 du Protocole ASP/DB)

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

4.1 Evaluer le niveau des menaces dans le site aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I).

En particulier :

	Note
<p>L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (ex : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). <u>Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pêche à pied de la palourde et appât si elle n'est pas réglementée ; ❖ Utilisation de mini-chaluts benthiques (appelés Kiss localement) qui est interdit par la loi tunisienne. Nous avons jugé que ses impacts sont plutôt sur les ressources que les habitats dans cette zone et à l'heure actuelle. 	

	Note
<p>Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (ex: perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). <u>Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Espèces envahissantes en milieu marin : crabe bleu <i>Portunus segnis</i>, Magnioliophyte <i>Halophyla stipulacea</i>, etc. ❖ Pêche à pied de la palourde et appât; ❖ Utilisation de mini-chaluts benthiques (appelés Kiss localement) qui sont interdits par la loi tunisienne ; ses impacts sont plutôt sur les ressources que les habitats dans cette zone et actuellement ; ❖ Elévation du niveau marin. 	

	Note
<p>Augmentation de la présence humaine (ex : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). <u>Voir 5.1.3. dans la FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Pas de tourisme. Les fréquentations se limitent aux pêcheurs et aux ramasseurs de la palourde et appâts.</p>	

	Note

<p>Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. <u>Voir 5.1.4., 6.2. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Conflit latent entre les ramasseurs de la palourde et les ramasseurs d'appât qui d'ailleurs ne sont pas des mêmes territoires.</p>	

<p>Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces qui les concernent et sont évaluées individuellement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pêche au mini-chalut (Liss) ❖ Elévation du niveau marin, ❖ Conflit latent entre les ramasseurs de la palourde et les ramasseurs d'appât, ❖ Impact sur les herbiers du au piétinement et l'utilisation de faucillons (pêche à pied de la palourde)
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4.2 Evaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I). Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

En particulier :

	Note
<p>Les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides et ceux affectant les eaux en amont. <u>Voir 5.2.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Pour le moment, pas de constats</p> <p>Enrichissement croissant du milieu (sur les berges en particulier) en sels nutritifs (impact des activités industrielles et notamment du traitement industriel des phosphates).</p>	

	Note
<p>Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. <u>Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note : Aucun impact observé à l'heure actuelle.</p>	

	Note
<p>Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. <u>Voir 6.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2

Justification de la note :

- ❖ Eaux de ballaste et espèce exotiques ;

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces extérieures qui sont préoccupantes et sont évaluées individuellement.

- ❖ Risque de pollution lié à la proximité des zones de stockage de phosphogypse et du terminal pétrolier de Skhirat ;
- ❖ Problème des eaux de ballaste qui sont peu contrôlées et qui peuvent être la source d'introduction d'espèces invasives comme le crabe bleu *Portunus signus*.

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupants qui ont été éliminées ou résolues.

- ❖ Surpâturage éliminé depuis la création de la réserve en 1993 et lors des fréquentations anarchiques en 2011 ;

	Note
<p>4.3. Y a-t-il un plan de gestion côtière intégrée ou des lois d'utilisation du territoire dans la région limitrophe ou entourant l'ASPIM ? (B4.e de l'Annexe I). <u>Voir 5.2.3 dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Le plan d'aménagement urbain de la Délégation de Graïba..</p>	

	Note
<p>4.4. Est-ce que le plan de gestion de l'ASPIM influence la gouvernance de la zone environnante ? (D5.d l'Annexe I). <u>Voir 7.4.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note : Pas de planification de l'espace maritime (PEM) dans la zone environnante.</p>	

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Evaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection

En particulier :

	Note
<p>Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate sur le sol et, le cas échéant, marquée de manière adéquate en mer ? <u>Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0

Justification de la note :

Pas de balisage en mer. L'ASPIM est limitée naturellement par un récif barrière de Posidonie qui empêche l'intrusion de bateaux.

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il une collaboration de la part d'autres autorités dans la protection et la surveillance de l'aire et, le cas échéant, y a-t-il un service de garde-côtes contribuant à la protection du milieu marin ? <u>Voir 8.3.2. et 8.3.3. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Garde Nationale Maritime basée à Skhira et Direction Générale des Forêts (garde forestier et actuellement garde de pêche)</p>	

	Note
<p>Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter les règlements concernant les mesures de protection des ASPIM ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Ministère de l'Agriculture : Direction Générale de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (application des lois et contrôle général de l'activité de pêche) et Direction générale des services vétérinaires (contrôle sanitaire)</p>	

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? <u>Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : La Garde Nationale Maritime et les gardes forestiers ont un pouvoir effectif de l'application de la loi pour les parties marine et terrestre respectivement.</p>	

	Note
<p>Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? <u>Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : La Garde Nationale Maritime et les gardes forestiers.</p>	

	Note

<p>Est-ce que l'aire a mis en place un plan d'urgence pour faire face à la pollution accidentelle ou d'autres situations d'urgence graves ? (Art. 7.3. du Protocole, Recommandation de la 13^{ème} Réunion des Parties contractantes). Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Justification de la note : Pas de plan d'urgence aux pollutions accidentelles.</p>	

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

	Note
<p>Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissant des ressources humaines ou financières ? (ex : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). <u>Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Convention de jumelage avec l'ASPIM 'Iles Egadi' en Italie ; ❖ L'association ACG, ❖ L'INAT, ❖ Le PNUD, ❖ Le FEM, ❖ L'association AAO-BirdLife, ❖ La coopération japonaise JICA ; ❖ La FAO 	

	Note
<p>Évaluer le niveau de coopération et d'échange avec d'autres ASPIM (particulièrement dans d'autres nations) (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 du Protocole, A.d de l'Annexe I). Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jumelage en 2019 avec l'ASPIM 'Iles Egadi' - Coopération nationale : Archipel de la Galite, Réserve naturelle de Zembra - la stratégie nationale des AMCP a pour objectif de créer un réseau national pour pallier à la faiblesse actuelle. 	

**SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S)
EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)**
(Si applicable)

**7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES
EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES**

7.1 Evaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section I.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Renforcer les moyens techniques, notamment nautiques, et humains du gestionnaire de l'ASPIM; ❖ Formaliser, dans le cadre du classement de l'ASPIM en AMCP, la Mise en place du comité de pilotage et la participation de la population locale, déjà particulièrement motivée, à cet organe de gouvernance; <p>Classement en cours et donc cette recommandation ne peut être réalisée qu'après déclaration de l'ASPIM en tant que AMCP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mettre en œuvre des suivis régulier de la faune, de la flore mais également des effets de l'élévation du niveau marin sur les habitats naturels. <p>Existence de programmes de suivi partiel et sur base de volontariat de la part d'ONGs. Elevation du niveau marin pas considérée. Suivis non réguliers pour la plupart.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ L'ASPIM des îles Kneiss peut être considérée comme un site pilote en matière de suivi de la remontée du niveau marin et de ces conséquences sur des sites naturels. Dans ce cadre, une réflexion mériterait d'être menée vis-à-vis des moyens permettant de restaurer ou de protéger ce site, notamment en lien avec le programme engagé par l'APAL quant à la résilience des milieux côtiers vis-à-vis des changements climatiques. <p>Le programme a démarré mais les îles de Kneiss ne sont considérées dans ce programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Envisager des mécanismes réguliers de financement et doter l'ASPIM d'un 'business plan'. <p>Ce point reste en suspens du fait que les mécanismes de financement du site s'appuie pour l'essentiel sur une approche par projets internationaux. Aucun 'business plan' n'a été développé jusqu'à maintenant.</p>	<p align="center">1</p>

7.2 Évaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section II.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p> <p>❖ Poursuivre et développer le partenariat avec les Universités et organismes de recherches nationaux et encourager la prise en compte de l'ASPIM des îles Kneiss dans leurs programmes de recherche;</p> <p>Partenariat insuffisant à l'heure actuelle.</p>	<p>1</p>

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

SECTION I : CRITERES OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale : 6 (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale : 5 (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale : 6 (Max : 12)

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTÉE A L'AIRE

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale : 15 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale : 4 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

Note totale : 5 (Max : 6)

SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S) EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES

Note totale : 2 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE : 43 (Max : 66)

RECOMMANDATIONS POUR L'ÉVALUATION FUTURE :

- ❖ A l'issue de l'évaluation des ASPIM tunisiennes, les experts ont constaté un manque de moyens humains dédiés aux interventions de terrain sur les ASPIM (il n'y pas d'unité de gestion permanente pour chaque site), auquel s'ajoute une procédure administrative lourde et bloquante en rapport avec les activités de gestion du site (organisation de missions, acquisition de matériel et d'expertise). Il est donc vivement suggéré d'alléger ces procédures et de renforcer les recrutements au sein de l'APAL. Il est indispensable que soient assurés aux sites inclus dans la liste des ASPIM les moyens de gestion adéquats (cf. point « e » des principes généraux pour l'inscription des ASPIM, du protocole PAS/BIO) ;
- ❖ Il est impérativement recommandé d'activer le processus de déclaration de l'ASPIM 'Iles Kneiss' en tant qu'AMCP pour formaliser tous les aspects réglementaires de contrôle, de surveillance et de gestion ;
- ❖ Dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l'ASPIM en tant qu'AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d'application de la loi 49-2009 qu'une unité de gestion spécifique et permanente soit mise en place. Il est toutefois recommandé de renforcer le plus rapidement possible les effectifs d'agents en charge de la gestion des Iles de Kneiss ;
- ❖ Il est important que l'Etat Tunisien continue à renforcer et stabiliser sa contribution dans les financements et octroi de fonds pour une meilleure gestion de l'ASPIM sur le long terme. Une des opportunités serait de faire bénéficier l'ASPIM d'un financement régulier M2PA pour faire face, ne serait-ce que partiellement, à quelques besoins en son fonctionnement.
- ❖ Établir un mécanisme de feedback généralisé à toutes les composantes du site. A cet effet, les actions de suivi et de surveillance doivent se faire de manière régulière et non par approche projet. L'APAL doit avoir les moyens pour promouvoir une planification annuelle de ces suivis afin d'actualiser les données obsolètes et de persévérer dans une gestion proactive du site ;
- ❖ Mieux aménager la pêche à pied de la palourde :
 - limiter cette activité dans les zones des herbiers de Zostères ;
 - utiliser à la place du faucillon l'outil proposé actuellement par la FAO (petit râteau en plastique)
- ❖ Contrôler davantage l'utilisation des anti-chaluts benthiques (appelés localement Kiss) ;
- ❖ En parallèle avec l'encouragement de la DGPA pour la pêche du crabe bleu, sélectionner en collaboration avec l'APAL des engins de pêche à plus faible impact autres que le mini-chalut.
- ❖ Elaborer un plan d'urgence aux pollutions accidentelles ;
- ❖ On préconise la poursuite des activités de formation et suivis en raison de l'incertitude des sources de financement actuels. Poursuivre le partenariat avec les institutions scientifiques et ONGs.

Évaluation de la note :

La CTC proposera d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire (conformément au paragraphe 6 de la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM) si l'ASPIM a

- une note < 1 pour l'un des éléments suivants 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 ou 3.6;
- ou
- une note < 2 pour l'un des éléments suivants : 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2.

En outre, étant donné que les sites inscrits sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinés à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région (Paragraphe A (e) de l'Annexe 1 du Protocole ASP/DB), la CTC doit également proposer d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire si la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 46 (= 70% de la note totale maximale de 66).

SIGNATURES

Point Focal National

Gestionnaire(s) de l'ASPIM

S. Boufars

Experts Indépendants

Hocim Barair:

Carlo Franzoni

**(18) Formulaire de révision ordinaire de l' « Archipel de La Galite »
(Tunisie)**



Format révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

www.rac-spa.org/spami_eval/fr

La Liste des ASPIM a été établie en 2001 (Déclaration de Monaco) en vue de promouvoir la coopération en matière de gestion et de conservation des aires naturelles et de protection des espèces menacées et de leurs habitats. En outre, les aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinées à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région.

Lors de leur 15^{ème} CdP (Almeria, Espagne, janvier 2008), les Parties Contractantes ont adopté la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM et demandé au CAR/ASP d'appliquer la Procédure adoptée

La Procédure adoptée a donc pour but d'évaluer les sites ASPIM afin d'examiner s'ils satisfont les critères énoncés par le Protocole ASP/DB. Une révision ordinaire des ASPIM devrait donc avoir lieu tous les 6 ans, à partir de la date d'inscription du site sur la liste des ASPIM.

Format Révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

Nom de l'ASPIM : L'archipel de la Galite

SECTION I : CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
<p>1.1. L'ASPIM remplit toujours au moins un des critères relatifs à la valeur régionale méditerranéenne tels que présentés dans l'Annexe I au Protocole ASP/DB. <u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> : 0= Non, Oui = 1</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Les programmes de surveillance récents révèlent que l'ASPIM 'Archipel de la Galite' continue à présenter l'ensemble des critères d'éligibilité tels que présentés dans la requête. Néanmoins, l'agro-biodiversité semble être compromise à cause de l'état d'abandon des lieux.</p>	
	Note
<p>1.2. Niveau des changements indésirables survenus pendant la période d'évaluation pour les habitats et les espèces considérées comme caractéristiques naturelles dans le rapport de présentation de l'ASPIM soumis lors de l'inscription de l'aire sur la Liste des ASPIM. <u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> : 0 = Changements importants 1 = Changements modérés 2 = Changements légers 3 = Pas de changements indésirables</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Les programmes de surveillance récents et la veille écologique indiquent un maintien des espèces et habitats d'intérêt pour la conservation à l'échelle de la Méditerranée. A titre d'exemple, un zoning de mouillage a été établi pour réduire la pression de l'ancrage et du mouillage sur les herbiers des phanérogames du site (<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> et <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>)</p>	
	Note
<p>1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation</u> : 0 = Non 1 = Seulement quelques uns 2 = Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux 3 = Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs</p>	3

Justification de la note :

Les objectifs actuels du plan de gestion et les actions mises en œuvre comprennent et dépassent largement les objectifs initiaux de protection des habitats du phoque moine et la préservation des richesses halieutiques et des fonds marins remarquables tels que exposés dans la fiche de requête ASPIM de 2001.

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

	Note
<p>2.1. Le statut juridique de l'ASPIM (en référence à son statut juridique à la date du rapport d'évaluation précédent). <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Changement négatif important dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 1 = Changement négatif léger dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a maintenu ou amélioré son statut juridique</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Changement positif. Actuellement un appel à candidature a été lancé pour effectuer l'enquête publique qui s'inscrit dans le processus du classement officiel de l'ASPIM en tant qu'Aire Marine et Côtière Protégée (AMCP).</p>	

	Note
<p>2.2 Les compétences et les responsabilités sont-elles clairement définies dans les textes régissant l'aire ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Les Compétences et responsabilités ne sont pas clairement définies 1 = La définition des compétences et responsabilités a besoin d'une légère amélioration 2 = L'ASPIM a clairement défini les compétences et responsabilités</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Les compétences et responsabilités ont été clairement définies dans le cadre du plan de gestion élaboré en 2016.</p>	

	Note
<p>2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a un organe de gestion, disposant de pouvoirs suffisants ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas d'organe de gestion, ou l'organe de gestion n'est pas doté de pouvoirs suffisants 1 = L'organe de gestion n'est pas entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Il n'y a pas actuellement d'organe de gestion dédié uniquement à l'ASPIM 'Archipel de la Galite'. Toutefois, dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l'ASPIM en tant qu'AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d'application de la loi 49-2009 qu'une unité de gestion spécifique et</p>	



permanente soit mise en place.

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
<p>3.1 Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de plan de gestion ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du plan de gestion est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté, mais sa mise en œuvre est évaluée comme "adéquate" 2 = Le plan de gestion est officiellement adopté et mis en œuvre de manière adéquate</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Le plan de gestion a été élaboré en 2016 et quelques actions sont déjà mises en œuvre même si le plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté dans l'attente de la déclaration officielle de l'AMCP.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.2. Évaluer la pertinence du plan de gestion en tenant compte des objectifs de l'ASPIM et les exigences énoncées dans l'Article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB et la Section 8.2.3 du Format annoté¹ (FA). <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Le plan de gestion actuel, élaboré en 2016, tel qu'il est formulé, est en parfaite adéquation avec les exigences énoncées dans l'article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB et la section 8.2.3 du Format annoté (FA). On y retrouve des actions relatives aux deux objectifs (protection de l'habitat du phoque moine et la préservation des richesses halieutiques et des fonds marins remarquables) tels que énoncés dans la fiche d'inscription de requête de l'APIM.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.3 Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Ressources humaines insuffisantes. Le site reste pour de longues périodes sans gestionnaire ni gardes.</p>	

¹ Format annoté pour les rapports de présentation des aires proposées pour inscription sur la Liste des ASPIM.

	Note
<p>3.4 Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM.</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Les moyens techniques et financiers sont tributaires essentiellement de projets extérieurs et irréguliers.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de programme de surveillance, ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le programme de surveillance a besoin d'être amélioré pour couvrir d'autres paramètres qui sont importants pour l'ASPIM 2 = Le programme de surveillance est mis en œuvre de manière adéquate et permet l'évaluation de l'état et l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : (En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure la liste des paramètres à inclure et la justification correspondante.)</p> <p>Programme de surveillance existant mais a besoin d'amélioration et de continuité notamment la régularité dans le temps.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.6. Y a-t-il un mécanisme de feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, et qui permet une adaptation des mesures de protection et de gestion ?</p> <p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = L'ASPIM n'a pas de mécanisme efficace permettant d'adapter les mesures de protection et de gestion en conformité avec les résultats du programme de surveillance 1 = Le mécanisme de feedback existant doit être amélioré 2 = L'ASPIM a un mécanisme de feedback adéquat</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : (En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure des recommandations concrètes visant à améliorer le mécanisme de feedback existant.)</p> <p>Un mécanisme de feedback existe mais ne concerne pas toutes les composantes de l'ASPIM. Des adaptations de gestion ont été mises en œuvre en réponse aux résultats de la surveillance : installation de points d'ancrage ainsi que la canalisation et le contrôle de la fréquentation du site.</p>	

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTEE POUR L'AIRE

(La Section B4 de l'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art. 6 et 7 du Protocole ASP/DB)

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

4.1 Evaluer le niveau des menaces dans le site aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I).

En particulier :

	Note
L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (ex : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). <u>Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"	2
Justification de la note : Faible braconnage en relation avec la pêche : chasse sous-marine et palangrier	

	Note
Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (ex: perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). <u>Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"	2
Justification de la note : Menaces liées aux espèces invasives aussi bien sur le milieu marin (<i>Oculina pentagonica</i> , <i>Percnon gibbesi</i> , <i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i> , <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> , etc.) et le milieu terrestre (<i>Pin d'Alep</i> et le rat noir qui empêche la nidification de l'Océanite tempête <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> qui a été contactée dans les îlots des Chiens et réduit le succès de reproduction des puffins cendrés)	

	Note
Augmentation de la présence humaine (ex : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). <u>Voir 5.1.3. dans la FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"	2
Justification de la note : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Légère fréquentation humaine qui est des fois anarchique surtout en période estivale quand des bateaux privés (nationaux et étrangers) non autorisés fréquentent le site. - Campement libre dans des zones limitées qui a eu lieu dans le site à partir de 2011 et qui entraînent des épisodes de pollution (abondance de déchets solides) - 	

	Note
	2

<p>Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. <u>Voir 5.1.4., 6.2. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>Justification de la note : Aucun conflit observé à l'heure actuelle.</p>	

<p>Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces qui les concernent et sont évaluées individuellement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pêche illicite ; - Espèces invasives et espèces proliférantes.

4.2 Evaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I). Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

En particulier :

	Note
<p>Les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides et ceux affectant les eaux en amont. <u>Voir 5.2.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution par les déchets solides dans les zones habitées et zones de campement ; - Les déchets solides en tant que laisses de mer ; - Les restes d'alimentation des visiteurs qui peuvent engendrer un renforcement d'espèces opportunistes tel que le rat noir. - 	

	Note
<p>Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. <u>Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abri de pêche dans un état délabré ; - Monuments historiques (grottes, nécropoles puniques, etc.) délaissés et une partie des vestiges avait été saccagée pour l'utilisation de matériaux de construction ; - Prolifération du Pin d'Alep ; 	

	Note
<p>Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. <u>Voir 6.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	3
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aucune menace observée à l'heure actuelle. 	

<p>Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces extérieures qui sont préoccupantes et sont évaluées individuellement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Déchets - Pollution de la nappe ; - Risque de pollution marine (pas de plan d'urgence) - Espèces envahissantes ; - Braconnage en mer lié à la pêche.
--

<p>Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupants qui ont été éliminées ou résolues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zonage de mouillage a diminué les impacts des ancrages sur les herbiers de <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> et de <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> ; - Coupe de contrôle du Pin d'Alep.
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	Note
<p>4.3. Y a-t-il un plan de gestion côtière intégrée ou des lois d'utilisation du territoire dans la région limitrophe ou entourant l'ASPIM ? (B4.e de l'Annexe I). <u>Voir 5.2.3 dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Un tel plan n'est pas envisagé.</p>	

	Note
<p>4.4. Est-ce que le plan de gestion de l'ASPIM influence la gouvernance de la zone environnante ? (D5.d l'Annexe I). <u>Voir 7.4.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Pas de planification de l'espace maritime (PEM) dans la zone environnante.</p>	

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Evaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection

En particulier :

	Note
<p>Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate sur le sol et, le cas échéant, marquée de manière adéquate en mer ? <u>Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note : Pas de balisage en mer car onéreux en raison de la profondeur importante et l'état de mer souvent agité.</p>	

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il une collaboration de la part d'autres autorités dans la protection et la surveillance de l'aire et, le cas échéant, y a-t-il un service de garde-côtes contribuant à la protection du milieu marin ? <u>Voir 8.3.2. et 8.3.3. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Garde Nationale maritime et Garde de côtes</p>	

	Note
<p>Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter les règlements concernant les mesures de protection des ASPIM ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note : Pas d'agence tierce prévue.</p>	

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? <u>Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : La Garde Nationale Maritime a un pouvoir effectif de l'application de la loi.</p>	
	Note

<p>Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? <u>Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note : Il est prévu d'assermenter les agents de l'APAL après déclaration officielle de l'AMCP.</p>	

	Note
<p>Est-ce que l'aire a mis en place un plan d'urgence pour faire face à la pollution accidentelle ou d'autres situations d'urgence graves ? (Art. 7.3. du Protocole, Recommandation de la 13^{ème} Réunion des Parties contractantes). Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note : Pas de plan d'urgence aux pollutions accidentelles.</p>	

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

	Note
<p>Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissant des ressources humaines ou financières ? (ex : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). <u>Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'association 'Petites Iles de Méditerranée, PIM' - Le Conservatoire du Littoral – France, - L'association 'les amis de Oiseaux – AAO' - La banque nationale des gènes, - Faculté des Sciences de Bizerte ; - L'institut National Agronomique de Tunisie - INAT 	

	Note
<p>Évaluer le niveau de coopération et d'échange avec d'autres ASPIM (particulièrement dans d'autres nations) (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 du Protocole, A.d de l'Annexe I). Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coopération par opportunité et non pérenne. Pas de jumelage. - Coopération nationale : Parc National de Zembra et Zembretta, Réserve naturelle des îles Kneiss - Coopération régionale : France (Parc National de Port Cros, Réserve naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio, Réserve marine de la Côte bleue), Espagne (Réserve marine des îles Colombretes). 	

**SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S)
EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)**
(Si applicable)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES

7.1 Evaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section I.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p> <p>Recommandations de l'évaluation de 2015 et l'état de leur mise en œuvre :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poursuivre la dynamique engagée depuis ces dernières années sur l'AMCP de la Galite en termes de connaissance de milieu, de gestion, d'équipement et de formation du personnel et d'implications des partenaires Cette recommandation a été suivie. ❖ Poursuivre et développer le partenariat avec les Universités et organismes de recherches nationaux et encourager la prise en compte de l'ASPIM de la Galite dans leurs programmes de recherche ; Partenariats bien développés. ❖ Renforcer les moyens en personnel de l'unité de gestion des AMCPs du Nord de la Tunisie ; Le plan de gestion a été actualisé en 2016. ❖ Développer davantage les relations avec les usagers notamment les pêcheurs et les associer aux projets mis en œuvre dès leur conception. Le plan de gestion actualisé en 2016 a été concerté avec toutes les parties prenantes y compris les pêcheurs. ❖ Renforcer les moyens en personnel de l'unité de gestion des AMCPs du Nord de la Tunisie. Dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l'ASPIM de la Galite en tant qu'AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d'application de la loi 49-2019 qu'une unité de gestion spécifique et permanente soit mise en place. ❖ Envisager des mécanismes réguliers de financement et doter 	<p align="center">2</p>

<p>l'ASPIM d'un 'business plan'</p> <p>Ce point reste en suspens du fait que les mécanismes de financement du site s'appuie pour l'essentiel sur une approche par projets internationaux. Aucun 'business plan' n'a été développé jusqu'à maintenant.</p>	
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7.2 Évaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section II.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p> <p>Recommandations de l'évaluation de 2015 et l'état de leur mise en œuvre :</p> <p>❖ Veiller à l'inscription du périmètre réglementé de la partie marine dans les cartes officielles; Il ne peut l'être qu'après promulgation de l'AMCP de la Galite.</p>	<p>2</p>

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

SECTION I : CRITERES OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale : 7 (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale : 5 (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale : 6 (Max : 12)

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTÉE A L'AIRE

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale : 15 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale : 2 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

Note totale : 2 (Max : 6)

SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S) EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES

Note totale : 4 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE : 41 (Max : 66)

RECOMMANDATIONS POUR L'ÉVALUATION FUTURE :

- ❖ A l'issue de l'évaluation des ASPIM tunisiennes, les experts ont constaté un manque de moyens humains dédiés aux interventions de terrain sur les ASPIM (il n'y pas d'unité de gestion permanente pour chaque site), auquel s'ajoute une procédure administrative lourde et bloquante en rapport avec les activités de gestion du site (organisation de missions, acquisition de matériel et d'expertise). Il est donc vivement suggéré d'alléger ces procédures et de renforcer les recrutements au sein de l'APAL. Il est indispensable que soient assurés aux sites inclus dans la liste des ASPIM les moyens de gestion adéquats (cf. point « e » des principes généraux pour l'inscription des ASPIM, du protocole PAS/BIO) ;
- ❖ Il est impérativement recommandé d'activer le processus de déclaration de l'APIM 'Archipel de la Galite' en tant qu'AMCP pour formaliser toutes les aspects réglementaires de contrôle, de surveillance et gestion ;
- ❖ Dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l'ASPIM en tant qu'AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d'application de la loi 49-2009 qu'une unité de gestion spécifique et permanente soit mise en place. Il est toutefois recommandé de renforcer le plus rapidement possible les effectifs d'agents en charge de la gestion de l'Archipel de la Galite ;
- ❖ Il est important que l'Etat Tunisien continue à renforcer et stabiliser sa contribution dans les financements et octroi de fonds pour une meilleure gestion de l'ASPIM sur le long terme. Une des opportunités serait de faire bénéficier l'ASPIM d'un financement régulier M2PA pour faire face, ne serait-ce que partiellement, à quelques besoins en son fonctionnement.
- ❖ Il existe actuellement un feedback partiel qui s'est traduit par des actions de gestion conséquentes. Il est recommandé de généraliser ce mécanisme à toutes les composantes du site. A cet effet, les actions de suivi et de surveillance doivent se faire de manière régulière et non par approche projet. L'APAL doit avoir les moyens pour une planification annuelle de ces suivis afin d'actualiser les données obsolètes et de persévérer dans une gestion proactive du site ;
- ❖ La composante archéologique ne devra pas être marginalisée et mérite une meilleure valorisation en créant des partenariats avec l'Institut National du Patrimoine ;
- ❖ Elaborer un plan d'urgence aux pollutions accidentelles ;
- ❖ Faire un travail de conservation sur la biodiversité agronomique locale en aménageant un arboretum pour préserver *in-situ* ou *ex-situ* les variétés locales.
- ❖ On préconise la poursuite des activités de formation et suivis en raison de l'incertitude des sources de financement actuels. Poursuivre le partenariat avec les institutions scientifiques et ONGs.

Évaluation de la note :

La CTC proposera d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire (conformément au paragraphe 6 de la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM) si l'ASPIM a

- une note < 1 pour l'un des éléments suivants 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 ou 3.6;
- ou
- une note < 2 pour l'un des éléments suivants : 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2.

En outre, étant donné que les sites inscrits sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinés à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région (Paragraphe A (e) de l'Annexe 1 du Protocole ASP/DB), la CTC doit également proposer d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire si la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 46 (= 70% de la note totale maximale de 66).

SIGNATURES

Point Focal National

Gestionnaire(s) de l'ASPIM

S. Boufars

Experts Indépendants

Hocem Bazairi

Carlo Franzosini

**(19) Formulaire de révision ordinaire « Parc national de Zembra et Zembretta »
(Tunisie)**



Format révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

www.rac-spa.org/spami_eval/fr

La Liste des ASPIM a été établie en 2001 (Déclaration de Monaco) en vue de promouvoir la coopération en matière de gestion et de conservation des aires naturelles et de protection des espèces menacées et de leurs habitats. En outre, les aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinées à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région.

Lors de leur 15^{ème} CdP (Almeria, Espagne, janvier 2008), les Parties Contractantes ont adopté la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM et demandé au CAR/ASP d'appliquer la Procédure adoptée

La Procédure adoptée a donc pour but d'évaluer les sites ASPIM afin d'examiner s'ils satisfont les critères énoncés par le Protocole ASP/DB. Une révision ordinaire des ASPIM devrait donc avoir lieu tous les 6 ans, à partir de la date d'inscription du site sur la liste des ASPIM.

Format Révisé pour l'examen périodique des ASPIM

Nom de l'ASPIM : 'Parc National de Zembra et Zembretta. L'AMCP s'étend dorénavant sur Jbel Haouria dans sa partie marine et terrestre.

SECTION I : CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
<p>1.1. L'ASPIM remplit toujours au moins un des critères relatifs à la valeur régionale méditerranéenne tels que présentés dans l'Annexe I au Protocole ASP/DB. <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0= Non, Oui = 1</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Les programmes de surveillance récents révèlent que l'ASPIM 'Archipel de Zembra & Zembretta' continue à présenter l'ensemble des critères d'éligibilité tels que présentés dans la requête. Les intérêts scientifique, éducatif, esthétique et culturel sont confirmés par rapport à la fiche de présentation de 2001.</p>	
	Note
<p>1.2. Niveau des changements indésirables survenus pendant la période d'évaluation pour les habitats et les espèces considérées comme caractéristiques naturelles dans le rapport de présentation de l'ASPIM soumis lors de l'inscription de l'aire sur la Liste des ASPIM. <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Changements importants 1 = Changements modérés 2 = Changements légers 3 = Pas de changements indésirables</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Il y a eu une augmentation du braconnage ciblant tout particulièrement la grande patelle <i>patella ferruginea</i> et les ressources halieutiques de manière générale suite aux événements de 2011 qui ont conduit à un affaiblissement de l'activité de contrôle.</p>	
	Note
<p>1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Non 1 = Seulement quelques uns 2 = Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux 3 = Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs</p>	3

Justification de la note :

Les objectifs actuels du plan de gestion et les actions mises en œuvre comprennent et dépassent largement les objectifs initiaux de protection du phoque moine et des colonies du puffin cendré tels que exposés dans la fiche de requête ASPIM de 2001.

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

	Note
<p>2.1. Le statut juridique de l'ASPIM (en référence à son statut juridique à la date du rapport d'évaluation précédent). <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Changement négatif important dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 1 = Changement négatif léger dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a maintenu ou amélioré son statut juridique</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Changement positif. Actuellement un appel à candidature a été lancé pour effectuer l'enquête publique qui s'inscrit dans le processus du classement officiel de l'ASPIM en tant qu'Aire Marine et Côtière Protégée (AMCP).</p>	

	Note
<p>2.2 Les compétences et les responsabilités sont-elles clairement définies dans les textes régissant l'aire ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Les Compétences et responsabilités ne sont pas clairement définies 1 = La définition des compétences et responsabilités a besoin d'une légère amélioration 2 = L'ASPIM a clairement défini les compétences et responsabilités</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Les compétences et responsabilités ont été clairement définies dans le cadre du plan de gestion élaboré en 2019.</p>	

	Note
<p>2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a un organe de gestion, disposant de pouvoirs suffisants ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas d'organe de gestion, ou l'organe de gestion n'est pas doté de pouvoirs suffisants 1 = L'organe de gestion n'est pas entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Il n'y a pas actuellement d'organe de gestion dédié uniquement à l'ASPIM 'Parc National de Zembra et Zembretta'. Toutefois, dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l'ASPIM en tant qu'AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d'application de la loi 49-2009 qu'une unité de gestion spécifique et permanente soit mise en place.</p>	

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
<p>3.1 Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de plan de gestion ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du plan de gestion est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté, mais sa mise en œuvre est évaluée comme "adéquate" 2 = Le plan de gestion est officiellement adopté et mis en œuvre de manière adéquate</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Le plan de gestion a été élaboré en 2019 et quelques actions sont déjà mises en œuvre même si le plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté dans l'attente de la déclaration officielle de l'AMCP.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.2. Évaluer la pertinence du plan de gestion en tenant compte des objectifs de l'ASPIM et les exigences énoncées dans l'Article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB et la Section 8.2.3 du Format annoté¹ (FA). <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note : Le plan de gestion actuel, élaboré en 2009, tel qu'il est formulé, est en parfaite adéquation avec les exigences énoncées dans l'article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB et la section 8.2.3 du Format annoté (FA). On y retrouve des actions relatives à l'objectif relatif à la préservation des colonies du puffin cendré tel qu'énoncé dans la fiche d'inscription de requête de l'APIM. Par ailleurs, l'équipe d'experts constate que les objectifs de conservation biologique depuis 2001 ont évolués et ne coïncident plus avec les objectifs de conservation actuels.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.3 Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Ressources humaines insuffisantes. Le site reste pour de longues périodes sans gestionnaire ni gardes. Il convient de noter, toutefois, que dans le cadre d'un projet CEPF (février 2019 - juin 2021), l'association 'ASPEN' viendra renforcer les ressources humaines de l'APAL au moins pendant la période du projet d'une durée de deux ans et demi. Cette situation pourra perdurer si la requête auprès du M2PA (Fonds fiduciaire) est acceptée et permettra ainsi d'assurer le</p>	

¹ Format annoté pour les rapports de présentation des aires proposées pour inscription sur la Liste des ASPIM.

fonctionnement d'une équipe de cogestion APAL/ASPEN.

	Note
<p>3.4 Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Excellente</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Les moyens techniques et financiers sont tributaires essentiellement de projets extérieurs et irréguliers.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = Pas de programme de surveillance, ou le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insuffisant" 1 = Le programme de surveillance a besoin d'être amélioré pour couvrir d'autres paramètres qui sont importants pour l'ASPIM 2 = Le programme de surveillance est mis en œuvre de manière adéquate et permet l'évaluation de l'état et l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : <i>(En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure la liste des paramètres à inclure et la justification correspondante.)</i> Programme de surveillance existant mais a besoin d'amélioration et de continuité notamment la régularité dans le temps.</p>	

	Note
<p>3.6. Y a-t-il un mécanisme de feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, et qui permet une adaptation des mesures de protection et de gestion ? <u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = L'ASPIM n'a pas de mécanisme efficace permettant d'adapter les mesures de protection et de gestion en conformité avec les résultats du programme de surveillance 1 = Le mécanisme de feedback existant doit être amélioré 2 = L'ASPIM a un mécanisme de feedback adéquat</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : <i>(En cas de note = 1, cette section devrait également inclure des recommandations concrètes visant à améliorer le mécanisme de feedback existant.)</i> Un mécanisme de feedback existe mais ne concerne pas toutes les composantes de l'ASPIM. Des adaptations de gestion ont été mises en œuvre en réponse aux résultats de la surveillance : exemple de l'éradication totale du rat noir sur Zembretta, ce qui conduit à une installation de la nidification du puffin yelkouan sur Zembretta.</p>	

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTEE POUR L'AIRE

(La Section B4 de l'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art. 6 et 7 du Protocole ASP/DB)

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

4.1 Evaluer le niveau des menaces dans le site aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I).

En particulier :

	Note
<p>L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (ex : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). <u>Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves"; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Braconnage en relation avec la pêche : chasse sous-marine et palangrier. • Braconnage de la grande patelle <i>Patella ferruginea</i> qui est une espèce protégée en Méditerranée et fortement en danger. 	

	Note
<p>Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (ex: perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). <u>Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Menaces liées aux espèces invasives aussi bien sur le milieu marin (<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>, <i>C. racemosa</i>, <i>percnon gibbesi</i>, etc.) et le milieu terrestre (le rat noir qui influe la nidification et le succès de reproduction du puffin cendré sur Zembra)</p>	

	Note
<p>Augmentation de la présence humaine (ex : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). <u>Voir 5.1.3. dans la FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En considérant les limites de l'ASPIM déclarée en 2001, on note une forte fréquentation humaine qui est des fois anarchique surtout en période estivale quand des bateaux plaisanciers (nationaux et étrangers) et des pêcheurs non autorisés fréquentent la partie marine de l'ASPIM ; 	

	Note
Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. <u>Voir 5.1.4., 6.2. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"	3
Justification de la note : Aucun conflit observé à l'heure actuelle.	

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces qui les concernent et sont évaluées individuellement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pêche illicite ; - Braconnage de la patelle ferrugineuse ; - Espèces invasives et espèces proliférantes.

4.2 Evaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire (B4.a de l'Annexe I). Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

En particulier :

	Note
Les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides et ceux affectant les eaux en amont. <u>Voir 5.2.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"	2
Justification de la note : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pollution diffuse et légère due à la forte anthropisation du Golfe de Tunis; ❖ Risque de pollution accidentelle liée au trafic maritime ; 	

	Note
Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. <u>Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"	1
Justification de la note : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Patrimoine historique à l'abandon ; ❖ Erosion des sites archéologiques est confirmée et ne semble pas être prise en considération. 	

	Note
<p>Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. <u>Voir 6.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 signifie "menaces très graves" ; 3 signifie "aucune menace"</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pollution diffuse dans le Golfe de Tunis ❖ Absence d'un plan d'urgence pour faire face aux risques anthropiques et du trafic maritime. 	

<p>Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces extérieures qui sont préoccupantes et sont évaluées individuellement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Déchets ❖ Risque de pollution marine (pas de plan d'urgence) ❖ Espèces envahissantes ; ❖ Braconnage en mer lié à la pêche ❖ Braconnage de la Patelle ferrugineuse.
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<p>Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupants qui ont été éliminées ou résolues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dératisation de Zembretta qui a permis l'installation de colonie du puffin yelkouan ;

	Note
<p>4.3. Y a-t-il un plan de gestion côtière intégrée ou des lois d'utilisation du territoire dans la région limitrophe ou entourant l'ASPIM ? (B4.e de l'Annexe I). <u>Voir 5.2.3 dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Un tel plan n'est pas envisagé.</p>	

	Note
<p>4.4. Est-ce que le plan de gestion de l'ASPIM influence la gouvernance de la zone environnante ? (D5.d l'Annexe I). <u>Voir 7.4.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <p>Pas de planification de l'espace maritime (PEM) dans la zone environnante.</p>	

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Evaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection

En particulier :

	Note
<p>Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate sur le sol et, le cas échéant, marquée de manière adéquate en mer ? <u>Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note : Pas de balisage en mer.</p>	

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il une collaboration de la part d'autres autorités dans la protection et la surveillance de l'aire et, le cas échéant, y a-t-il un service de garde-côtes contribuant à la protection du milieu marin ? <u>Voir 8.3.2. et 8.3.3. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Garde Nationale maritime, Garde de côtes et Direction Générale des Forêts</p>	

	Note
<p>Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter les règlements concernant les mesures de protection des ASPIM ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Direction Générale des Forêts.</p>	

	Note
<p>Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? <u>Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : La Garde Nationale Maritime et les gardes forestiers ont un pouvoir effectif de l'application de la loi pour les parties marine et terrestre respectivement.</p>	

	Note

<p>Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? <u>Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	1
<p>Justification de la note : Présence d'un grade forestier à Zembra. Aussi, il est prévu d'assermenter les agents de l'APAL après déclaration officielle de l'AMCP.</p>	

	Note
<p>Est-ce que l'aire a mis en place un plan d'urgence pour faire face à la pollution accidentelle ou d'autres situations d'urgence graves ? (Art. 7.3. du Protocole, Recommandation de la 13^{ème} Réunion des Parties contractantes). Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui</p>	0
<p>Justification de la note : Pas de plan d'urgence aux pollutions accidentelles.</p>	

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

	Note
<p>Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissant des ressources humaines ou financières ? (ex : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). <u>Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA.</u> Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'association 'Petites Iles de Méditerranée, PIM' - Le Conservatoire du Littoral – France, - Association ASPEN ; - CPEF ; - L'association 'les amis de Oiseaux – AAO' - L'institut National Agronomique de Tunisie - INAT 	

	Note
<p>Évaluer le niveau de coopération et d'échange avec d'autres ASPIM (particulièrement dans d'autres nations) (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 du Protocole, A.d de l'Annexe I). Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2= Moyenne / 3= Excellente</p>	2
<p>Justification de la note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coopération par opportunité et non pérenne. Pas de jumelage. - Coopération nationale : Archipel de la Galite, Réserve naturelle des îles Kneiss - Coopération régionale : France (Parc National de Port Cros, Réserve naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio, Réserve marine de la Côte bleue) ; - la stratégie nationale des AMCP a pour objectif de créer un réseau national pour pallier à la faiblesse actuelle. 	

**SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S)
EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)**
(Si applicable)

**7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES
EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES**

7.1 Evaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section I.

	Note
<p><u>Échelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p> <p>Recommandations de l'évaluation de 2015 et l'état de leur mise en œuvre :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prise en compte dans le futur plan de gestion de la problématique liée à l'accueil du public et à la maîtrise de la fréquentation : La partie accueil a été prise en considération par l'actuel plan de gestion élaboré en 2019 ; ❖ Développement des relations avec les populations locales pour leur implication effective dans la gestion et la préservation du site : Le plan de gestion actualisé en 2016 a été concerté avec toutes les parties prenantes y compris les pêcheurs. ❖ Renforcement des moyens nautiques et des infrastructures de base pour une meilleure surveillance de la partie marine de l'ASPIM, Les moyens nautiques sont désormais assurés par l'APAL. Le plan de gestion actuel et les appels d'offre déjà lancés par l'APAL ciblent l'amélioration des infrastructures sur Zembra. ❖ Régularité des réunions du comité de pilotage : Le plan de gestion de 2019 prévoit la mise en place et fonctionnement d'un comité de gestion de l'ASPIM. ❖ Renforcement des moyens de contrôle et de collecte de données : Dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l'ASPIM de Zembra en tant qu'AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d'application de la loi 49-2019 qu'une unité de gestion spécifique et permanente soit mise en place. 	<p>2</p>

<p>❖ Octroi de moyens de financement de la gestion à travers un ‘business plan’ :</p> <p>Ce point reste en suspens du fait que les mécanismes de financement du site s’appuie pour l’essentiel sur une approche par projets internationaux. Aucun ‘business plan’ n’a été développé jusqu’à maintenant.</p>	
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7.2 Évaluer dans quelle mesure les recommandations éventuellement formulées par les évaluations précédentes ont été mises en œuvre : Les recommandations formulées par la/les CTC et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section II.

	Note
<p><u>Echelle d'évaluation :</u> 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.</p> <p>❖ Inscription du périmètre réglementé sur les cartes marines : Il ne peut l’être qu’après promulgation de l’AMCP de ‘Zembra et Jbel Houaria’.</p>	2

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

SECTION I : CRITERES OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale : 6 (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale : 5 (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale : 7 (Max : 12)

SECTION II : CARACTÉRISTIQUES FOURNISSANT UNE VALEUR AJOUTÉE A L'AIRE

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale : 12 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale : 4 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

Note totale : 4 (Max : 6)

SECTION III : SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LE(S) EVALUATION(S) PRECEDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES

Note totale : 4 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE : 42 (Max : 66)

RECOMMANDATIONS POUR L'ÉVALUATION FUTURE :

- ❖ A l'issue de l'évaluation des ASPIM tunisiennes, les experts ont constaté un manque de moyens humains dédiés aux interventions de terrain sur les ASPIM (il n'y pas d'unité de gestion permanente pour chaque site), auquel s'ajoute une procédure administrative lourde et bloquante en rapport avec les activités de gestion du site (organisation de missions, acquisition de matériel et d'expertise). Il est donc vivement suggéré d'alléger ces procédures et de renforcer les recrutements au sein de l'APAL. Il est indispensable que soient assurés aux sites inclus dans la liste des ASPIM les moyens de gestion adéquats (cf. point « e » des principes généraux pour l'inscription des ASPIM, du protocole PAS/BIO) ;
- ❖ Il est impérativement recommandé d'activer le processus de déclaration de l'APIM 'Archipel de la Galite' en tant qu'AMCP pour formaliser tous les aspects réglementaires de contrôle, de surveillance et gestion ;
- ❖ Dans le cadre du processus actuel de déclaration de l'ASPIM en tant qu'AMCP, il est prévu par les textes d'application de la loi 49-2009 qu'une unité de gestion spécifique et permanente soit mise en place. Il est toutefois recommandé de renforcer le plus rapidement possible les effectifs d'agents en charge de la gestion de l'Archipel de Zembra ;
- ❖ Etablir un mécanisme de feedback généralisé à toutes les composantes du site. A cet effet, les actions de suivi et de surveillance doivent se faire de manière régulière et non par approche projet. L'APAL doit avoir les moyens pour promouvoir une planification annuelle de ces suivis afin d'actualiser les données obsolètes et de persévérer dans une gestion proactive du site ;
- ❖ Il est important que l'Etat Tunisien continue à renforcer et stabiliser sa contribution dans les financements et octroi de fonds pour une meilleure gestion de l'ASPIM sur le long terme. Une des opportunités serait de faire bénéficier l'ASPIM d'un financement régulier M2PA pour faire face, ne serait-ce que partiellement, à quelques besoins en son fonctionnement.
- ❖ Dans le plan de gestion actuel, élaboré en mars 2019, la partie terrestre de Jbel Houaria a été ajouté à l'AMCP de 'Zembra – Jbel Haouiria'. De ce fait, il est vivement recommandé de tenir compte de la composante terrestre dans les prochaines évaluations ;
- ❖ Elaborer un plan d'urgence pour faire face aux risques anthropiques majeurs y compris les risques liés au trafic maritime ;
- ❖ Il nécessaire de remédier aux problèmes d'érosion qui affecte les sites archéologiques de l'ASPIM ;

Évaluation de la note :

La CTC proposera d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire (conformément au paragraphe 6 de la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM) si l'ASPIM a

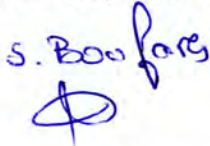
- une note < 1 pour l'un des éléments suivants 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 ou 3.6;
- ou
- une note < 2 pour l'un des éléments suivants : 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2.

En outre, étant donné que les sites inscrits sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinés à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région (Paragraphe A (e) de l'Annexe 1 du Protocole ASP/DB), la CTC doit également proposer d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire si la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 46 (= 70% de la note totale maximale de 66).

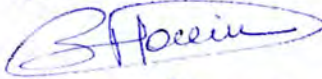
SIGNATURES

Point Focal National

Gestionnaire(s) de l'ASPIM

S. Boufars


Experts Indépendants

Hocem Bazaini

Carlo Franzosini
