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Istanbul, Türkiye, 20-22 May 2025

Agenda item 6: Conservation of sites of particular ecological interest

6.4. List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI List)

6.4.1. Report on the Ordinary Periodic and Extraordinary Review of the areas included in the SPAMI List

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

Note:

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Note by the Secretariat

1. With reference to the Barcelona Convention COP 23 (Portoroz, Slovenia, 5-8 December 2023) Decision IG.26/5[1], SPA/RAC has been mandated by the Barcelona Convention COP 23 to carry out the evaluation of 25 SPAMIs during the 2024–2025 biennium.

2. Further, SPA/RAC has reflected the "Format for the periodic review of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance", adopted by the Barcelona Convention COP 23 in Annex II of the Decision IG.26/5, in the online SPAMI Evaluation System[3], used for the evaluation of the SPAMIs.

3. The reports of the 25 SPAMI Ordinary Periodic and Extraordinary reviews were produced and generated by the online SPAMI evaluation system in a timely manner and are annexed to the present report.

4. The meeting is expected to consider the ordinary periodic and extraordinary review reports and provide recommendations as appropriate to the meeting of MAP Focal Points and COP 24.

[1] Barcelona Convention COP 23 Decision IG.26/5: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/44718/23ig26_22_2605_eng.pdf
[3] SPAMI Evaluation System: https://eval.medchm.net/

Table of content

I. Background……...…. 1
I.1. Establishment of the SPAMI List…… 1
I.2. SPAMI Periodic review procedure and evaluation format…… 1
I.3. Reminder of the SPAMI periodic review procedure……... 2

II. The 2024-2025 SPAMI ordinary periodic and extraordinary review processes…… 4
II.1. Mandate related to the 2024-2025 SPAMI ordinary periodic and extraordinary review processes…… 4
II.2. Conduct of the 2024-2025 SPAMI ordinary periodic and extraordinary reviews….. 4
II.3. Results of the 2042-2025 SPAMI ordinary periodic and extraordinary reviews…… 8

III. Corrective measures identified and launched by Algeria for Habibas Islands SPAMI included in a period of a provisional nature by COP 23…… 26

IV. SPAMIs reviews to be undertaken during the 2026-2027 biennial period……. 28

Annex I: The SPAMI Ordinary Periodic and Extraordinary review reports signed by the corresponding TACs and submitted through the online SPAMI Evaluation System……... 29

1. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of the Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park (Albania)…… 30
2. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of La Côte Bleue Marine Park (France)…….... 55
3. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Les Embiez Archipelago - Six Fours (France)... 95
4. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (Italy)... 131
5. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre Marine Protected Area (Italy)……... 157
6. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area (Italy)….. 182
7. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve (Cyprus)……... 208
8. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Port-Cros National Park (France)…… 239
9. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Cerbère-Banyuls Marine Nature Reserve (France)…… 270
10. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (France, Italy and Monaco)…… 296
11. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Egadi Islands Marine Protected Area (Italy)….. 327
12. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Landscape Park Strunjan (Slovenia)……..... 351
13. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Alboran Island (Spain)……. 381
14. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Cabo de Gata-Nijar Natural Park (Spain)…… 415
15. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Cap de Creus Natural Park (Spain)…….. 449
16. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Columbretes Islands (Spain)…… 473
17. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Mar Menor and Oriental Mediterranean zone of the Region of Murcia coast (Spain)……... 503
18. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Medes Islands (Spain)…….. 536
19. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria (Spain)... 560
20. Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Cetaceans Migration Corridor in the Mediterranean (Spain)……... 587
21. Report of the Extraordinary Review of Palm Islands Nature Reserve (Lebanon)…… 611
22. Report of the Extraordinary Review of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (Lebanon)……... 638
23. Report of the Extraordinary Review of La Galite Archipelago (Tunisia)……. 672
24. Report of the Extraordinary Review of Kneiss Islands (Tunisia)……. 700
25. Report of the Extraordinary Review of Zembra and Zembretta National Park (Tunisia)……. 729

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

I. Background

I.1. Establishment of the SPAMI List

1. Following the entry into force of the Barcelona Convention's 1995 Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA/BD Protocol) in December 1999, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, gathered at their 12th ordinary meeting (COP 12; Monaco, 14-17 November 2001), have established the List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI List).

2. The SPAMI List was established by virtue of Article 8 of the SPA/BD Protocol and aims at promoting cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats. The areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the region's natural heritage.

3. To date, 39 marine and coastal protected areas, established and managed by eleven Contracting Parties are on the SPAMI List.

I.2. SPAMI periodic review procedure and evaluation format

4. During their COP15 (Almeria, Spain, 15-18 January 2008), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols adopted the "Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (the SPAMI List)" (including a format for the periodic review) and requested the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) to implement the adopted procedure (Decision IG.17/12[4]).

5. Since the 2008-2009 biennial period, SPAMIs were subject to ordinary periodic reviews, which should take place every six years, starting from the date of their inclusion in the List.

6. In 2015, an important number of SPAMIs was evaluated, and the most recurrent recommendation arising from these evaluations was related to the need of revising the format for the periodic review of SPAMIs based on the experience gained from the evaluations undertaken until then.

7. The 12th Meeting of Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas (Athens, Greece, 25-29 May 2015) took note of this recommendation and given the urgency of the matter, requested SPA/RAC to draft a revised format with a view to submitting it to COP 19 in February 2016. SPA/RAC prepared a revised format in consultation with its Focal Points and submitted it to COP 19.

8. COP 19 (Athens, Greece, 9-12 February 2016) took note of the prepared revised format and requested SPA/RAC to (i) prepare an online version of the revised format, (ii) use it on a trial basis for the 2017 evaluation of SPAMIs, along with the old version of the evaluation format, (iii) investigate options to further adapt the evaluation format to the case of transboundary SPAMIs or SPAMIs covering ANBJ zones; and (iv) further develop the evaluation format in consultation with SPA/RAC Focal Points for consideration by COP 20 (Decision IG.22/14[5]).

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[4] Decision IG.17/12: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7257/08ig17_10_annex5_17_12_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[5] Decision IG.22/14: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/6076/16ig22_28_22_14_eng.pdf

9. The requirement of establishing the SPAMI evaluation format online was intended (i) to keep records of the main elements of the SPAMI presentation report, the previous review reports and recommendations, and any other relevant official documentation, and (ii) to include guidance on how to translate the results of the assessment into scores. A SPAMI achieving a score less than a threshold minimum score should be proposed for inclusion in a period of provisional nature, as provided for by the procedure.

10. COP 20 (Tirana, Albania, 17-20 December 2017) requested SPA/RAC to continue supporting the use of the online evaluation system of SPAMIs for evaluating coastal national SPAMIs and test the online evaluation system for transboundary high-sea SPAMIs (Decision IG.23/9[6]).

11. After testing and improvement, COP 21 (Naples, Italy, 2-5 December 2019) eventually adopted the updated format for the periodic review of SPAMIs as reviewed and finalised, and requested SPA/RAC to reflect it accordingly in the online evaluation system of SPAMIs (Decision IG.24/6[7]).

12. The adopted updated format was used for the 2020-2021 and 2022-2023 biennial periods' SPAMI ordinary reviews.

13. In 2023, SPA/RAC was able to produce the online "SPAMI Evaluation System" (https://eval.medchm.net/) according to the 2019 adopted format, and to invite the concerned Contracting Parties to use for the current biennium evaluations (2022-2023).

14. According to the Decision IG.26/5[8], COP23 (Portoroz, Slovenia, 4-8 December 2023) adopted the revised Format for the periodic review of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance and especially the scoring system under sections 4.1 and 4.2, set out in Annex II to the Decision, and requested the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to reflect it accordingly in the online Evaluation System of the Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance.

15. In September 2024, the online SPAMI Evaluation System was updated with to the adopted Format by COP23, allowing its use for the 2024-2025 SPAMI evaluations.

16. Several video tutorials were produced by the Secretariat and shared with the Focal Points and the evaluators to explain and further facilitate the use of the SPAMI evaluation system by the concerned users.

I.3. Reminder of the SPAMI periodic review procedure

17. As mentioned above, the procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List was adopted by COP 15 (Almeria, Spain, 15-18 January 2008) by Decision IG.17/12[9].

18. Annex I to the SPA/BD Protocol[10] lists mandatory criteria for eligibility for inclusion in the SPAMI List. The purpose of the procedure is to evaluate SPAMI sites in order to examine whether they meet the SPA/BD Protocol's criteria.

[6] Decision IG.23/9: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/22565/17ig23_23_2309_eng.pdf
[7] Decision IG.24/6: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/31704/19ig24_22_2406_eng.pdf
[8] Decision IG.26/5: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/44718/23ig26_22_2605_eng.pdf
[9] Decision IG.17/12: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7257/08ig17_10_annex5_17_12_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
[10] SPA/BD Protocol and its annexes: https://www.rac-spa.org/sites/default/files/protocole_aspdb/protocol_eng.pdf

19. The periodic review is entrusted to a mixed national/independent Technical Advisory Commission (TAC) integrated by:

- The SPA/BD Focal Point concerned and/or the person responsible for the SPAMI management;
- A national expert on the particular biology and ecology of the area; and
- Two non-national independent experts, having the necessary qualifications among scientific rigor, regional experience in MPA management, independence and impartiality.

20. At least one member of the evaluation team involved in the country visit must have a working knowledge of the language of that country.

21. The SPAMI manager completes the format prior to the site visit by the evaluation team and makes sure that his/her responses are cross-referenced to supporting documentation.

22. The TAC members should receive the format for periodic review completed by the SPAMI manager as well as supporting documentation prior to the site visit.

23. The evaluation team should make a preliminary assessment of SPAMI compliance based on the documents prior to the site visit.

24. Expenses incurred by the independent experts during this visit are met by the ordinary budget of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), so as to ensure the appraisal is completely objective.

25. After the site visit, the completed format should be endorsed by signature from all the TAC members, then forwarded to SPA/RAC, to present it to the meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points, for endorsement.

26. In the case of a negative recommendation, the SPA/BD Focal Points recommend the meeting of the Parties to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature.

27. A SPAMI can stay within the period of provisional nature for a maximum of six years. The Party concerned must inform the following meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points, within two years' time, about the identification and launching of the adequate corrective measures.

28. SPAMIs in this provisional period, when the Party concerned asks for it, should constitute a priority for cooperation and sponsorship from other Parties, other SPAMIs, or any tools specifically established for the case, such as expert commissions or the support from a SPAMI Fund.

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

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

30. If the Extraordinary Review concludes that the recommended measures were implemented and the legal, protection or ecological status has improved, the SPAMI will leave the period of provisional nature and enter again into the regular review process.

31. Should the Extraordinary Review conclude that the necessary measures have not been implemented within the provisional period, the Parties may suggest the concerned country to remove the SPAMI from the List, considering that important reasons for doing so still remain.

32. For this part of the procedure, a choice should be done between two options:

- The Party concerned would be invited to compensate the loss of a SPAMI with another site proposed within the same country. The final decision would rest in the Party concerned; or
- The SPAMI is removed from the List. The decision for withdrawal should be taken by the Meeting of the Parties by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast.

II. The 2024-2025 SPAMI ordinary periodic and extraordinary review processes

II.1. Mandate related to the 2024-2025 SPAMI ordinary periodic and extraordinary review processes

33. By their Decision IG.26/5 (COP 23), the Contracting Parties requested SPA/RAC to work with the relevant designated national authorities in Albania, Cyprus, France, Italy, Lebanon, Monaco, Slovenia, Spain and Tunisia to carry out ordinary and extraordinary reviews for the 25 Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance listed below, and bring the outcome of these reviews to the attention of the Contracting Parties at their 24th Meeting (COP 24), as follow:

34. The Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park (Albania) is to be subject to an ordinary review that was expected to take place in 2022 and that was exceptionally postponed to 2024 at the latest;

35. The following five (05) Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance are to be subject to an ordinary review in 2024:

- La Côte Bleue Marine Park (France),
- Les Embiez Archipelago - Six Fours (France),
- Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (Italy),
- Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre Marine Protected Area (Italy), and
- Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area (Italy).

36. The following fourteen (14) SPAMIs are to be subject to an ordinary review in 2025:

- Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve (Cyprus),
- Port-Cros National Park (France),
- Cerbère-Banyuls Marine Nature Reserve (France),
- Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (France, Italy and Monaco),
- Egadi Islands Marine Protected Area (Italy),
- Landscape Park Strunjan (Slovenia),
- Alboran Island (Spain),
- Cabo de Gata-Nijar Natural Park (Spain),
- Cap de Creus Natural Park (Spain),
- Columbretes Islands (Spain),
- Mar Menor and Oriental Mediterranean zone of the Region of Murcia coast (Spain),
- Medes Islands (Spain),
- Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria (Spain), and
- Cetaceans Migration Corridor in the Mediterranean (Spain).

37. The following five (05) SPAMIs are to be subject to an extraordinary review in 2025 at the latest:

- Palm Islands Nature Reserve (Lebanon),
- Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (Lebanon),
- La Galite Archipelago (Tunisia),
- Kneiss Islands (Tunisia), and
- Zembra and Zembretta National Park.

II.2. Conduct of the 2024-2025 SPAMI ordinary periodic and extraordinary review

38. The 2024-2025 SPAMI ordinary periodic reviews were all conducted.

39. The present document will present the results and recommendations of the ordinary periodic and extraordinary reviews of all 25 concerned SPAMIs.

40. The 2024-2025 SPAMI ordinary and extraordinary reviews were made using the updated format for the periodic review of SPAMIs adopted by COP 23 Decision IG.26/5.

41. In accordance with the procedure, Technical Advisory Commissions (TACs) were set up by the relevant authorities for each of the SPAMIs. SPA/RAC mobilized 2 non-national independent experts for each concerned SPAMI following restricted calls for consultants among a pool of qualified experts.

42. The composition of these TACs for each of the concerned SPAMIs is presented in **Table 1** here below.

Table 1: Composition of the Technical Advisory Commissions (TACs) involved in the SPAMI ordinary periodic and extraordinary reviews for 2024-2025

#	SPAMI	TAC members
1	Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park (Albania)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Sofjan JAUPAJ - SPAMI Manager: Ms Alda NDOJ - National Expert: Mr Rezart KAPEDANI - Independent Expert: Mr Carlo FRANZOSINI - Independent Expert: Ms Elodie COURAUD
SPAMIs subject to the ordinary periodic review in 2024:		
2	La Côte Bleue Marine Park (France)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Lionel LAUNOIS - SPAMI Manager: Ms Marie BRAVO-MONIN - National Expert: Mr Marc VERLAQUE - Independent Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Sami BEN HAJ
3	Les Embiez Archipelago – Six Fours (France)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Lionel LAUNOIS - SPAMI Manager: Ms Eva TANKOVIC - National Expert: Mr Vincent RIVIERE - Independent Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Sami BEN HAJ
4	Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (Italy)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Leonardo TUNESI - SPAMI Manager: Ms Valeria MASALA - National Expert: Mr Fabrizio ATZORI - Independent Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Robert TURK
5	Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre Marine Protected Area (Italy)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Leonardo TUNESI - SPAMI Manager: Mr Massimo MARRAS - National Expert: Mr Giorgio MASSARO - Independent Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Robert TURK

6	Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area (Italy)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Leonardo TUNESI - SPAMI Manager: Mr Paolo D'AMBROSIO - National Expert: Mr Antonio TERLIZZI - Independent Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Robert TURK
SPAMIs subject to the ordinary periodic review in 2025		
7	Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve (Cyprus)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Ms Melina MARCOU - SPAMI Manager: Ms Melina MARCOU - National Expert: Ms Myroula HADJICHRISTOFOROU - Independent Expert: Mr José AMENGUAL - Independent Expert: Mr Alan REES
8	Port-Cros National Park (France)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Lionel LAUNOIS - SPAMI Manager: Alain BARCELO - National Expert: Mr Charles-François BOUDOURESQUE - Independent Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Sami BEN HAJ
9	Cerbère-Banyuls Marine Nature Reserve (France)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Lionel LAUNOIS - SPAMI Manager: Mr Frédéric CADENE - National Expert: Mr Pascal ROMANS - Independent Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Sami BEN HAJ
10	Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (France, Italy and Monaco),	- SPA/BD Focal Point of France: Mr Lionel LAUNOIS - SPA/BD Focal Point of Italy: Mr Leonardo TUNESI - SPA/BD Focal Point of Monaco: Mr Raphaël SIMONET - SPAMI Manager: Ms Costanza FAVILLI - Independent Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Robert TURK
11	Egadi Islands Marine Protected Area (Italy)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Leonardo TUNESI - SPAMI Manager: Mr Salvatore LIVRERI CONSOLE - National Expert: Mr Renato CHEMELLO - Independent Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Robert TURK
12	Landscape Park Strunjan (Slovenia)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Ms Tina CENTRIH GENOV - SPAMI Manager: Mr Marko STARMAN - National Expert: Ms Borut MAVRIC - Independent Expert: Mr Carlo FRANZOSINI - Independent Expert: Ms Patricia PUIG
13	Alboran Islands (Spain)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Francisco GUIL CELADA - SPAMI Manager: José Manuel LORENZO SENTIS - National Expert: Ángel LUQUE DEL VILLAR - Independent Expert: Ms Zeljka RAJKOVIC - Independent Expert: Ms Monica MONTEFALCONE

14	Cabo de Gata-Nijar Natural Park (Spain)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Francisco GUIL CELADA - SPAMI Manager: Mr Salvador PARRA GÒMEZ - Reserve Marine Manager: Mr José Manuel LORENZO SENTIS - National Expert: Mr Diego MORENO LAMPREAVE - Independent Expert: Ms Zeljka RAJKOVIC - Independent Expert: Ms Monica MONTEFALCONE
15	Cap de Creus Natural Park (Spain)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Francisco GUIL CELADA - SPAMI Manager: Mr Ponç FELIU LATORRE - National Expert: Mr Bernat HEREU - Independent Expert: Mr Hocein BAZAIRI - Independent Expert: Ms Kate HOGG
16	Columbretes Islands (Spain)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Francisco GUIL CELADA - SPAMI Manager: Mr José Manuel LORENZO SENTIS - National Expert: Mr Carlos FABREGAT - Independent Expert: Mr Hocein BAZAIRI - Independent Expert: Ms Kate HOGG
17	Mar Menor and Oriental Mediterranean zone of the Region of Murcia coast (Spain)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Francisco GUIL CELADA - SPAMI Manager: Mr José Manuel LORENZO SANTIS - National Expert: Mr Angel PEREZ RUZAFA - Independent Expert: Ms Zeljka RAJKOVIC - Independent Expert: Ms Monica MONTEFALCONE
18	Medes Islands (Spain)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Francisco GUIL CELADA - SPAMI Manager: Mr Ramon ALTURO MONNE - National Expert: Mr Bernat HEREU - Independent Expert: Mr Hocein BAZAIRI - Independent Expert: Ms Kate HOGG
19	Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria (Spain)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Francisco GUIL CELADA - SPAMI Manager: Mr Francisco GUIL CELADA - National Expert: Mr Juan Manuel RUIZ FERNANDEZ - Independent Expert: Ms Zeljka RAJKOVIC - Independent Expert: Ms Monica MONTEFALCONE
20	Cetaceans Migration Corridor in the Mediterranean (Spain)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Francisco GUIL CELADA - SPAMI Manager: Mr Francisco GUIL CELADA - National Expert: Mr Juan Antonio RAGA - Independent Expert: Mr Hocein BAZAIRI - Independent Expert: Ms Kate HOGG
SPAMIs subject to the extraordinary review in 2025 at the latest:		
21	Palm Islands Nature Reserve (Lebanon)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Ms Lara SAMAHA - SPAMI Manager: Mr Samer FATFAT - National Expert: Mr Milad FAKHRI - Independent Expert: Mr Alfonso A. RAMOS ESPLA - Independent Expert: Ms Elodie COURAUD
22	Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (Lebanon)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Ms Lara SAMAHA

		- SPAMI Manager: Mr Ali BADREDDINE - National Expert: Mr Milad FAKHRI - Independent Expert: Mr Alfonso A. RAMOS ESPLA - Independent Expert: MS Elodie COURAUD
23	La Galite Archipelago (Tunisia)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK - SPAMI Manager: Ms Samia BOUFARES - National Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Carlo FRANZOSINI - Independent Expert: Mr Hocein BAZAIRI
24	Kneiss Islands (Tunisia)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK - SPAMI Manager: Ms Samia BOUFARES - National Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Carlo FRANZOSINI - Independent Expert: Mr Hocein BAZAIRI
25	Zembra and Zembretta National Park (Tunisia)	- SPA/BD Focal Point: Mr Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK - SPAMI Manager: Ms Samia BOUFARES - National Expert: Mr Chedly RAIS - Independent Expert: Mr Carlo FRANZOSINI - Independent Expert: Mr Hocein BAZAIRI

II.3. Results of the 2024-2025 SPAMI ordinary periodic and extraordinary reviews

43. The signed reports in PDF formats, as submitted by the concerned SPA/BD Focal Points (in their original language: English or French) through the SPAMI Evaluation System, are attached as **Annex I** to this document.

44. The final evaluation results, including scores, score evaluation and conclusions by TACs, and recommendations for future evaluations are summarized in **Table 2** here below.

45. As a reminder, and according to the adopted Format by COP23, 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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);

- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Table 2: SPAMI evaluation results, including scores, conclusions by TACs for the present evaluations, and recommendations for future evaluations

Score explanation:

**Coastal national SPAMI:*
- *Without bonus: Max= 78 ; Min= 54*
- *With bonus: Max= 92 ; Min= 64*

***Coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review:*
- *Without bonus: Max= 72 ; Min = 50*
- *With bonus: Max= 86 ; Min= 60*

****Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:*
- *Without bonus: Max= 83 ; Min = 58*
- *With bonus: Max =98 ; Min= 68*

*****Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review:*
- *Without bonus: Max= 77 ; Min = 53*
- *With bonus: Max =91 ; Min = 63*

#	SPAMI	Total score	Score evaluation and conclusions by TACs	Recommendations for future evaluations
1	Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park (Albania)	61/86	It is a national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review. The SPAMI got 49/72 (inferior to the minimum 50 points). The bonus (12) points were thus added. The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required. **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Update the Management Plan The current management plan is set to expire at the end of 2025. The process for updating the plan has already begun and should continue to ensure the full validation of the new management plan by 2026. The updated plan must address identified threats, such as tourism impacts, and outline key steps for the area's development. It should also incorporate the main requirements of Article 7 of the ASP/DB Protocol, including: (a) legal and institutional framework and management and protection measures; (b) continuous monitoring of ecological (c) active involvement of local communities and populations (d) mechanisms for financing (e) regulation of activities (f) training of managers.

				2 - Reinforce Monitoring - Building on the existing robust monitoring activities, the new management plan should expand monitoring efforts to include: - Additional key biocenoses, particularly coralligenous habitats - Fish population assessments (e.g., size, biomass, species richness) - Spillover effects for the benefit of local fisheries - Monitoring of invasive species - Monitoring of tourism impacts Collaborations should be further developed with local and national universities to support these initiatives. 3 - Manage Tourism and Carrying Capacity - The rapid growth of tourism poses a serious threat to the site's conservation value. Management efforts should address tourism impacts by: - Conducting a dedicated study to evaluate the site's carrying capacity on both land and sea (e.g., anchoring, disturbance of caves) - Implementing mitigation measures in partnership with tourism operators across the broader area - Monitoring visitor numbers and their impacts. 4 - Improve Financial Resources - A key challenge for the coming years will be to secure a sustainable financial structure for the site's management. As the site becomes more effective in its management activities, a reliable financing mechanism must be developed to ensure long-term sustainability. The introduction of fee collection should be experimented as a stable and non restricted funding source for the management team. 5 - Adapt Regulations - Adaptive management actions and the evolution of regulations, guided by scientific evidence, should be supported at all levels. Extending the core zone will be crucial to conserve important Monk Seal habitats and protect them from tourism-related disturbances. This will ensure the long-term preservation of the Mediterranean values of the site. 6 - Enhance Communication - Improve communication efforts to promote management activities, share knowledge, and highlight success stories at both local (municipality, tourism operators) and national levels (Ministry, universities). These efforts should aim to increase awareness and engagement with stakeholders while fostering support for conservation initiatives.

SPAMIs subject to the ordinary review in 2024:				
2	La Côte Bleue Marine Park (France)	71/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - It is highly recommended to reconsider the impact of spearfishing competitions in the management plan, taking into account the national legal framework regarding these activities. 2 - It is recommended to ensure that major infrastructure projects (renewable energy, decarbonization, networks, etc.) that may be planned and implemented in the region do not have significant impacts on the SPAMI territory. 3 - In the context of increasing visitor numbers in the Mediterranean, it is recommended to continue exploring the possibilities of granting sworn officer status to SPAMI field agents to strengthen enforcement and sanctioning capacities, which currently rely on the efforts of third-party agencies.
3	Les Embiez Archipelago - Six Fours (France)	61/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Serious and comprehensive work has been carried out during the evaluation period at the island and the Public Maritime Domain (DPM). Strengthening collaboration with local stakeholders, particularly municipalities and the owner of Embiez Island, would further enhance the coherence of interventions, including beach protection, the fight against invasive alien species, no-take fishing zones, and anchoring restriction areas. Congratulations on the work accomplished. 2 - It is recommended that, during the next revision of the management plan: • A consolidated document be developed, integrating elements from the DOCOB and ensuring proper alignment between these two documents during their respective revisions; • Monitoring, research, and inventory efforts on the marine part of the site be strengthened; • A better understanding and management approach be developed for the Embiez area and the marine section at the center of the SPAMI; • Governance be reinforced between the management committee initiatives and the Natura 2000 Steering Committee. 3 - To ensure the continuity of effective SPAMI management, it is recommended to strengthen the management team, preferably with full-time staff. This would

				notably enhance the monitoring of the marine area while maintaining the site's role in building capacity at the Mediterranean scale.
4	Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (Italy)	71/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Although the MPA, during the evaluation period, ensured the continuity of its team, the TAC strongly recommends pursuing the efforts concerning the continuity of the staff members, including where possible, proposal of changes in the relevant national legislation.
5	Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre Marine Protected Area (Italy)	61/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Considering the increasing in terms of administrative and financial management, strengthening of administrative staff is recommended. 2 - Extent the remote surveillance system by installing camera(s) to better monitor the A zone of the Mal di Ventre Island.
6	Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area (Italy)	67/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Although the MPA ensured during the evaluation period the continuity of its staff members, the TAC strongly recommends pursuing the efforts concerning the continuity of the staff, including where possible, proposal of changes in the relevant national legislation.

SPAMIs subject to the ordinary periodic review in 2025:				
7	Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve (Cyprus)	65/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - A specific management plan for the site is a must in my view, aligned with the directives of management of marine protected areas worldwide. 2 - A buffer zone of enough extension, -a 500 m band would be a reasonable compromise- both at land and at sea, would be necessary for the site to ensure protection in the future from the pressures of the surroundings noted in the report. 3 - Timing for the seasonal onset and termination of protection needs to be reassessed based on evolution of turtle behavior following climate change impacts. This should cover seasonality of protection in both marine and terrestrial habitats. 4 - Although the protection of sea turtles is the priority, I would like to shed light on the fact that the bathymetric limit of the area-20m depth- do not cover the bathymetric limit in the distribution of Posidonia oceanica., which in the Western Mediterranean reaches well below 40 m. It would be advisable to extend the limits of the reserve at least to -50 m depth, which is close to the limit of presence of Posidonia beds, but also is the limit depth for trawlers. In doing so, both the protection of the priority habitat 1110 AND the surveillance of trawler activity in the vicinity of this critical area for the sea turtles would be positively improved. 5 - I would advocate for the declaration of the Akamas Peninsula a national park, a biosphere reserve or a (national) protected area with comparable international protected status… aiming to facilitate a coordinated management od sea-turtle nesting beaches in NW Cyprus. 6 - As a general comment for the evaluation file, I do not find the way to express a discrepancy on the evaluation of the manager at a certain point -for example this, the 2.2- as we (the experts) cannot click a different value on the multiple choice evaluation that the one already chosen by the manager.

				7 - There is not a participatory body of the area, open to the presence and participation of the local communities and stakeholders. This would be extremely advisable. 8 - The best way to manage visitors in summer for the conservation of the SPAMI would be to close the road except for managers and local residents. Create a parking lot at the White River and allow entry to the beaches only by foot or bicycle. And create an administrative/interpretation centre with a small cantina at the current restaurant location inside the protected area. 9 - A local campaign related with the reduction of residues in the residential and touristic areas in the vicinity of the SPAMI would the mostly appreciated.
8	Port-Cros National Park (France)	66/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Continue implementing the Territorial Charter, promote initiatives, and take into account the recommendations from its final evaluation scheduled for 2027.
9	Cerbère-Banyuls Marine Nature Reserve (France)	64/72	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 50 for the coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72); **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Strengthen cooperation with other SPAMIs, particularly those from other nations. 2 - Once the reserve expansion is finalized, ensure the necessary resources are in place to meet the management, scientific monitoring, and surveillance needs of the extended reserve.
10	Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine	72/83	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high	1 - The TAC recommends to the Parties of the Agreement to ensure the continuity and the operationality of the SPAMI management.

	Mammals (France, Italy and Monaco)		sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83). **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	
11	Egadi Islands Marine Protected Area (Italy)	57/72	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 50 for the coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72); **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Most of the current MPA staff have been recruited on fixed-term contracts. Although this current staff ensures a good level of implementation of protection and management measures, it is recommended to increase the number of permanent staff to ensure more sustainability of the good management of the MPA. 2 - Although the monitoring programme covers the main environmental and socio-economic elements of the management plan, it is recommended that it be increased in terms of spatial and temporal coverage.
12	Landscape Park Strunjan (Slovenia)	62/72	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 50 for the coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72); **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Expand the Marine Protected Area: Several important habitats, including areas with Cladocora caespitosa coral formations and seagrass meadows, lie outside the current SPAMI boundaries but within the nearby Natura 2000 sites. These habitats face significant pressures from anchoring and fishing activities, putting their ecological value at risk. To ensure comprehensive protection, we strongly recommend that SPAMI management works to incorporate these critical areas into the park's boundaries, advocating for their inclusion through legal and administrative processes. 2 - Manage Tourism Impacts: During the summer months, Moon Bay and other key areas of the park experience heavy tourist influxes that far exceed the site's carrying capacity, leading to habitat degradation and strain on park resources. We recommend conducting a thorough assessment of tourism impacts, including environmental monitoring and visitor behavior analysis. Based on these findings, the park should implement strategies such as capacity limits, zoning for sustainable tourism, and targeted visitor education to mitigate adverse effects and ensure long-term sustainability.

				3 - Strengthen Communication and Awareness: Effective communication between SPAMI management and tourism operators is crucial for raising awareness about the park's ecological and cultural value. We recommend developing joint initiatives with operators to inform visitors about conservation efforts, promote sustainable tourism practices, and enhance the quality of local products and services. These efforts should be supported by clear messaging on the importance of environmental stewardship, using tools such as guided tours, interpretive signage, and digital campaigns to reach a broader audience.
13	Alboran Island (Spain)	66/92	It is a national SPAMI subject to ordinary periodic review. The SPAMI got 51/78 (inferior to the minimum 54 points). The bonus (15) points were thus added. The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required. **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - The complete Alboran SPAMI, formed by the SCIs ES6110015 (Isla de Alborán) and ESZZ16005 (Espacio Marino de Alborán) and SPA ES0000336 (Isla de Alborán), must have a management plan approved and implemented by the three responsible administrations: Consejería de Sostenibilidad y Medio Ambiente de la Junta de Andalucía (CMA), Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico (MITECO), and Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación (MAPA). 2 - The management plan should establish an adaptive management for the entire SPAMI in accordance with the SPA/BD Protocol and recommendations. 3 - Since the main current impact on the area is fishing, the management plan must include an annexed report on the status and evolution of the regulated exploitation of fishery resources since 2001 and its impact on the marine biota and ecosystems of the Alboran SPAMI, together with an estimate of the impact of other forms of fishing. 4 - CMA, MITECO and MAPA should agree how to coordinate the common governance, monitoring, surveillance, personnel and material resources and funding to meet conservation objectives of Alboran SPAMI, and how to address/mitigate the main risk and threats. 5 - The monitoring programme should include monitoring of fisheries resources and impacts of fishing on the marine biota and ecosystems.

				6 - The monitoring programme should include maerl community, cold water corals, and the rest of the elements of the Mediterranean interest, since they are unexplored communities and probably strongly affected by fisheries. 7 - Maintain and/or improve the surveillance and enforcement of illegal activities in the area, especially regarding fishing. 8 - Monitoring programme should establish early warning system for invasive alien species. 9 - Implement training exercise on marine pollution incidents response for all the management authorities. 10 - Improve cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs at national and international level.
14	Cabo de Gata-Nijar Natural Park (Spain)	65/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Maintain and ensure the proper functioning of coordination mechanism among administrations at all levels. 2 - Analyse suitability and/or the need to create the working group(s) within the coordination mechanism for critical issues. 3 - Minimise the effects of illegal anchoring and report the results of regulating illegal anchoring. 4 - Include the enforcement issues from all administrations as part of the annual report of the Park (Memorias de actividades y resultados del Parque Natural Cabo de Gata-Níjar). 5 - Continue to advocate for better water and waste management in the surrounding area due to serious threats coming from pollution problems from external sources. 6 - Improve cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs at national and international level.

15	Cap de Creus Natural Park (Spain)	56/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Although the protected area has an emergency plan at the regional and national level it could be a good idea to consider producing a very simple protected area level plan of action. This could be as straightforward as producing a document for park staff that provides the steps to be taken and points of contact. But could also be elaborated to detail specific steps the park could take to treat/recover animals etc that may have been affected by a disaster such as an oil spill. 2 - It would be a good idea to continue to make efforts to reinforce collaboration between 3rd parties and other authorities to improve conservation efforts. 3 - Ways to improve the feedback loop for surveillance should be explored. 4 - Continue to work on the effective implementation of the management plan that was under development during the evaluation phase. 5 - Make efforts to try and introduce / improve soft enforcement strategies (e.g., signage, demarcation, education and outreach).
16	Columbretes Islands (Spain)	64/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Although the protected area has an emergency plan at the regional and national level it could be a good idea to consider producing a very simple protected area level plan of action. This could be as straightforward as producing a document for park staff that provides the steps to be taken and points of contact. But could also be elaborated to detail specific steps the park could take to treat/recover animals etc. that may have been affected by a disaster such as an oil spill. 2 - It would be a good idea to continue to make efforts to reinforce collaboration between 3rd parties and the different entities involved to improve conservation efforts.
17	Mar Menor and Oriental Mediterranean zone of the Region of Murcia coast (Spain)	55/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78)	1 - Continue to advocate for better water and waste management in the surrounding area due to serious threats coming from pollution problems from external sources.

			Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.	2 - Implement the existing recovery plans for the area (restoration of mines, green vegetation filters for denitrification...). 3 - Continue the enforcement of existing regulations regarding minimising the freshwater input into the lagoon. 4 - Continue the enforcement of existing regulation on illegal fisheries (both in the lagoon and the marine area). 5 - Continue to work on pressures from nautical tourism (surveillance, buoys for anchoring and for diving, etc.). 6 - Continue to ensure the proper functioning of stakeholder meetings and foster their participation in the participatory body. 7 - Add information panels about the protected area at relevant points of interest (where they are missing). 8 - Improve cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs at national and international level. 9 - Update the benthic habitat map of the area to understand the trend and enable adequate management.
18	Medes Islands (Spain)	57/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Try to enhance the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI. 2 - Although the protected area has an emergency plan at the regional and national level it could be a good idea to consider producing a very simple protected area level plan of action. This could be as straightforward as producing a document for park staff that provides the steps to be taken and points of contact. But could also be elaborated to detail specific steps the park could take to treat/recover animals etc. that may have been affected by a disaster such as an oil spill.

				3 - It would be a good idea to continue to make efforts to reinforce collaboration between 3rd parties and other authorities to improve conservation efforts. 4 - Continue efforts to reinforce the feedback loop for surveillance.
19	Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria (Spain)	59/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Expand the SPAMI to cover all the SAC/SCI, and potentially surrounding areas of interest. 2 - Minimize the pollution coming from industries, through any available systems, including marine outfalls. 3 - Dedicate more field staff for monitoring, surveillance and enforcement. 4 - Establish and ensure the proper functioning of coordination mechanism among administrations at all levels. 5 - Establish an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, which allows adaptation of protection and management measures (results of monitoring of seagrass meadows show regression of 2 meadows because of the fish farms). 6 - Update the management plan and include the measures to mitigate the emerging threats (ghost nets, new fish farms, etc.) and start monitoring the fishing pressure. 7 - Improve the situation with buoys in Terreros and set up ecological anchorages for recreational vessels. 8 - Add information panels about the protected area at relevant points of interest along the coast. 9 - Improve cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs at national and international level.

20	Cetaceans Migration Corridor in the Mediterranean (Spain)	51/72	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 50 for the coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.**	1 - Makes efforts to improve the coordination between the different entities that have jurisdiction in the area and that are operating in the area, particularly related to marine traffic. 2 - Make efforts to investigate opportunities for citizen science to improve data availability. 3 - Make efforts to collaborate with other SPAMIs.
SPAMIs subject to the <u>extraordinary</u> review in 2025 at the latest:				
21	Palm Islands Nature Reserve (Lebanon)	55/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI leaves the period of provisional nature and enters again into the regular review process.**	1 - Enhance stakeholder engagement in the MPA governance, including active involvement of fishermen and tourism operators. 2 - Strengthen the administrative and financial capacity of APAC to progressively regain full management of the MPA, while fostering diversified collaborations with partner NGOs on specific projects. 3 - Reinforce scientific monitoring of the marine environment by implementing a practical and operational monitoring program, supported by suitable equipment and a database to better inform decision making and improve management. 4 - Empower rangers with enhanced authority and training to enforce local environmental regulations effectively. 5 - Promote environmental awareness and implement robust management measures to mitigate tourism-related impacts, such as waste management, marine litter, regulation of jet ski activities, anchoring practices and fishing activities. 6 - Expand the marine protected surface area, working in close collaboration with local stakeholders, supporting the official declaration process, and updating the management plan accordingly.

				7 - Propose a zoning to organize human marine activities (jet-ski, anchoring, diving....) and adapt to the proposed extension. 8 - Foster more regular collaboration with the coastal guards to enforce more systematically the SPAMI regulations and enforce penalties. 9 - Ensure maintenance and rehabilitation of the SPAMI infrastructure
22	Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (Lebanon)	59/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI leaves the period of provisional nature and enters again into the regular review process.**	1 - Implement more actions to fully enforce the regulations particularly related to vehicles, horse-back riding, jet-skis and illegal fishing. 2 - Empower rangers with enhanced authority and training to enforce local environmental regulations effectively and to be able to issue fines. 3 - Implement further actions to reduce and manage marine litter, increase the number of guards and cleaners on the beach, specially in summer season, in collaboration with the Municipality. Strengthen the involvement of kiosk owners and other stakeholders in beach cleaning and waste prevention. 4 - Define a zoning for the marine part of the reserve according to the management plan. 5 - Officialise the recruitment process of the reserve director. 6 - Ensure regular and continued maintenance of the infrastructure. 7 - Continue efforts to transition to sustainable and integrated agriculture, in the agriculture zone. 8 - Develop an independent emergency response plan specifically tailored to the management needs of the reserve.

23	La Galite Archipelago (Tunisia)	65/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.	1 – Given the achievements between 2019 and 2025, it is recommended that the SPAMI establish an adequate management model with sufficient and sustainable financial and human resources. 2 - Strengthen the legal status of SPAMIs by officially declaring them as "Coastal and Marine Protected Areas." 3 - Improve the visibility of SPAMI boundaries on nautical charts and, where bathymetric conditions allow, establish marine markers indicating the outer limits and zoning of each SPAMI. 4 - In addition to existing emergency plans, it is recommended to integrate a SPAMI-specific emergency response plan within the site's management plan.
24	Kneiss Islands (Tunisia)	65/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI leaves the period of provisional nature and enters again into the regular review process.**	1 – Given the achievements between 2019 and 2025, it is recommended that the SPAMI establish an adequate management model with sufficient and sustainable financial and human resources. 2 - Strengthen the legal status of SPAMIs by officially declaring them as "Coastal and Marine Protected Areas." 3 - Improve the visibility of SPAMI boundaries on nautical charts and, where bathymetric conditions allow, establish marine markers indicating the outer limits and zoning of each SPAMI. 4 - In addition to existing emergency plans, it is recommended to integrate a SPAMI-specific emergency response plan within the site's management plan.
25	Zembra and Zembretta National Park	65/78	The total score of the evaluation is superior to 54 for the coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78) **Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI leaves the period of provisional**	1 – Given the achievements between 2019 and 2025, it is recommended that the SPAMI establish an adequate management model with sufficient and sustainable financial and human resources. 2 - Strengthen the legal status of SPAMIs by officially declaring them as "Coastal and Marine Protected Areas."

			nature and enters again into the regular review process.	3 - Improve the visibility of SPAMI boundaries on nautical charts and, where bathymetric conditions allow, establish marine markers indicating the outer limits and zoning of each SPAMI. 4 - In addition to existing emergency plans, it is recommended to integrate a SPAMI-specific emergency response plan within the site's management plan.

III. Corrective measures identified and launched by Algeria for Habibas Islands SPAMI included in a period of a provisional nature by COP 23

46. During their COP 23, by Decision IG.26/5, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention decided to include the Habibas Islands SPAMI in a period of provisional nature of a maximum of six years.

47. Decision IG.26/5 requested the Secretariat to support as a matter of priority Algeria in identifying and launching a set of adequate corrective measures and informing the 17th Meeting of the SPA/BD Focal Points of the progress made, and encouraged other Parties, other SPAMIs and appropriate funding mechanisms to contribute to their implementation. In the same context, Algeria was requested to inform the 17th Meeting of the SPA/BD Focal Points about the identification and launching of the adequate corrective measures for these areas. Such corrective measures are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Corrective Measures Identified and Launched by Algeria for the Habibas Islands, Oran Province (2024-2025)

Action/Context	**Responsible/Partner(s)**	**Expected Results**	**Timeline**	**Status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)**
Development of the draft management plan	Ministry of Environment and Quality of Life (MEQV) / National Coastal Commission (CNL) / German Cooperation (GIZ) / Local commission stakeholders and other relevant sectors	- Final workshop for the marine reserve management plan project for the Habibas Islands; - Development of a conservation and management action plan for protected areas.	April 23, 2024	Completed
Classification compliance process	MEQV/CNL/GIZ	- Results restitution workshop for the classification study to ensure compliance of the Habibas Islands Marine Reserve.	June 26, 2024 - February 2025	Completed
Monitoring and tracking programme for Audouin's Gull colonies	CNL/NGOs/Oran Province Directorate of Environment (DEnWO)	- Monitoring of nesting pairs, reproductive success, and identified individuals. - Regular counts during the breeding period (April to September).	2025-2030	Planned
Monitoring and tracking program for Eleonora’s Falcon	CNL/NGOs/DEnWO/Oran Province Directorate of Education (DEdWO)	- Breeding success of colonies. - Mapping of monitored Eleonora’s Falcon pairs. - Expansion of suitable habitat areas.	2024-2026	Planned

Action/Context	Responsible/Partner(s)	Expected Results	Timeline	Status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)
Monitoring and tracking program for the Scopoli's Shearwater	CNL/NGOs/DENWO	- Monitoring of Scopoli's Shearwater colonies. - Mapping of suitable habitats.	2024-2027	Ongoing
Awareness and environmental education actions	CNL/NGOs/DENWO /DEdWO	- Enhancing knowledge of the role of MPAs. - Strengthening environmental awareness. - Preventing ecosystem degradation.	2024-2027	Ongoing
Partnership agreement between CNL and Chafiaallah Association	CNL/NGOs/DENWO /DEdWO	- Establishment of a working group composed of representatives from CNL and Chafiaallah Association.	August 24, 2023	Completed
Partnership agreement between CNL and Marena Association	CNL/NGOs/DENWO	- Establishment of a working group composed of representatives from CNL and Marena Association.	August 24, 2023	Completed
Workshop on the results of the classification study for the compliance of the Habibas Islands Marine Reserve	MEQV/GIZ	- Definition of reserve objectives: - Proposal of a management category and regulatory zoning. - Participation of local stakeholders and coast guard services.	June 26, 2024, and February 2025	Completed
Implementation of a GIS system for the Habibas Islands Marine Reserve	MEQV	- Production of maps for spatial analysis and management. - Acquisition and storage of data. - Informed decision-making.	2024-2025	Planned
Use of the IMET tool (Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool)	SPA/RAC	- Capacity building for managers. - Understanding and application of the IMET tool. - Exchange of experiences and best practices among MPA/SPAMI managers. - Evaluation of MPA management effectiveness.	February 12-20, 2025	Completed
Development work on the Habibas Islands, including renovation of the dock and main trail, as well as installation of information panels	MEQV	- Enhancement of the natural heritage of the Habibas Islands. - Improvement of island accessibility.		Ongoing

IV. SPAMIs reviews to be undertaken during the 2026-2027 biennial period

48. During the 2026-2027 biennial, the following SPAMI ordinary reviews should be undertaken:

a) SPAMI ordinary reviews to be undertaken in 2026 (04 SPAMIs):
- Marine Protected Area of Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo (Italy),
- Marine Protected Area and Natural Reserve of Torre Guaceto (Italy),
- Miramare Marine Protected Area (Italy), and
- Plemmirio Marine Protected Area (Italy);

b) SPAMI ordinary reviews to be undertaken in 2027 (06 SPAMIs):

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

Annex I: The SPAMI Ordinary Periodic and Extraordinary review reports signed by the corresponding TACs submitted through the online SPAMI Evaluation System

1- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of the Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park (Albania)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Karaburun Sazan National Park

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Alda Ndoj	SPAMI Manager
Sofjan Jaupaj	Focal Point
Carlo FRANZOSINI	Independent Expert
Rezart Kapedani	National Expert
Elodie Couraud	Independent Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Karaburun Sazan National Park

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

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

The area still maintains its characteristics and fulfills its criteria

Based on the scientific monitoring that has been carried out in the area, the SPAMI continues to have the presence of habitats there are specific to the Mediterranean region including a robust presence of seagrass meadows and midlittoral bioconstruction. Also, the presence of important and sensitive species like *Possidonia oceanica*, *Lithophyllum byssoides*, *Monachus monachus* and *Caretta caretta* have been confirmed by monitoring and for *M. monachus* its presence has increased in the area. The area continues to have a high scientific interest and also its aesthetic values are still considerable.

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

No considerable adverse changes have occurred during the evaluation period.

Based on the scientific monitoring that has been carried out in the area, the level of adverse changes occurred during the level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period is not considered very high to have negative effects on the habitats and species. Of course, some more investigation is needed on the larger scale adverse changes such as climate change, ocean acidification and their impact on the area.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

All the objectives are actively pursued during this period through the MTE (Ministry of Tourism and Environment) work and the NAPA (National Agency of Protected Areas)

Based on the work that has been carried out by RAPA Vlore and the ministry, the main objectives that have been pursued are to protect and maintain the biological diversity and other natural values of the area in the long term and to promote sound management practices for sustainable production purposes.

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The area continues to be a marine Protected Area and has the same level of Protection as IUCN Category II Protected Area.

The area continues to be a Marine Protected Area. It should be noted that with the Decision of Council of Ministers No. 59 of 26.1.2022 the total area has been increased from 12.428 ha to 12.437.7 ha and also the coordinates of the Protected Area have been further refined, digitalized and georeferenced with the latest standards.

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The area has maintained its management model and also has now even more clearer competencies and responsibilities due to the establishment of the NAPA and the Regional administration of Protected Area (RAPA) for the Vlora region (that includes also the management of the MPA).

The National Agency of Protected Areas (NAPA) is the responsible institution for managing the national system of protected areas in Albania, whereas day to-day management of protected areas is delegated to 12 Regional Administrations of Protected Areas (RAPAs) as part of NAPA. The Karaburun Sazan falls entirely with the Vlora regions and as such it is the responsibility of the RAPA Vlora. RAPA Vlora maintains also communication with all the other actors mainly through the Management Committee that acts as an advisory body and includes all the regional actors and is headed by the Prefect. Also, RAPA Vlora is the coordination unit for all projects and activities that are implemented within the area from universities, NGO etc. The Law on Protected (81/2017) gives clear responsibilities for the NAPA/RAPA and also the Law on Self Governance gives the responsibilities that local governance (Municipality of Vlora) has in relation to the area.

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	**1**

Rationale for the note

Yes, there is a management body but in the Albanian legislation the management body is related as per region (Regional Management Committee) rather to specific Protected Areas. However, this does not tackle the effectiveness of the management. However, with the new amendments of the law is foreseen that for specific National Parks, even specific Offices can be established for their management.

As mentioned in the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 750 of 24.11.2015, for the implementation of the Management Plan the structures that are responsible are the National Agency of Protected Area, the Park Management Committee and the respective structures of the local government and line ministries. The main management body is the Regional Administration of Protected Areas of Vlora region that is part of the National Agency of Protected Area.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? **Rating scale** No management plan : 0 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 : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The management plan is adopted but its implementation can be further improved and also in the future it will require the review to be in line with the new reality on the ground.

The SPAMI has a management plan approved with the Order of the Minister of Environment No. 750 of 24.11.2015. The Management Plan has been prepared with the support of GEF project co-financed by UNDP and the Ministry of Environment. The plan has reached its foreseen duration and is expected to start the preparation for a new management plan for the area.

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF). **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The management plan has in consideration the main objectives and requirements that come from the ASP protocol and also is in line with the main international requirements for the area.

The existing management plan of the Karaburun Sazan MPA is based on the template of the Management Plans approved with the Order of the Minister of Environment, Forest and Water Administration No. 1448 of 21.2.2013.

Based on the Order, the Management Plan of Karaburun Sazan is structured in the following:

2 Description of the Protected Area

2.1 Location, Boundaries and Legal Status

2.2 Policies and Legislation

2.3 Interest Groups of PA

2.4 Description of the Natural System of PA

2.5 Existing Facilities of The Protected Area and Current Use by Visitors

2.6 Social - Economic System

2.7 Current and Anticipated Governance Structure

2.8 Landscape and Cultural Heritage

2.9 Studies and Scientific Research in Relation to Marine Protected Areas.

3 Assessment of the Protected Area and Analysis of the Institutional Framework

3.1 Analysis of Values and Threats

4 Protected Area Management

4.1 Vision

4.2 Themes, Objectives and Activities of the Management Plan

4.3 Management Areas of "Karaburun-Sazan" Protected Area

5 Financial Plan

5.1 Human Resource Plan

6 Management Monitoring and Evaluation

6.1 Monitoring the Management Plan

6.2 Evaluation of Management Effectiveness

7 References / Bibliography

8 Appendices

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. **Rating scale** Very low/Insufficient : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

There is dedicated staff for the RAPA Vlora that deal with the everyday management of the MPA related to the SPAMI, although there is room for further improvement.

RAPA Vlora has 32 staff, but it should be mentioned that the staff deals with the entire region and not only with the SPAMI area. There are 3-4 staff dealing only with the area and also some staff that are reallocated during the summer period where the pressure on the area is larger. Also, staff that is attached to projects collaborate with RAPA Vlora when dealing with the management of the area.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI **Rating scale** Very low : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

There is dedicated fund for the management of the protected areas that fall in the responsibilities of RAPA Vlora that deal with the everyday management of the MPA related to the SPAMI, although there is room for further improvement.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

Yes, there is a regular monitoring program for the area but it has been supported also by donors and projects. In the future it will need further support to increase the level of support and the parameters to be monitored.

There is a monitoring program that is included in the management plan and some parts of it are being regularly monitored. The main monitoring activities are mentioned below:

- Monitoring of Posidonia meadows
- Monitoring water quality parameters in 12 stations
- Monitoring of *Cystoseira* spp.
- Mapping of *Litophyllum bissoides*
- Presence of monk seal in submerged caves
- Monitoring of marine litter in specific beaches
- Monitoring of Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of human-made structures (following the Guideline related to IMAP Indicator 16)

	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? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

In general, there is a connection between the results that the monitoring has and the protection and management measures taken, since the monitoring is done mainly by the staff of RAPA or people that arein close coonection with the RAPA Vlora.

All results that are related to the monitoring are discussed within RAPA Vlora, in the meetings with NAPA and also the management committee. Some examples include the proposal for extending the core area due to the presence of the monk seal in caves near the core area, or the presence of marine litter in increasing the protection measures in the beaches in and near the marine park.

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The management plan is effectively implemented although not in its entirety.

The effectiveness of the management plan will be correctly measured once the procedure to review the plan will start in 2025. However from the analysis of the management plan from the 54 activities foreseen in the management plan, 39 have been implemented satisfactory and 15 have been implemented on average while no activities remain as non implemented.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

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 Annex I).

Rationale for the note

Some measures have been implemented.

Some of the activities to be mentioned as fully implemented include: the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. Mapping the habitats and then monitoring the status of Posidonia as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result.

- Regulation and monitoring of the number of boats in the ZMD
- Regulation and monitoring of aquaculture intensity; research on the impact of aquaculture and its monitoring
- Construction of mooring buoys: assessment, design and deployment
- Monitoring the preparation of spatial planning documents and participation in meetings
- Supervision/observation of unauthorized constructions and informative inspection
- IUU fishery surveillance/observation and informative inspection
- Compilation of the list of tourist attractions and its periodic updating
- Facilitating clear and easy entry/access procedures for tour operators (by sea and land) etc.

	Score
4. water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Basically there is not threat in this part although we can mention there were some illegal fishing activities in the past and also some illegal harvesting of L. lithophaga.

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

There have been efforts through the inspection and enforcement of the legislation to reduce the IUU fishery actviities and also the illegal harvesting of the L. lithophaga in the area.

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Some threats are mainly related to the pollution especially in the internal area of the Vlora bay and some disturbance due to the touristic activities.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

RAPA Vlora is constantly monitoring the touristic efforts to avoid disturbance in the MPA while for the pollution the Government is working toward the minimization of the effects of urban waste water in the area.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

Tourism has increased significantly in the area although the MPA has not been directly involved in these developments. Also the number of boars, especially the leisure activity has increased significantly in the area.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**
Rationale for the note RAPA Vlora has worked actively into regulating the touristic and boat activities in relation to their access to the SPAMI area so that they can be minimized.	

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**2**
Rationale for the note There is no large conflicts in the area although it should be mentioned some interaction among the touristic activities, small scale fishery and touristic boats.	

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4.	**2**

and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)**	

Rationale for the note

RAPA Vlora and other structures (National Coastal Agency etc.) are actively involved in the area to minimize the potential negative interaction that may occurr.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The area is relatively protected from pollution problems from external sources. It should be mentioned that sometime has been reported some pollution coming from large touristic ships (or ferryboats) that are present in the neighboring area close to the SPAMI.

The tourism development sector is quite an important one in the area near the SPAMI area as the Vlora Bay is highly sought for touristic activities. This brings pollution issues in the vicinity of the area. However, it should be mentioned that Vlora already has an Urban Wastewater Treatment Plant and also usually the effects of the pollution in the Vlora Bay are more felt in the northern part of the bay rather than in the SPAMI area. Something that needs to be mentioned is that Climate Change is considered a threat since Albanian coast is particularly vulnerable to the climate change effects.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**1**

Rationale for the note

The structures that are in charge of the marine environment and also the enforcing agencies have taken continuous step to address this concerns.

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

For the moments we value that the threats are serious although the majority of the terrestrial area near the SPAMI is also declared Protected Area.

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The area is considered important both from the natural and the touristic point of view so that the Government has put effort in the conservation of its values.

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

The area surrounding the SPAMI is mainly threatened by the construction of touristic facilities. However the impact of these developments needs to be quantified in the future.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**1**

Rationale for the note

There is an effort to protect the area of the SPAMI and its surrounding that are already declared as Protected Areas. Also the plans in place put some efforts in limiting the environmental effects of such development in the nearby areas.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

a

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) 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 Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF. **Rating scale**	**1**

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

Albania has an Integrated Coastal Management Plan prepared in 2015 (PINS Bregdeti) and also Local development Plan for each municipality that regulate the urban development of the areas.

Albania has a dedicated legal framework that covers procedures of planning, including drafting, consultation, coordination, and adoption of planning documents. This is Law no. 107/2014 “For territorial planning and development” and Decision of Council of Minister (DCM) no. 686/2017 “For the adoption of territorial planning regulation”. It should be noted that Albania also have transposed into the national legislation the EIA and SEA directives part of the EU Acquis.

On the spatial planning framework, the **General National Plan (PPK) "Albania 2030"** is the highest instrument of territorial planning in Albania, but also important report is the **Integrated Coastal Zone Inter-Sectoral Plan (PINS-Bregdeti)** that provides the vision of coastline development. It orients the sectoral developments of national importance in the field of tourism, environment, transport, energy, agriculture, culture, etc., as well as urban developments in the territories administered by the municipalities.

On a municipality level, the **General Local Plan (PPV)** for the Vlora municipality is approved on 16.10.2017 with Decision No.1 of the National Territorial Council and reviewed two times respectively in May 2019 and December 2020. All these plans take into consideration the protected areas zoning and the level of protection of development provided by that legislation.

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Rationale for the note

The Management Regime of the Protected Area is closely interacting with the urban development and the land use of the area and of the surrounding areas.

Yes, the management plan and the legal status that the area has influence in relation to the surrounding area. It is to be mentioned that for Allocated Zone for Aquaculture has been moved from the areas near the SPAMI due to the status of the area.

	1
5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures. In particular: **5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF.** **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

All the boundaries of the SPAMI and of the protected areas now are digitalized and included also in the National Geoportal.

The area is included in the official National Geoportal (ASIG Geoportal – https://geoportal.asig.gov.al). The geoportal is maintained by the State Authority for Geospatial Information (ASIG) based on European Standards of INSPIRE Directive. Also some marking of the boundaries and specific important points have been set at sea as well.

	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

There are different institutions that are related to the protection and surveillance of the area, including the Border Police that regulated the maritime activities, the Fishery Inspectorate that deals with the enforcement of inspection for the fishing activities, the National Environmental Agency that deals with the pollution issues and the Water Resource Management Agency that is in charge of controlling the maritime water quality.

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

RAPA Vlora is the main institution but it collaborates with other institutions in terms of enforcing the regulation.

In relation to the water quality, RAPA Vlora collaborates with the Institute of Public Health in relation to the results of bathing water monitoring for the set points they have near the area and also collaborate with the municipality in relation to the integrated waste management and prevention of pollution related to waste pollution.

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Penalties and powers are in place for the effective enforcement in the area.

The penalties are set in different sectorial laws where the amount of the penalty and the procedure for the setting of the penalties and the appeal procedures are also mentioned. Some of the laws that contain penalties that are relevant for the area include:

- Law No. 81 of 4.5.2017 Protected Areas (for penalties related to damage, construction or polluting in the Protected Areas)
- Law No. 9587 of 20.07.2006 Biodiversity Protection (for penalties related to damaging the biodiversity, hunting or catching protected species, introduction of invasive alien species etc.)
- Law No. 10006 of 23.10.2008 Protection Wild Fauna (for penalties related to damaging the wild fauna destroying their habitats, exposing in non-suitable and licensed areas etc.)
- Law No. 29 of 4.4.2024 Water Resources (for penalties related to water pollution and actions that might bring erosion in the coast etc.)
- Law No. 10463 of 22.9.2011 Waste Integrated Management (for penalties related to pollution from waste, hazardous waste, plastic, packaging etc.
- Law No. 64 of 31.05.2012 on Fishery (for penalties related to IUU fishery, protected marine species etc.)

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

Not directly, but through the collaboration with the other agencies they can.

The staff of RAPA has established contacts with the enforcement agencies and when needed, the enforcement authorities are contacted by the management staff to have ad-hoc inspections. Meanwhile all enforcement agencies have their own inspection schedules that are communicated with RAPA as well.

	Score
5.1.6. Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recommendation of	**0**

the 13th Meeting ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

The contingency plan is not part of the management plan but usually falls in the competencies of the region and of the municipalities.

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Weakly : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The area has been supported by different projects that are related to its management and monitoring. Also different scientific research activities have occurred in the area.

The area has had several collaborations with national and international organizations that have given support to the area. Some of the recent collaborations are mentioned below:

- UNDP Albania (Improving Coverage and Effectiveness Management of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas – Phase I - II & Enhancing Financial Sustainability of the Protected Areas System in Albania)
- MedFund (Supporting the Effective Management of Karaburun - Sazan National Marine Park)
- PIM Initiative (Improvement pf Coverage and Management of MCPA in Albania)
- PAP/RAC (Coastal Area Management Program – CAMP Otranto)

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I).	**2**

Rating scale

No : 0

Insufficient : 1

Fairly : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The RAPA Vlora is active in collaboration with othe MPAs in the Mediterranean due to projects common activities etc.

The administration is involved in the regional initiatives that are related to the management of Mediterranean Protected Areas such as the Network of Marine Protected Areas managers in the Mediterranean (MedPAN). Also, RAPA Vlora has a good collaboration with the Italian SPAMI (Torre Guaceto) in the recent period.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total score	5 (Max : 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total score	5 (Max : 6)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total score	18 (Max : 24)

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	4 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total score	4 (Max : 6)
Total score without bonus	**49 (Max : 72)**
Bonus points	**12**

Overall total score	**61 (Max : 86)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Update the Management Plan The current management plan is set to expire at the end of 2025. The process for updating the plan has already begun and should continue to ensure the full validation of the new management plan by 2026. The updated plan must address identified threats, such as tourism impacts, and outline key steps for the area's development. It should also incorporate the main requirements of Article 7 of the ASP/DB Protocol, including: (a) legal and institutional framework and management and protection measures; (b) continuous monitoring of ecological (c) active involvement of local communities and populations (d) mechanisms for financing (e) regulation of activities (f) training of managers

2 - Reinforce Monitoring - Building on the existing robust monitoring activities, the new management plan should expand monitoring efforts to include: - Additional key biocenoses, particularly coralligenous habitats - Fish population assessments (e.g., size, biomass, species richness) - Spillover effects for the benefit of local fisheries - Monitoring of invasive species - Monitoring of tourism impacts Collaborations should be further developed with local and national universities to support these initiatives.

3 - Manage Tourism and Carrying Capacity - The rapid growth of tourism poses a serious threat to the site's conservation value. Management efforts should address tourism impacts by: - Conducting a dedicated study to evaluate the site's carrying capacity on both land and sea (e.g., anchoring, disturbance of caves) - Implementing mitigation measures in partnership with tourism operators across the broader area - Monitoring visitor numbers and their impacts

4 - Improve Financial Resources - A key challenge for the coming years will be to secure a sustainable financial structure for the site's management. As the site becomes more effective in its management activities, a reliable financing mechanism must be developed to ensure long-term sustainability. The introduction of fee collection should be experimented as a stable and non-restricted funding source for the management team.

5 - Adapt Regulations - Adaptive management actions and the evolution of regulations, guided by scientific evidence, should be supported at all levels. Extending the core zone will be crucial to conserve important Monk Seal habitats and protect them from tourism-related disturbances. This will ensure the long-term preservation of the Mediterranean values of the site.

6 - Enhance Communication - Improve communication efforts to promote management activities, share knowledge, and highlight success stories at both local (municipality, tourism operators) and national levels (Ministry, universities). These efforts should aim to increase awareness and engagement with stakeholders while fostering support for conservation initiatives.

Signatures

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2- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of La Côte Bleue Marine Park (France)

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM : Parc marin de la Côte Bleue

Type de révision : Ordinary Review

Année de révision : 2024

Les membres de la Commission Technique Consultative (CTC)

Lionel Launois	Point Focal
Marie BRAVO-MONIN	Gestionnaire d'ASPIM
Marc VERLAQUE	Expert National
Chedly Rais	Expert Indpendant
Sami BEN HAJ	Expert Indpendant

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM: Parc marin de la Côte Bleue

Année de révision: 2024

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

(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
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** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue remplit les critères relatifs à la valeur régionale méditerranéenne, avec :

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 (1049 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 (512 ha), avec notamment des faciès de gorgones géantes de taille humaine, uniques en Méditerranée. Les grottes sous-marines (une dizaine) 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).

c) Diversité : la Côte Bleue montre une biodiversité marine très riche, avec 38 espèces à statut (8 végétaux et 30 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), 22 autres espèces sont présentes dans l'ASPIM. De nombreux inventaires naturalistes sont menés par le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue et les scientifiques (*e.g.* 264 espèces de poissons, 313 macrophytes, 271 éponges, 227 bryozoaires, *etc.*).

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 permanents sur 42 km de littoral.

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 (512 ha). Ces habitats hébergent des espèces bénéficiant d'un statut de protection national (comme la datte de mer, l'oursin diadème, la grande cigale et la grande nacre (mais qui, suite à une épizootie, a quasiment disparu depuis 2018 à l'échelle de la Méditerranée) et des 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 (Cap Rousset). L'ASPIM réalise plus de 40 suivis/monitoring sur les ressources, les espèces et habitats d'intérêt, les usages. Ces suivis peuvent être bi-annuels (oursins), annuels (effet réserve Carry) ou tri-annuels (effet réserve couronne).

f) Représentativité culturelle : la pêche artisanale traditionnelle (petite pêche côtière) 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 aux petits métiers qui sont membres du Syndicat Mixte Parc Marin, dans le cadre d'un partenariat étroit. L'éducation à l'environnement est une priorité importante de l'ASPIM, avec plus de 30.000 scolaires sensibilisés depuis 1984 par le dispositif des classes de mer, soit plus que d'habitants permanents sur la Côte Bleue. Depuis 1994, le Parc organise l'été des visites aquatiques guidées de la réserve marine protégée de Carry pour les vacanciers et accueille également le grand public dans ses locaux (ateliers ludiques, conférences, expositions) et sensibilise ainsi entre 3000 et 7000 personnes par an.

	Note
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** Changements importants : 0 Changements modérés : 1 Changements légers : 2 Pas de changements indésirables : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue subit les changements globaux observés à l'échelle méditerranéenne sans remettre en question le caractère exceptionnel de l'ASPIM.

- Notamment l'évolution climatique, avec des épisodes de canicules sous-marines comme en 2022, entrainant la mortalité d'invertébrés, comme les gorgones. L'érosion côtière liée à des phénomènes météorologiques forts (tempêtes, pluies abondantes, épisodes « cévenols »,…) semble s'accentuer. Nous notons dans les enregistrements continus de la température de l'eau dans les 2 réserves 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 lapins 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 l'ensemble du bassin Nord-Occidental de la Méditerranée depuis 2017 (estimation d'une mortalité voisine de 100% sur l'ensemble de la Côte Bleue en 2019).

Les actions prises pour palier à ces menaces seront détaillées dans les points de la section II.

	Note
1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Seulement quelques uns : 1 Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux : 2 Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Les objectifs énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM ont été conservés et même renforcés afin d'assurer la pérennité du territoire et du statut du gestionnaire.

En effet, l'ASPIM Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue pratique une « gestion adaptative », avec un ajustement des mesures de gestion en concertation avec les acteurs locaux, les 5 communes de la Côte Bleue et les services de l'Etat.

- Ainsi les réglementations sur le mouillage des navires montrent des évolutions récentes, avec en 2024 la création de 4 Zones d'Interdiction permanentes aux Mouillages (ZIM) sur les communes de Martigues (Tamaris 17 ha), Sausset (corniche 38 ha), Carry (îlots des Mornas 8 ha) et Ensuès (passe de l'île Elevine 4,7 ha), soit une superficie totale de 67,7 ha de fonds sensibles soustraite aux mouillages (arrêté préfectoral du 22/05/2024).

- Plusieurs modifications des plans de balisage des communes, avec l'aide technique du Parc Marin ont également eu lieu récemment : en 2024, création d'une ZIM de 1,5 ha devant port de La Vesse pour un projet de restauration écologique des Posidonies porté par le PMCB. Toujours sur la commune du Rove, une ZIM-ZIEM (Zone d'Interdiction aux Engins à Moteur) a été installée en 2022 dans la calanque de Figuerolles. Ces évolutions entrent dans la « stratégie locale de gestion du mouillage des navires dans le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue » écrite par le PMCB en 2020.

- Concernant l'interdiction de mouillage des navires >20 m sur l'ensemble de la Côte Bleue ; l'arrêté préfectoral n°159/2016 (intégré dans arrêté préfectoral du 22/05/2024) a été complété en 2021 par un arrêté inter-préfectoral n°48/2021 règlementant la ZMFR (Zone Maritime et Fluviale de Régulation) du Grand Port de Marseille GPMM.

- Plusieurs contrat Natura 2000 avec appui de l'OFB ont été réalisés ces dernières années sur : *(i)* le balisage de la bande des 300 m avec 150 bouées écologiques (231 au total/328) et les suivis annuels des poses/déposes des bouées, ainsi que l'aide pour les marchés publics auprès des communes ; *(ii)* Contrat Natura 2000 pour la récupération des corps morts perdus dans les fonds de calanques (83 corps morts pour 11 tonnes fin 2019) ; *(iii)* récupération des engins de pêche perdus (2019 à 2024 ; Life Marha/OFB, Recupnet2, ghostmed) ; *(iv)* enlèvement de 4 câbles sous-marins (16 tonnes) désactivés de la société Orange en 2021 (réserve Couronne à terre) ; *(v)* appel à manifestation d'Intérêt de l'OFB et PMCB lauréat pour le changement du balisage des 2 réserves avec corps-morts « écologiques » en fonte *vs.* béton classique (travaux effectués en 2023 et 2024), *etc*.

- En terme de gouvernance, suite à une mobilisation des collectivités membres du Syndicat mixte et de nombreux partenaires, le PMCB a pu conserver en 2016 son statut et son autonomie, ainsi que sa gouvernance locale. 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 en particulier les élus ont fait valoir la spécificité du travail du Parc, et ce projet a été abandonné.

- A cette occasion les objectifs statutaires du Parc Marin 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 :

- 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.

- Après avoir élaboré, en 2012, le Document d'Objectifs du site Natura 2000 « Côte Bleue Marine » FR9301999 qui inclut la quasi-totalité du périmètre de l'ASPIM 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 depuis 2014 son animation. Ce rôle d'animateur Natura 2000 depuis plus de 10 ans permet un véritable dialogue et un ajustement des mesures de gestion avec les acteurs locaux et 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 (40 à 60 avis formulés par an par le PMCB à la demande des services de l'Etat (DDTM, DIRM, DREAL).

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

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

Justification de la note

Le PMCB a renforcé depuis 2019 les dispositifs juridiques qu'il met en œuvre pour atteindre ses objectifs statutaires de protection et conservation du milieu marin, avec plusieurs nouveaux textes, notamment :

- Arrêté Préfectoral du 22/05/2024 portant la création de 4 Zones d'Interdiction permanentes aux Mouillages (ZIM) d'une superficie totale de 67,7 ha (*cf.* 1.2 ci-dessus pour détail) ;

- Interdiction de mouillage des navires >20 m sur l'ensemble de la Côte Bleue avec l'arrêté préfectoral n°159/2016 qui a été intégré dans l'arrêté préfectoral du 22/05/2024 et a été complété en 2021 par un arrêté inter-préfectoral n°48/2021 règlementant la ZMFR (Zone Maritime et Fluviale de Régulation) du Grand Port de Marseille GPMM ;

- Des plans de balisage des communes font office d'arrêtés municipaux annuels ;

- Précision des objectifs statutaires du PMCB en 2018 (*cf.* 1.2 ci-dessus) ;

- Arrêté préfectoral du 1er juillet 2016 règlementant les navires supérieurs à 20 mètres hors tout et interdisant leur mouillage entre le rivage et -30 m de profondeur ;

- Arrêté ministériel de ZSC (Zone Spéciale de Conservation) du 24 novembre 2015 (Natura 2000) ;

- Arrêté ministériel du 1er 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 inter-préfectoral du 31 mars 2014 approuvant le DOCOB Documents d'Objectifs du site Natura 2000 Côte Bleue Marine ;

- 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).

Pour l'application de ces textes, une des principales missions des agents du Parc Marin consiste à surveiller le territoire de l'ASPIM, en particulier les 2 réserves protégées de Carry et Couronne. Pour l'année 2024, le temps de surveillance réalisés par les écogardes du PMCB est de 2454 heures, dont 2131 h passées sur les 2 réserves, avec un total de 982 h en mer. Ce sont parmi les réserves les plus surveillées à l'échelle de la Méditerranée Le nombre d'infractions relevé est de 77 infractions et 42 interventions immédiates en 2024. D'autres dispositifs sont en place pour l'application de la réglementation :

- Dispositif de « Garde Régionale Marine » en 2023 et 2024 (nouveau dispositif de la Région Sud sur des fonds européens et financement de 2 postes d'éco-gardes ETP pendant 4 mois au PMCB ;

- Dispositif de patrouilles de surveillance/contrôles en commun sur le territoire. Travail avec les services de l'Etat en mer (Affaires Maritimes ULAM, Gendarmerie Maritime et ses différentes unités (plongeurs CoBFN, sureté du Littoral BSL) et 12-15 missions conjointes sur le terrain/an en 2023 et 2024. Le PMCB réalise également des patrouilles communes avec les agents des polices municipales (15 à 20 missions conjointes sur le terrain/an en 2023 et 2024) ;

- Pour les mesures concernant le renforcement des contrôles et des sanctions, le PMCB fait des remontées d'observations au Plan de Contrôle Surveillance et Environnement Marin (PCSEM) piloté par la DIRM et les rapports du CACEM (Centre de Contrôle Environnement Marin) indiquant le nombre de contrôles effectués.

- Actuellement, projet en cours d'attribution en 2025 du Domaine Public Maritime de la Côte Bleue au Conservatoire du Littoral, qui en déléguerait la gestion à l'ASPIM Parc Marin Côte Bleue. Il s'agirait alors de la plus vaste attribution en mer en France, avec 11.100 ha.(*cf.* carte ci-jointe : périmètre du projet en cours d'attribution en 2025 du Domaine Public Maritime de la Côte Bleue au Conservatoire du Littoral).

- En outre, et sans que cela ait une réelle portée de renforcement juridique, mais constitue une reconnaissance de la bonne gestion de l'aire marine protégée, le PMCB est inscrit sur la Liste verte des Aires Protégées de l'UICN depuis le 27 novembre 2018 à la suite d'une procédure de vérification de sa gestion par rapport à des critères internationaux (4 piliers, 17 critères, 51 indicateurs). Ce label Liste verte a été officiellement renouvelé à l'échelle internationale le 20 avril 2024, à nouveau pour une durée de 5 ans jusqu'en 2029. Actuellement, 60 sites sont labellisés Liste verte à l'échelle planétaire et 500 sites sont engagés dans la démarche. Il n'existe que seulement 3 sites marins labellisés en Méditerranée : la réserve naturelle marine de Cerbère-banyuls, le Parc national de l'archipel Toscan en Italie et le PMCB.

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

Justification de la note

L'ASPIM a clairement défini ses compétences et responsabilités dans les nouveaux statuts du Syndicat Mixte Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue ; entérinés en 2018 par arrêté préfectoral. Cette modification statutaire est détaillée ci-après :

- 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..

Les comptes-rendus annuels d'activités (rapport détaillé et rapport prestige édité à 650 exemplaires et téléchargeable sur le site internet de l'ASPIM) permettent de vérifier les actions entreprises dans ce cadre. Ces rapports d'activités suivent les 7 objectifs stratégiques définis dans le Plan de Gestion 2020-2030 qui constitue la feuille de route du gestionnaire et de ses actions mises en œuvre.

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

Justification de la note

- Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue (Syndicat mixte) est l'organe de gestion entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM et a des compétences directes sur la gestion et la conservation de l'ASPIM. Le PMCB existe depuis plus de 40 ans (1983), c'est une structure originale et unique en France (initiative « bottom-up » et gouvernance partagée) qui regroupe les collectivités locales (Région Sud Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Département 13, 5 communes de la Côte Bleue), ainsi que les pêcheurs professionnels aux petits métiers, qui sont à l'origine de la création du Parc et des 2 réserves de Carry (1983) et Couronne (1996).

- Le dernier renouvellement des 27 membres du Comité Syndical du Syndicat mixte a eu lieu lors des dernières élections municipales de 2020 et élections régionales et départementales de 2021. La Présidence du PMCB est tournante chaque année, et assurée par chacun des Maires des 5 communes de la Côte Bleue. En 2024, c'était le Maire de Sausset-les-Pins (M. Marchand). En 2025 c'est le Maire d'Ensuès-la-Redonne (M. Illac) qui est devenu Président du Parc Marin.

- Le Conseil Scientifique du PMCB - qui existe depuis 2001- a été réactivé et renouvelé en 2021.Il se compose de 12 membres experts de disciplines diverses et oriente les actions concrètes de gestion de l'ASPIM, en formulant des avis consultatif (*e.g.* opposition au raccordement de l'éolien en mer en 2024 ; changement de la règlementation oursins en 2023).

- L'ASPIM dispose d'une autre instance de gouvernance : le Comité de Pilotage COPIL (51 membres) du site Natura 2000 « Côte Bleue marine » dont il est l'opérateur et l'animateur depuis 10 ans. En 2024, le COPIL annuel s'est réuni le 24 mai, en présence des 2 Préfets (Préfet Maritime de Méditerranée, et Préfet de la Région PACA) qui nous ont fait l'honneur de co-présider à nouveau la séance, comme en 2023. Cette année 2024, la participation au COPIL a été exceptionnelle avec plus de 64 personnes représentant 41 organismes (services de l'Etat, collectivités, fédérations, associations des usagers).

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de plan de gestion : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Le dernier Plan de Gestion du Parc couvre une période de 10 ans (2020-2030), et constitue la prolongation du précédent plan de gestion (2006-2015). Il a été adopté dans ses grandes lignes par le Comité Technique du Plan de Gestion le 17 septembre 2018. Il comporte 7 grands objectifs stratégiques, déclinés en 51 actions :

1 - Renforcer la connaissance du patrimoine naturel marin et littoral de la Côte Bleue ;

2 - Gérer, protéger et valoriser les milieux naturels marins et littoraux de la Côte Bleue ;

3 - Valoriser la ressource halieutique et assurer les conditions d'une pêche côtière durable ;

4 - Favoriser une gestion raisonnée des usages récréatifs liés à la mer et au littoral ;

5 - Etre le relais des politiques locales pour les procédures et projets concernant le milieu marin et la frange littorale de la Côte Bleue ;

6 - Répondre à la demande d'information, de sensibilisation et d'éducation à l'environnement marin ;

7 – Assurer la gouvernance et la pérennisation de la structure.

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.

Les modalités du plan de gestion sont mises en oeuvre de façon adéquate. Un bilan de mi-parcours est prévu en 2025.

	Note
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	**2**

Section 8.2.3 du Format annoté (FA).

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

Conformément à l'article 7 du protocole relatif à la planification et la gestion de l'ASPIM, le Plan de Gestion répond aux exigences du protocole ASP/DB.

a. 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.
b. 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 réserves marines protégées, et de suivre l'évolution des activités humaines en mer et des pressions induites sur le milieu.
c. 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 40 ans de manière à ce chaque enfant scolarisé sur la Côte Bleue puisse suivre un de ces stages de découverte (plus de 30.000 participants depuis l'origine, soit plus que la population permanente du territoire de l'ASPIM (28.000 habitants).
d. 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.
e. Les autorités nationales mettent en œuvre sur proposition du Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue les dispositifs juridiques qui permettent à l'ASPIM d'atteindre ses objectifs : concession sur le Domaine Public Maritime, arrêtés ministériel et préfectoral relatifs aux réserves marines protégées, règlementations locales et évolutives sur le mouillage des navires et des activités, Commissions Nautiques Locales pour le balisage en mer, *etc*.
f. Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue participe aux initiatives de l'Etat et de ses établissements (Office Français de la Biodiversité, Agence de l'Eau, *etc.*) 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.

+ voir la carte de l'ASPIM Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue (trait bleu) et du site Natura 2000 « Côte Bleue marine » (trait vert) et localisation des 2 réserves marines protégées de Carry (trait rouge) et Couronne (trait orange). Les habitats marins sont également représentés (herbier de Posidonie en vert clair).

Cependant, il est fortement recommandé de reconsidérer l'impact des concours de chasse sous-marine dans le plan de gestion, tenant compte du contexte juridique national concernant ces activités.

	Note
3.3. Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible/Insuffisante : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

- L'effectif actuel de l'ASPIM est de 8 agents permanents à l'année, ainsi que 1,2 ETP (Equivalent-Temps Plein) de personnel saisonnier 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.

- Les 8 agents du Parc occupent différents postes : la Direction (M. Bravo-Monin), le secrétariat/comptabilité (S. Chiaradia), les suivis scientifiques (E. Charbonnel), N2000 et les grands travaux (B. Cadville), la gestion/surveillance (J.R. Bravo), la plongée/surveillance (N. Portes), l'animation/communication (C. Ollier), l'animation/surveillance (J. Dedet).

- A noter la parité/mixité de l'équipe (4 femmes, 4 hommes) et à noter également que la plupart des agents ont une polyvalence de leur poste, notamment au niveau de la plongée sous-marine (6 agents sont classés scaphandriers professionnels).

	Note
3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Le budget est jugé correct pour une structure de taille moyenne (budget primitif 2024 de 610.000 €) et permet la mise en œuvre effective du Plan de Gestion, bien qu'il reste néanmoins limité en comparaison avec d'autres AMP (Parcs naturels marins, Parcs nationaux).

L'infrastructure de base est jugée correcte à excellente, l'ASPIM dispose d'un bâtiment dédié en bord de mer, plage du Rouet à Carry (Observatoire du PMCB) et de 250 m² de bureaux et locaux depuis 2005, dont une salle pédagogique pouvant accueillir les classes de mer, avec du matériel pédagogique adapté et moderne, ainsi que des aquariums. Le Parc Marin dispose de matériels adaptés et de moyens financiers dédiés facilement et rapidement mobilisables pour des actions concrètes sur le terrain.

Le Parc Marin dispose de 4 navires (mais 3 ont plus de 10 ans) équipés (sondeur, GPS, VHF), d'une voiture et d'une fourgonnette en bon état et d'équipements de plongée et de sécurité complets pour 6 plongeurs.

Les financements statutaires sont assurés à 75% par les collectivités locales, membres du Syndicat Mixte du PMCB : Région Sud, Conseil Départemental des Bouches-du-Rhône et les 5 communes de la Côte Bleue (Martigues, Sausset, Carry, Ensuès et Le Rove), au prorata du nombre d'habitants. L'Etat n'apporte pas de financements propres dédiés, mais le PMCB est conventionné avec l'OFB pour certaines prestations : *e.g.* suivi de l'effet moratoire mérous/corbs (depuis 2015, reconduit en 2025-2033). L'Agence de l'Eau RMC finance également certaines actions du PMCB inscrites au Contrat de Baie de la Métropole (11 fiches actions).

Le Parc Marin bénéficie également de certains fonds européens. Il participe en 2024-2026 à un programme européen Interreg intitulé GL4MMPA (Green List for Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas) avec 6 partenaires de 5 pays : Italie (Station zoologique Anton Dohrn), France (UICN+PMCB), Espagne (UICN Med), Grèce (University of Aegean), Croatie (WWF Adria). Le PMCB bénéficie de fonds européens pour la pêche GALPA/FEAMP, permettant le financement de la Garde Régionale Marine (2 saisonniers pendant 4 mois en 2023 et 2024) et du programme de marquage acoustique "CaBeCoU" avec le Parc national des Calanques le GIPREB (Gestionnaire étang de Berre) et l'Ifremer.

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Pas de programme de surveillance : 0

Le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme “insufficient” : 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 de l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que de l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion : 3

Justification de la note

- Concernant le programme de surveillance/contrôle à l’échelle de l’ASPIM, le PMCB réalise ou participe à une quarantaine de suivis scientifiques/monitoring très divers sur l’effet réserve, l’état des habitats (herbiers de Posidonie, récifs coralligènes), les espèces patrimoniales (gorgones, mérous et corbs) 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 et constituent des références. Par ailleurs, du fait de l’existence de suivis et de données anciennes ou de références, de moyens humains et logistiques pour intervenir en mer et en plongée, et des compétences scientifiques au sein de l’équipe, le Parc Marin est souvent associé à des programmes de recherche nationaux et européens, les scientifiques utilisant notamment les 2 réservesmarines protégées comme un « laboratoire grandeur nature » (« living lab », programmes actuels 2023-25 HOPOPOP, projet GIS Hommer Brest et POCOROCH pour la DCSMM poissons).

- Les programmes de suivis développés actuellement sur le terrain en 2024 concernent l’ADN environnemental (Marbec, Agence de l’Eau, suivi annuel depuis 2018, site pilote Aire Marine Sentinelle), l’acoustique active (programme ConnectMed d’Ifremer et Cabecou 2024-2026) et l’acoustique passive (programme européen TREC-Tara océan, CEFREM, 2024-2025).

- Les suivis sur l’effet réserve font référence et c’est à Carry qu’a été démontré l’effet réserve pour la 1ère fois en Méditerranée il y a 30 ans par comptages visuels en plongée (Harmelin *et al.*, 1995). Les suivis du PMCB par pêche expérimentale scientifique à Couronne montrent clairement un effet réserve, avec le poids moyen des poissons multiplié par un facteur x3, et des rendements de pêche CPUE multipliés par un facteur x5 à x7 (suivi effectué tous les 3 ans entre 1995 (avant la réserve) et 2022).

- Le PMCB a développé sur la Côte Bleue une technique de comptage au temps, « l’indice poisson », basé sur la présence/absence et l’abondance de 24 espèces ciblées par la pêche (Harmelin, 1999). Le dernier retour a été réalisé en 2024, avec 15,2 km parcourus en plongée sur 11 stations. L’ASPIM est un des 4 sites pilotes pour le suivi mérous/corbs sur l’effet du moratoire pour l’OFB/DIRM (suivis entre 2015 et 2023, et réactivés pour la période 2025-2031) avant le prochain moratoire (2033).

	Note
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 ?	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

- L'ASPIM a mis au point plusieurs types de tableaux de Bord, comme en 2024 la table NECO de l'UICN et 55 indicateurs pratiques, co-construite avec le Conseil Scientifique ; le PMCB est également pourvu d'un tableau de bord d'évaluation du DOCOB N2000, ainsi que d'un tableau de bord d'évaluation pour son 2éme Plan de Gestion 2020-2030, qui se recoupent. En outre, le PMCB a été un site pilote pour la construction du Tableau de Bord national des AMP de l'OFB, suite au programme PAMPA sur les indicateurs d'efficacité des AMP. Compte tenu de son retour d'expérience, le PMCB participe aux ateliers nationaux de la DCSMM-poissons et un programme de recherche est en cours (POCOROCH). Le PMCB participe depuis 2023 à un projet de recherche HOPOPOP (Université de Brest, Amure, GIS Hommer) de sciences humaines et sociales sur la transversalité nécessaire des disciplines scientifiques dans l'approche des AMP.

- 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'usagers (COPIL Natura 2000 de 51 membres), ou de réunions dédiées, par exemple sur l'engagement des pêcheurs professionnels lors du programme Interreg FishMPABlue2 (2017-2020).

Exemples récents :

- Mise en place de réunions saisonnières et annuelles avec les services de contrôle de l'Etat et organisation de patrouilles communes (*e.g.* sorties de surveillance sur les oursins les 15, 24 et 31 décembre 2024 avec les Affaires Maritimes et la Gendarmerie Maritime). Une quinzaine de sorties sont organisées par an.
- Mise en place de réunions annuelles régulières des pêcheurs professionnels de la Côte Bleue avec le PMCB en présence des administrations de l'Etat pour une meilleure expression des besoins, des difficultés, et des évolutions permanentes de la ressource halieutique. Par exemple en 2023, à la suite des comptages d'oursins effectués par le PMCB montrant une diminution d'un facteur 4 en 20 ans des densités de population, la règlementation de la pêche est devenue plus contraignante. Les services de l'Etat ont diminué de moitié à la fois les quantités autorisées pour la pêche de loisir (désormais 2 douzaines/pers./jour) et la durée de la saison de pêche (désormais autorisée du 15 décembre au 29 février ; *cf.* arrêté préfectoral du 29/09/2023). En 2018, le PMCB a également 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 depuis 2018 à soustraire 56 % de la surface de la calanque à la pression de mouillage estival.
- Face à l'intérêt patrimonial majeur des récifs coralligènes en particulier sur les faciès de gorgones des roches profondes situées au large de Carry-le-Rouet (La Catchoffe), un programme d'action, initié en 2019 avec l'Ifremer, se poursuit actuellement, avec une caractérisation des gorgones géantes profondes (de taille humaine), particularité probablement unique en Méditerranée, la poursuite par le PMCB des comptages de fréquentation par les pêcheurs de loisir en automne, et une démarche technique pour diminuer l'impact du mouillage sur cette zone.

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

	Note
3.7. Est-ce que le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion est mis en oeuvre de façon efficace. Le dernier Plan de Gestion du Parc Marin est en vigueur depuis 2020 et couvre une période de 10 ans (2020-2030).Il comporte 7 grands objectifs stratégiques, déclinés en 51 actions :

1 - Renforcer la connaissance du patrimoine naturel marin et littoral de la Côte Bleue ;

2 - Gérer, protéger et valoriser les milieux naturels marins et littoraux de la Côte Bleue ;

3 - Valoriser la ressource halieutique et assurer les conditions d'une pêche côtière durable ;

4 - Favoriser une gestion raisonnée des usages récréatifs liés à la mer et au littoral ;

5 - Être le relais des politiques locales pour les procédures et projets concernant le milieu marin et la frange littorale de la Côte Bleue ;

6 - Répondre à la demande d'information, de sensibilisation et d'éducation à l'environnement marin ;

7 – Assurer la gouvernance et la pérennisation de la structure.

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.

- L'ASPIM PMCB est un établissement public, un Syndicat mixte qui rassemble les 5 communes de la Côte Bleue, la Région Sud et le Conseil Départemental des Bouches-du-Rhône, ainsi que les pêcheurs professionnels aux petits métiers, qui sont membres associés. Le Comité Syndical du PMCB comprend 27 membres (renouvelés lors des dernières élections municipales (2020), départementales et régionales (2021) et la Présidence est assurée chaque année par un des 5 maires des municipalités.

- L'ASPIM est dotée d'un Conseil Scientifique, créé en 2001 et réactivé depuis 2021. Il est constitué de 12 membres, scientifiques experts reconnus internationalement dans leurs domaines (A noter la parité et la mixité des sciences dures et des sciences humaines et sociales).

- Le COPIL Natura 2000 est l'instance de gouvernance partagée sur la Côte Bleue. Il comprend 51 membres représentants des parties prenantes (représentants du Syndicat mixte, de l'Etat, des collectivités, des pêcheurs, plongeurs, usagers locaux, du conseil scientifique, du Conservatoire du Littoral, du Parc national des Calanques, etc.).

- L'engagement des parties prenantes et la qualité de la gouvernance partagée a été mise en avant par l'UICN (Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature) lors du processus de labélisation Liste verte en 2018 et 2024.

- L'originalité de l'ASPIM est d'être une initiative locale, partagée entre les collectivités locales et les pêcheurs et un processus de co-construction dès l'origine en 1983 (initiative « bottom-up », avec une gestion participative, qui fait la force du PMCB. Ainsi, lors de la mise en place des nouvelles ZIM règlementant le mouillage sur la Côte Bleue en 2024, et lors de la concertation publique, un avis favorable a été émis, avec une large participation du public et de l'ensemble des parties prenantes (fédérations, sociétés nautiques, élus des 5 communes, représentants des industries nautiques et des ports, structures de plongée, pêcheurs professionnels et de loisir, plaisanciers).

- Les actions inscrites au Contrat de Baie de Marseille-Fos correspondent et répondent aux objectifs du Plan de Gestion du PMCB, avec 11 fiches actions du PMCB inscrites dans ce Contrat de Baie.

- Le PMCB a également prévu des actions sur son territoire dans le STERE (Schéma Territorial de Restauration Ecologique), dans le contexte de la nouvelle loi européenne sur la restauration écologique de 2024. Par exemple, un projet de renforcement de l'herbier de Posidonie est prévu dans la nouvelle ZIM de La Vesse (1,5 ha en 2024), avec transplantation de 5000 boutures récoltées en épave à proximité (PMCB/GIS Posidonie).

	Note
3.8. Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont-elles été mises en œuvre ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

- Les objectifs statutaires et textes fondateurs de protection légale de l'ASPIM intègrent la conservation des valeurs naturelles et culturelles comme un objectif primordial de l'aire. Sur les 8 objectifs statutaires redéfinis en 2018 (*cf.* 1.2 ci-dessus), les 3 premiers concernent la conservation des valeurs naturelles :

- 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.

- Actuellement, projet en cours d'attribution en 2025 du Domaine Public Maritime de la Côte Bleue au Conservatoire du Littoral, qui en déléguerait la gestion à l'ASPIM Parc Marin Côte Bleue. Il s'agirait alors de la plus vaste attribution en mer en France, avec 11.100 ha.

- Les principaux textes fondateurs sont les suivants :

- Précision des objectifs statutaires du PMCB qui ont été réécrits en 2018 et ont permis de clarifier et de renforcer les objectifs originels et fondateurs depuis 1983. (*cf.* 1.3 ci-dessus) Cette modification statutaire a été entérinée en 2018 par arrêté préfectoral. Ils sont détaillés ci-après :

- 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.

- Arrêté préfectoral du 1er juillet 2016 règlementant les navires supérieurs à 20 mètres hors tout et interdisant leur mouillage entre le rivage et -30 m de profondeur (limite inférieure maximale des herbiers de Posidonies). Cet arrêté de 2016 a été intégré dans l'arrêté préfectoral du 22/05/2024 et a été complété en 2021 par un arrêté inter-préfectoral n°48/2021 règlementant la ZMFR (Zone Maritime et Fluviale de Régulation) du Grand Port de Marseille GPMM ;

- Arrêté ministériel de ZSC (Zone Spéciale de Conservation) du 24 novembre 2015 (Natura 2000) ;

- Arrêté ministériel du 1er juillet 2014 et arrêté préfectoral du 16 décembre 2014 portant renouvellement des 2 réserves marines protégées de Carry (85 ha créée en 1983) et Couronne (210 ha créée en 1996) pour une durée non limitée. Toutes formes de pêches y sont interdites (pêche professionnelle et de loisir, chasse sous-marine), ainsi que le mouillage des navires, la plongée sous-marine en scaphandre et le dragage ;

- Arrêté inter-préfectoral du 31 mars 2014 approuvant le DOCOB Documents d'Objectifs du site Natura 2000 Côte Bleue Marine ;

- 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)

- L'ASPIM Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue est inscrite au Code de l'Environnement, en tant qu'AMP (Aire Marine Protégée) depuis 2012.

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

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

Sous la section 4.1, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces dans le site, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.1.1.a. L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

- La seule ressource naturelle exploitée dans l'ASPIM est la ressource halieutique (120 espèces de poissons, crustacés et céphalopodes). Dans l'ASPIM, l'exploitation des ressources halieutiques côtières est stable, mais depuis quelques années, on assiste à une diminution de l'effort de pêche professionnelle par cessations successives d'activités et sorties de flotte (vieillissement des pêcheurs, pêcheurs retraités non renouvelés, métier difficile et moins attractif pour les jeunes). Il existe en 2024 une vingtaine de navires « petits métiers » et 4 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 2024, il ne reste plus que 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.

- Cependant, la pression de la pêche de loisir semble augmenter et reste très difficile à suivre et à estimer. 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. Les suivis du PMCB ont montré que les quantités annuellement pêchées sur la Côte Bleue étaient du même ordre de grandeur (60 tonnes pour la pêche professionnelle *vs*. 53 tonnes pour la pêche de loisir). En 2025-2027, le PMCB va engager une nouvelle étude sur la pêche professionnelle et de loisir, avec enquêtes en mer, questionnaires de perception/représentation et mesure des captures et de l'effort de pêche, dans le cadre du GALPA piloté par le Comité Régional des pêches CRPMEM PACA, sur des fonds européens pour la pêche.

- Concernant les compétitions de chasse sous-marine, l'ASPIM Côte Bleue a été pionnière dans l'encadrement des compétitions de chasse sous-marine, avec la mise en place d'une convention réglementant ces compétitions dans le PMCB a été signée en 2014. De 2010 à 2021, 25 compétitions ont été organisées dans le PMCB dont un championnat de France (2023). D'après le rapporteur du site Natura 2000 pour le Conseil Scientifique Régional du Patrimoine Naturel de PACA,"*par la sélectivité de la chasse (ciblage des gros géniteurs sédentaires), le haut niveau des compétiteurs et les règles de compétition, ce type de manifestation provoque une désertification des fonds qui va à l'opposé des objectifs de gestion des AMP, de la Directive Natura 2000 et de la Directive Cadre Stratégie pour le Milieu Marin (DCSMM), c'est-à-dire l'atteinte d'un bon état écologique.* »Une auto-saisine du CSRPN de la DREAL PACA pour un arrêt définitif des compétitions de chasse sous-marine dans les AMP va être déposée en mars 2025. A noter que cette pratique concerne l'ensemble des ASPIM françaises (AMA des Parcs Nationaux de Port-Cros et des Calanques, Archipel des Embiez-Six Fours, Parcs Naturels Marins du Golfe du Lion et Cap-Corse-Agriates Parc International Marin des Bouches de Bonifacio, sanctuaire Pelagos).

- Les suivis du PMCB montrant une baisse importante de la ressource oursins ont abouti à la mise en place d'une législation plus contraignante depuis 2023 avec une diminution de moitié à la fois les quantités récoltées par la pêche de loisir (désormais 2 douzaines/pers./jour) et la durée de la saison de pêche (désormais autorisée du 15 décembre au 29 février ; *cf*. arrêté préfectoral du 29/09/2023).

- Une autre approche adoptée par l'ASPIM face à ces menaces est la mise en place d'une Charte pêche, dans le cadre de la concertation N2000, avec limitation du temps de trempage des filets

- Le PMCB a mis en place des réunions saisonnières et annuelles avec les services de contrôle de l'Etat et l'organisation de patrouilles de surveillance/contrôle en commun sur le territoire (15 missions conjointes sur le terrain/an en 2023 et en 2024 avec les Affaires Maritimes et la Gendarmerie Maritime). Des opérations de contrôle sont menées avec les Polices municipales ((20 missions conjointes en 2024). Des veilles nocturnes sont également organisées avec le Sémaphore de la Marine Nationale à Couronne (veille du territoire en période sensible l'hiver, lors de la reproduction des loups et daurades).

	Note
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'exploitation non réglementée des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes) Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.1. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

- Menaces par les pêches

Les ressources halieutiques de l'ASPIM sont exploitées par les pêcheurs professionnels aux petits métiers (une vingtaine de navires dans les 4 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 moins en ce qui concerne la pêche à la ligne du bord (qui porte cependant sur des petits volumes). Le braconnage et la revente illégale existent mais ne sont pas évalués. 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 lors des migrations saisonnières d'automne des daurades.

- Mise en place de réunions annuelles régulières des pêcheurs professionnels de la Côte Bleue avec le PMCB en présence des administrations de l''Etat pour une meilleure expression des besoins, des difficultés, et des évolutions permanentes de la ressource halieutique. Par exemple en 2023, à la suite des comptages d'oursins effectués par le PMCB montrant une diminution d'un facteur 4 en 20 ans des densités de population, la règlementation de la pêche est devenue plus contraignante. Les services de l'Etat ont diminué de moitié à la fois les quantités autorisées pour la pêche de loisir (désormais 2 douzaines/pers./jour) et la durée de la saison de pêche (désormais autorisée du 15 décembre au 29 février ; *cf.* arrêté préfectoral du 29/09/2023). En 2018, le PMCB a également délibéré en faveur d'une interdiction de l'exploitation ciblée des holothuries à des fins d'exportation suite à une de ces réunions.

- Le PMCB participe à « l'analyse des risques pêche habitats (*cf.* 2.4), avec un accord donné à l'OFB et au Comité des Pêches CRPMEM PACA (avril 2019), la relecture des fiches activités Pêche SIH/SIPA 2018 (novembre 2020), l'ajustement des enjeux pour les habitats marins de la Côte Bleue (février 2021), des visioconférences de validation de la 1ière phase et la stratégie d'enquêtes de terrain du CRPMEM PACA (mars et juin 2021), une réunion avec les pêcheurs professionnels de la Côte Bleue pour ajuster l'analyse en fonction des paramètres locaux (mars 2022), COPIL restreint avec les services de l'Etat, les pêcheurs et élus du PMCB (novembre 2022). Lors de cette réunion, des propositions de mesures de gestion à mettre en œuvre ont été présentées, pour ramener / maintenir les risques à un niveau faible. Depuis 2024, le PMCB participe également à l'analyse des risques pêche sur les espèces migratrices et l'ARP sur toutes les espèces. Le PMCB est également membre du Groupe de Travail Méditerranéen sur la Pêche du réseau MedPAN (30 experts désignés venant de 13 pays depuis 2020). Ce groupe de travail et d'échanges d'experts sert à assister le réseau MedPAN sur toutes les questions ayant attrait à la pêche (artisanale et récréative).

- Le PMCB participe à la récupération des engins de pêche perdus. Ainsi, entre 2014 et 2023, ce sont entre 2 et 10 filets pour une longueur de 162 à 1090 m (*cf.* tableau ci-dessous) qui sont remontés chaque année par les plongeurs du Parc Marin (convention OFB et Life Marha, programme Ghostmed, recupmed2). A noter qu'une opération de retrait de 4 gros filets de chalut a été également menée dans le secteur de Carro, dans le cadre d'un contrat N2000. Une opération de retrait de pneumatiques usagés a eu lieu en 2023 au large du port de Carry et ce sont 78 pneus qui ont été retirés et recyclés.

Année	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	2020	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Nb filets/engins	2	3	3	3	10	5	4	7	6	2 filets 62 casiers
Longueur (m)	370	190	700	420	1090	162	894	625	800	180

	Note
4.1.2.a. Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

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 notre région. Dans l'ASPIM, la principale menace est le mouillage 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 la plupart des 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. Des actes de braconnage existent sur les oursins et les daurades lors de la saison de reproduction (automne), mais sont difficilement quantifiables. Plusieurs opérations conjointes de contrôle sont menées (15 à 20 par an) avec les services de l'Etat (Affaires Maritimes ULAM, Gendarmerie Maritime, OFB) et permettent de verbaliser les contrevenants (*e.g.* 3 procès-verbaux dressés lors de la dernière patrouille conjointe le 31 décembre 2024 pour des dépassements des quotas d'oursins et des sous-mailles).

- Le PMCB reste également vigilant lors des travaux d'ouvrages en bord de mer, en suivant les projets d'aménagements ou de restructurations du littoral.

	Note
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

- Evaluation des incidences dans et à proximité du site N2000 (le PMCB formule entre 40 et 50 avis par an à la demande des services de l'Etat (DDTM, DIRM, DREAL).

- Assistance à maitrise d'ouvrage. Lors de la pose et la dépose des balisages estivaux, le PMCB est consulté par les communes de la Côte Bleue. L'ASPIM est aussi sollicitée par Martigues pour le diagnostic écologique des 2 ZMEL de la Côte Bleue (Tamaris et Laurons), inscrites dans le catalogue d'inventaire des ZMEL en Méditerranée, publié par l'Etat en 2024.

Des outils de protection spécifiques des habitats et espèces ont été mis en œuvre dans l'ASPIM :

- Les 2 cantonnements/réserves de pêche créés en 1983 (Carry, 85 ha) et en 1996 (Couronne 210 ha) ont été renouvelés en 2014 pour une durée indéterminée.

- Une Réserve interdite à la pêche au corail rouge a été créée en octobre 2013 (arrêté préfectoral du 01/10/2013) au large de Carro (mise en jachère du site des épines d'Est sur 6000 m², entre 30 et 35 m de profondeur).

- La Prud'homie de Martigues a interdit dans ses eaux la pratique de la senne tournante coulissante (=lamparo) depuis 2012.

- Le PMCB a immergé les premiers récifs artificiels de protection anti-chalut de Méditerranée, dès 1986 et 2200 m² de récifs sont déployés dans l'ASPIM, formant 17,5 km de barrières anti-chalutage, protégeant *de facto* les habitats sensibles (herbiers de Posidonie, récifs coralligènes).

- Depuis 2020, il existe une stratégie mouillage sur la Côte Bleue rédigée par le PMCB et déclinant localement la Stratégie mouillage de l'Etat.

- Le PMCB pratique une gestion adaptative, avec évolution des règlementations en fonction des usages, par exemple modifications fréquentes des plans de balisage des communes, convention sur les compétitions de chasse sous-marine avec la fédération FNPSA, étude en cours sur la pêche loisir, dans le contexte du déploiement de l'outil Catchmachine dans les AMP, etc.

- Le PMCB est site pilote de l'Etat dans les 3 Analyses des Risques Pêche (habitats, espèces et espèces mobiles) en cours de réalisation (OFB, CRPMEM PACA).

- La Charte N2000 du PMCB prévoit par exemple des temps de trempage des filets de pêche inférieurs à 24 h (sauf pour les filets à langouste, 48h).

	Note
4.1.3.a. Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.4. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

- 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 2 mai 1930 créant les sites classés et les sites inscrits (4965 ha). La Côte Bleue est d'ailleurs la 2ème plus vaste acquisition de France continentale du Conservatoire du Littoral, après la Camargue. 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, recélant (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 station d'épuration de Sausset les Pins - Carry le Rouet rejette ses eaux traitées à 250 m de la côte (large calanques Tuillière) et à 13 m de profondeur à proximité de l'herbier de Posidonie. Bien qu'aucune incidence négative du rejet n'ait pu être mise en évidence sur l'écosystème ni sur la qualité sanitaire des eaux de baignade, des pollutions sporadiques provenant de dysfonctionnements du réseau d'assainissement sont à l'origine de dégradations ponctuelles de l'état sanitaire des eaux (lors des épisodes orageux typiques des littoraux Méditerranéen). Malgré cela l'ensemble des plages suivies dans le cadre des contrôles sanitaires de l'ARS (Agence Régionale de Santé.

- La pression des usages en mer est concentrée entre mai et septembre et conditionnée essentiellement par le profil météorologique de la saison estivale. La tendance évolutive montre une augmentation,(+32 %) de la fréquentation estivale en bateaux en une décennie, entre 2012 et 2023 (pic journalier maximal passant de 380 à 520 bateaux).

- Côté terrestre, le risque de feux de forêts reste très élevé, et sous l'eau, des vagues de canicules sous-marines entrainent des mortalités des forêts animales, comme les gorgones rouges en 2022.

	Note
4.1.3.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

- 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 2 mai 1930 créant les sites classés et les sites inscrits (4965 ha). La Côte Bleue est d'ailleurs la 2ème plus vaste acquisition de France continentale du Conservatoire du Littoral, après la Camargue. 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, recélant (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.

- Evolutions des plans de balisage ou de la règlementation, comme en 2024 avec la création de 4 nouvelles ZIM Zones d'Interdiction au Mouillage (arrêté du 22/05/2024). D'autre part, le PMCB réalise une campagne de sensibilisation « Ecogestes » tous les étés depuis plus de 20 ans (2004), qui permet de sensibiliser les usagers et de faire évoluer les pratiques, notamment de diminuer l'ancrage sur l'herbier de Posidonie. Ainsi, depuis 2004, ce sont plus de 12.000 plaisanciers à bord de 5.246 bateaux qui ont été sensibilisés lors de plus de 500 jours de sorties en mer.

- La station d'épuration de Sausset les Pins - Carry le Rouet rejette ses eaux traitées à 250 m de la côte (large calanque de la Tuillière) et à 13 m de profondeur à proximité de l'herbier de Posidonie. Bien qu'aucune incidence négative du rejet n'ait pu être mise en évidence sur l'écosystème, des pollutions sporadiques provenant de dysfonctionnements du réseau d'assainissement sont à l'origine de dégradations ponctuelles de l'état sanitaire des eaux. Néanmoins, à l'échelle de l'ensemble des plages de la Côte Bleue, les eaux de baignade sont de toutes de bonne qualité (suivi mené par l'ARS Agence Régionale de la Santé).

- La pression des usages en mer est concentrée entre mai et septembre et conditionnée essentiellement par le profil météorologique de la saison estivale. La tendance évolutive montre une augmentation,(+32 %) de la fréquentation estivale en bateaux en une décennie, entre 2012 et 2023 (pic journalier maximal passant de 380 à 520 bateaux ; comptages effectuées par le PMCB chaque été entre juin et septembre).

- Côté terrestre, le risque de feux de forêts reste très élevé, comme à l'échelle de l'ensemble du Sud de la France. Ce risque élevé est diminué par un programme régional de prévention (vigies 24h/24h et sensibilisation), et sous l'eau, des vagues de canicules sous-marines entrainent des mortalités des forêts animales, comme les gorgones rouges en 2022. Le PMCB suit chaque année le taux de nécroses des gorgones et collabore avec les scientifiques à la mise en place d'un réseau de surveillance pour l'OFB.

	Note
4.1.4.a. Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.5. a).**	**3**

Justification de la note

Il n'existe pas de conflits aigus entre utilisateurs dans l'ASPIM. Dès le départ, les aménagements en récifs artificiels de protection anti-chalutage (17,5 km de barrière de protection perpendiculaire à la côte) ont permis 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 et leurs représentants, 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 ciblées, mêmes territoires, mêmes saisons) occasionne des tensions, particulièrement en automne, au large (Catchoffe) lors des migrations de daurades.

Le Parc Marin joue souvent les intermédiaires/médiateurs dans la gestion de certains conflits pouvant naître entre plaisanciers/ usagers des plages et les élus locaux. Des efforts de concertation sont mis en place pour gérer les conflits d'usages, lors des instances de concertation animées par le Parc (*e.g.* COPIL N2000, COPIL plongée, réunions annuelles pêche professionnelle, plongée).

	Note
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.4. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**Non Applicable**

Justification de la note

- Les enquêtes de perception/représentation régulièrement menées auprès des usagers, montre une acceptation totale et un fort soutien à l'ASPIM, en particulier chez les pêcheurs professionnels (aucune opposition au Parc).

- Le Parc Marin joue souvent les intermédiaires/médiateurs dans la gestion de certains conflits pouvant naître entre plaisanciers/ usagers des plages et les élus locaux. Des efforts de concertation sont mis en place pour gérer les conflits d'usages, lors des instances de concertation animées par le Parc (*e.g.* COPIL N2000, COPIL plongée, réunions annuelles pêche professionnelle, plongée).

Prière d'inclure ici une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

- Menaces du trafic maritime

L'ASPIM Côte Bleue est environnée à l'Est et à l'Ouest par les chenaux de navigation du Grand Port Maritime de Marseille (GPMM), avec la circulation de navires de commerce et une tendance à l'augmentation du trafic des navires de croisière. L'activité croisières affiche une très forte progression (75% en 2023, avec plus de 2,5 millions de passagers). En 2023, le port a accueilli 626 escales dont 147 de navires propulsés au GNL,

contribuant ainsi à poursuivre les engagements signés par les opérateurs de croisières lors du “Blue Maritime Summit” en octobre 2022. En 2022, Marseille avait accueilli 573 escales (dont 74 propulsés au GNL) pour 1,43 million de passagers. 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 les arrêtés inter-préfectoraux de 2012 et 2021 règlementant 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), montrant un respect des zones d’exclusion au mouillage au voisinage des habitats sensibles (herbiers à l’Est, récifs coralligènes à l’Ouest). Des accords sont passés avec les pilotes du Port du GPMM depuis 2020. Le PMCB a réalisé une formation auprès des pilotes du Port en 2022.

- 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 (1 million d’habitants), 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 (toujours en cours en 2025, avec 11 fiches actions prévues), 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 règlementation, comme en 2024 avec la création de 4 nouvelles ZIM Zones d’Interdiction au Mouillage (arrêté du 22/05/2024). D’autre part, le PMCB réalise une campagne de sensibilisation « Ecogestes » tous les étés depuis plus de 20 ans (2004), qui permet de sensibiliser les usagers et de faire évoluer les pratiques, notamment de diminuer l’ancrage sur l’herbier de Posidonie. Ainsi, depuis 2004, ce sont plus de 12.000 plaisanciers à bord de 5.246 bateaux qui ont été sensibilisés lors de plus de 500 jours de sorties en mer.

- Menaces par les pêches

Les ressources halieutiques de l’ASPIM sont exploitées par les pêcheurs professionnels aux petits métiers (une vingtaine de navires dans les 4 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 moins en ce qui concerne la pêche à la ligne du bord (qui porte cependant sur des petits volumes). Le braconnage et la revente illégale existent mais ne sont pas évalués. 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 lors des migrations saisonnières d’automne des daurades.

- Le PMCB participe à « l’analyse des risques pêche habitats (*cf.* 1.2), avec un accord donné à l’OFB et au Comité des Pêches CRPMEM PACA (avril 2019), la relecture des fiches activités Pêche SIH/SIPA 2018 (novembre 2020), l’ajustement des enjeux pour les habitats marins de la Côte Bleue (février 2021), des visioconférences de validation de la 1ière phase et la stratégie d’enquêtes de terrain du CRPMEM PACA (mars et juin 2021), une réunion avec les pêcheurs professionnels de la Côte Bleue pour ajuster l’analyse en fonction des paramètres locaux (mars 2022), COPIL restreint avec les services de l’Etat, les pêcheurs et élus du PMCB (novembre 2022). Lors de cette réunion, des propositions de mesures de gestion à mettre en œuvre ont été présentées, pour ramener / maintenir les risques à un niveau faible. Depuis 2024, le PMCB participe également à l’analyse des risques pêche sur les espèces migratrices et l’ARP sur toutes les espèces. Le PMCB est également membre du Groupe de Travail Méditerranéen sur la Pêche du réseau MedPAN (30 experts désignés venant de 13 pays depuis 2020). Ce groupe de travail et d’échanges d’experts sert à assister le réseau MedPAN sur toutes les questions ayant attrait à la pêche (artisanale et récréative).

- Le PMCB participe à la récupération des engins de pêche perdus. Ainsi, entre 2014 et 2023, ce sont entre 2 et 10 filets pour une longueur de 162 à 1090 m (*cf.* tableau ci-dessous) qui sont remontés chaque année par les plongeurs du Parc Marin (convention OFB et Life Marha, programme Ghostmed, recupmed2). A noter qu’une opération de retrait de 4 gros filets de chalut a été également menée dans le secteur de Carro, dans le cadre d’un contrat N2000. Une opération de retrait de pneumatiques usagés a eu lieu en 2023 au large du port de Carry et ce sont 78 pneus qui ont été retirés et recyclés.

Année	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	2020	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Nb filets/engins	2	3	3	3	10	5	4	7	6	2 filets 62 casiers
Longueur (m)	370	190	700	420	1090	162	894	625	800	180

- Autres menaces

Le PMCB est étroitement associé aux projets de modification des règlementations sur son territoire (*e.g.* création de 4 ZIM en 2024, après concertation avec les usagers, les services de l’Etat et la Commission Nautique Locale ; modification de l’arrêté inter-préfectoral en 2021 régulant la ZMFR du Grand Port de Marseille ; suivi du dossier éolien depuis l’origine, COPIL, concertation publique « fontaine », avis négatifs du Conseil Scientifque du Parc et du Comité Syndical). Le PMCB est toujours consulté dans tous les projets d’aménagements, dans les évaluations des incidences et les études d’impact sur le territoire de l’ASPIM.

- Menaces des espèces invasives et du réchauffement climatique

- Concernant les effets du changement climatique, dès 1998, le PMCB a installé 3 thermographes à différentes profondeurs (-11 m, -17 m et -23 m) qui enregistrent en continu les températures. Le PMCB effectue un suivi des nécroses des gorgones tous les ans depuis 2012, ainsi que d’espèces indicatrices thermophiles (apparition/progression) ou thermophobes (régression).

- Lors des récents épisodes de canicules sous-marines de l’automne 2022, certaines espèces ont été gagnantes (floraison massive des Posidonies) et d’autres perdantes (mortalité massive des gorgones rouges jusqu’à 30 m de profondeur). Mais en 2024, les plongeurs du PMCB ont observé le recrutement de jeunes colonies, montrant la résilience du milieu marin.

- Plusieurs espèces non indigènes invasives sont présentes sur le site de l’ASPIM, comme la macrophyte *Caulerpa cylindracea* (en voie de régression), la dictyote japonaise *Rugulopteryx okamurae* découverte dans le PMCB en 2020, les 2 espèces de poissons lapins observées respectivement en 2008 et 2018 et le poisson flute en 2010. Le PMCB relève la présence/absence de ces nouvelles espèces et transmet les observations aux spécialistes.

- Concernant les pollutions biologiques, la micro-algue toxique *Ostreopsis ovata* fait l’objet d’un suivi spécifique par le PMCB et l’ONG « Surfrider foundation » depuis 2016 et le site du Cap-Rousset est un site pilote à l’échelle nationale. Durant l’été 2024,10 prélèvements ont été réalisés, avec la présence de l’algue détectée dans 2 prélèvements, mais à des niveaux faibles.

4.2. Évaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire(B4 . a de l'Annexe I) et les efforts déployés pour les traiter/atténuer. Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

Sous la section 4.2, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces extérieures, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est “aucune menace“, la partie b) n’est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n’a aucune incidence sur l’évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.2.1.a. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est “aucune menace“, passez directement à la question 4.2.2. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

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. La qualité des eaux de baignade est suivie par l’ARS (Agence Régionale de Santé) et sur la Côte Bleue, l’ensemble des plages présente des eaux de bonne qualité, hormis lors de dysfonctionnements ponctuels du réseau d’assainissement. Le PMCB participe chaque année aux opérations « calanques propres » des communes de la Côte Bleue, avec le nettoyage et la collecte des macro-déchets, à terre et dans l’eau.

	Note
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Justification de la note

- Ce sont les règlementations nationales françaises qui s'appliquent (*e.g.* rejets des déchets de navires interdits, vidange des cuves interdites à moins de 3 milles, etc.*)*. Le passage des navires est encadré par l'arrêté inter-préfectoral de 2012, modifié en 2021, qui régule le trafic maritime de la ZMFR du Grand Port de Marseille. Le PMCB est étroitement associé aux projets de modification des règlementations sur son territoire (*e.g.* création de 4 ZIM en 2024 après concertation avec les usagers, les services de l'Etat et la Commission Nautique Locale ; suivi du dossier éolien, concertation publique « fontaine », avis négatifs en 2024 du Conseil Scientifique du Parc et du Comité Syndical).

- Ce sont les également les règlementations nationales françaises qui s'appliquent sur les introductions d'espèces. Le Conseil Scientifique du PMCB a émis un avis négatif en 2023 sur toutes formes d'introductions d'espèces n'étant pas présentes naturellement dans l'aire (par ex. projet de transplantation de patelles géantes venant d'élevage en Corse). De la même manière et dans la même philosophie, tout renforcement de populations n'est pas souhaité (projets de relâché de 500 corbs venant d'élevage à Mèze en 2001 ; projets récurrents d'introduction de juvéniles d'oursins venant d'écloserie), du fait notamment des risques importants de pollution génétique.

	Note
4.2.2.a. Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.3. a).

Justification de la note

- 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 (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 – Chaine de l'Estaque » FR9301601 et site Natura 2000 « Falaise de Niolon » FR9312017). Le risque élevé de feux de forêts est diminué par un programme régional de prévention (vigies 24h/24h et sensibilisation).

- 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, etc.) constitue une inflation de contraintes administratives qui rendent plus difficiles l'accès à la profession pour les jeunes, le maintien en activité des petites unités de pêche et découragent de plus en plus de patrons de petites unités de pêche à continuer.

- Le « petit musée de Carro » permet de faire découvrir au grand public l'art de la pêche artisanale locale.

- Le dispositif des classes de mer initié dès 1984 par le Parc Marin, a permis de sensibiliser et d'éduquer plus de 30000 scolaires, soit plus d'habitants que sur le territoire (28000 habitants permanents).

	Note
	Non Applicable

4.2.2.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	

	Note
4.2.3.a. Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.4. a).**	**2**

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 en 2021 et en 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. À la suite d'une mobilisation très importante des élus du PMCB, de l'IUCN France (courrier de la présidente adressé aux Préfets en 2024) et du Conseil Scientifique du PMCB ; l'option d'atterrage sur la Côte Bleue du projet (anse des Laurons) n'a pas été retenue comme fuseau de moindre impact par l'Etat et RTE (décision du 18 décembre 2024). L'atterrage devrait se faire dans le Golfe de Fos au niveau de la plage Napoléon, située entièrement hors de l'ASPIM et à plus de 12 km dans le Sud-Ouest.

- D'autres projets structurants sont également suivis par le PMCB, comme la planification de la décarbonation de Fos (BARMAR gazoduc hydrogène), le raccordement d'autres éoliennes, câbles télécom (fibre optique, data center), clapage des dragages, etc. Pour le moment, l'ASPIM ne dispose pas d'informations suffisantes pour évaluer les éventuels impacts de ces projets.

- L'ASPIM participe activement au contrat de Baie 2015-2024 de la Métropole Aix-Marseille-Provence, prenant en compte l'ensemble des bassins versants et dont les objectifs visent à maîtriser les pollutions et améliorer les stations d'épuration. Le PMCB est inscrit dans 11 fiches actions de ce Contrat de Baie. Le PMCB participe à l'élaboration du prochain contrat 2025-2030.

	Note

4.2.3.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer le développement des menaces attendu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

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 en 2021 et en 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. À la suite d'une mobilisation très importante des élus du PMCB, de l'IUCN France (courrier de la présidente adressé aux Préfets en 2024) et du Conseil Scientifique du PMCB ; l'option d'atterrage sur la Côte Bleue du projet (anse des Laurons) n'a pas été retenue comme fuseau de moindre impact par l'Etat et RTE (décision du 18 décembre 2024). L'atterrage devrait se faire dans le Golfe de Fos au niveau de la plage Napoléon, située entièrement hors de l'ASPIM et à plus de 12 km dans le Sud-Ouest.

- D'autres projets structurants sont également suivis par le PMCB (participations aux réunions et aux débats public CNDP), comme la planification d'un projet d'envergure européenne *https://h2medproject.com/fr/le-projet-h2med/* et la planification de la décarbonation de Fos (BARMAR gazoduc hydrogène), le raccordement d'autres éoliennes, les câbles télécom (fibre optique, data center), le clapage des matériaux de dragages dans le golfe de Fos, etc.

- L'ASPIM participe activement au contrat de Baie 2015-2024 de la Métropole Aix-Marseille-Provence, prenant en compte l'ensemble des bassins versants et dont les objectifs visent à maîtriser les pollutions et améliorer les stations d'épuration. Le PMCB est inscrit dans 11 fiches actions de ce Contrat de Baie. Le PMCB participe à l'élaboration du prochain contrat 2025-2030.

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

- Problématique du chalutage illégal dans la bande des 3 MN : 35 chalutiers opérant quotidiennement jusqu'en 2000;

- Mouillage des navires de plus de 20 m : augmentation de la présence de la la "Grande Plaisance" depuis les années 2010;

- Menace de disparition de l'organe de gouvernance de l'ASPIM : loi Notre;

- Menaces des pollutions urbaines et industrielles : proximité de l'agglomération Marseillaise et du bassin industrialo-portuaire du golfe de Fos;

- Planification maritime et projets structurants.

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) qui ont été éliminées ou résolues :

- Problématique du chalutage illégal dans la bande des 3 MN résolue par la mise en place de récifs artificiels de protection (2200 m3 et 17,5 km de barrières anti-chaluts déployées perpendiculairement à la côte), avec les premiers récifs de protection déployés en Méditerranée dès 1986 (blocs de carrière de 8 à 12 tonnes). Actuellement, il n'existe plus que 6 chalutiers dans le département (contre 35 il y a 20 ans), avec de nombreuses « sorties de flotte », l'activité n'étant plus rentable (pour pêcher un kilo de poissons, il faut 2 litres de gasoil). Hormis les opérations de restauration écologique par immersion de récifs artificiels (il existe également 2800 m3 de récifs de production sur la Côte Bleue), un projet de restauration écologique est en cours de projet en 2025 (replantation de boutures de Posidonies dans la ZIM de La Vesse, suite au retrait de 30 corps-morts ayant dégradé l'herbier).

- La règlementation encadre le mouillage des navires de plus de 20 m depuis 2016 (et à l'extérieur de l'ASPIM pour les plus de 24 m depuis 2018). Le PMCB et les AMP alentours s'efforcent de faire respecter cette règlementation, mais quelques infractions sont encore recensées chaque année dans l'aire marseillaise (bateliers et bateaux en location).

- 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, et qui se poursuit sur la période 2025-2030.

- 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, à la suite d'une intervention du Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue, de 2MN entre le Sud du Cap Couronne et le Sud-Ouest du Cap Méjean.

- Plan de lutte contre les pollutions POLMAR de l'Etat et infra-polmar du Département des Bouches-du-Rhône.

-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. À la suite d'une mobilisation très importante des élus du PMCB, de l'IUCN France (courrier de la présidente adressé aux Préfets en 2024) et du Conseil Scientifique du PMCB ; l'option d'atterrage sur la Côte Bleue du projet (anse des Laurons) n'a pas été retenue comme fuseau de moindre impact par l'Etat et RTE (décision du 18 décembre 2024). L'atterrage devrait se faire dans le Golfe de Fos au niveau de la plage Napoléon, située entièrement hors de l'ASPIM et à plus de 12 km dans le Sud-Ouest.

- D'autres projets structurants sont également suivis par le PMCB, comme la planification d'un projet d'envergure européenne https://h2medproject.com/fr/le-projet-h2med/ et la planification de la décarbonation de Fos (BARMAR gazoduc hydrogène), le raccordement d'autres éoliennes, les câbles télécom (fibre optique, data center), le clapage des matériaux de dragages dans le golfe de Fos, etc.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

L'ASPIM du Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue s'inscrit dans un ensemble de cadres stratégiques et de plans de gestion côtière à plusieurs échelles, aussi bien européennes, nationales que locales:

- Conservation marine : la Directive européenne DCSMM (Directive Cadre Stratégie pour le Milieu Marin) et la Stratégie nationale pour la mer et le littoral (SNML, 2017) visent à atteindre le bon état écologique du milieu marin par des mesures de conservation, de prévention de la pollution et de protection des écosystèmes marins.
- Stratégie nationale pour les aires protégées 2030. Le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue s'aligne sur le Plan d'actions 2021-2023 de la Stratégie nationale pour les aires protégées 2030, qui vise à renforcer la protection des milieux naturels (*e.g.* notion de Zones de Protection Forte).
- Gestion intégrée du littoral : La Stratégie nationale de gestion intégrée du trait de côte (SNGITC, 2012) et la Stratégie nationale de gestion des risques d'inondation et de submersion (SNGRI, 2014) encadrent les actions de gestion côtière et de prévention des risques.
- Plan régional et local : Le Document Stratégique de Façade Méditerranée (2022) et les stratégies départementales de gestion des côtes sableuses en érosion (2019) précisent les enjeux spécifiques à la zone méditerranéenne. Par ailleurs, le Contrat de transition 2023-2024 du Contrat de Baie de la Métropole Aix-Marseille Provence contribue à la préservation et la restauration de la qualité écologique des milieux littoraux et côtiers. Un nouveau Contrat est en cours d'élaboration pour la période 2025-2030.

- Plusieurs outils de planification/gestion intégrée existent aux alentours et au niveau 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. Pour le Contrat de baie et le Livre Bleu de la Métropole AMP, le PMCB participe aux différents Comités, aux réunions techniques et bilans intermédiaires, avec 11 fiches actions portées pour le Contrat de Baie et 5 fiches pour le Livre Bleu.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

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

- L'opération Récifs Prado (le plus grand champ de récifs artificiels d'Europe et de Méditerranée) 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 2004 ;
- 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, la méthode de l'indice poisson ou l'approche relative à la gestion du mouillage ;
- Les zones marines protégées de l'AMP de la côte Agathoise gérée par la Ville d'Agde et du golfe de Beauduc gérée par le PNR de Camargue ont pris appui sur le dispositif juridique (cantonnement/réserve de pêche) des 2 réserves marines protégées de la Côte Bleue. De plus, la Prud'homie de Pêche de Martigues (membre associé du PMCB) a soutenu, auprès du PNR de Camargue, la création de cette zone et de son mode de gestion en relation directe avec les pêcheurs professionnels ;
- 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 Livre Bleu, le SRCE, le STERE, le SCOT de la Métropole, les stratégies Biodiversité de la Région et de la Métropole, la Commission Départementale des Espaces Sites et Itinéraires, les Agendas 21 communaux, les atlas de biodiversité communales, etc.

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

- Suite à une visite d'élus et de techniciens, le Parc Marin de la Réunion, constitué dans les années 1990 sous forme associative, s'est inspiré du PMCB et est devenu Réserve Naturelle Marine ;
- La zone marine protégée créée en 2023 au sein du site Natura 2000 du Cap d'Agde se fait sur le même modèle que le PMCB. Un facteur déterminant a été, en 2017, une visite de rencontre et d'échanges des pêcheurs professionnels locaux d'Agde et de leurs représentants avec les pêcheurs de la Côte Bleue;
- De nombreuses visites d'échanges d'expériences sont accueillies dans le même esprit sur la Côte Bleue dans le cadre de l'initiative Petites Iles de Méditerranée (PIM) du Conservatoire du Littoral, de MedPAN et du Plan Bleu avec les pays du Sud de la Méditerranée (Maroc, Algérie, Tunisie et Israël en 2023) et au-delà (Costa Rica en 2023) ;
- En 2021, lors du Congrès Mondial de la Nature à Marseille, le PMCB a accueilli la soirée de cérémonie de remise des labels Liste verte UICN à l'échelle mondiale.

Enfin des représentants de l'ASPIM ont participé à plusieurs reprises à des missions de l'initiative PIM organisées dans le même objectif dans plusieurs pays du Maghreb.

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Évaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection En particulier

	Note
5.1.1. Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate à terre et, le cas échéant, marquées de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

- Bonne signalétique adaptée de l'ASPIM, avec 13 bouées (1 bouée SP-630, 8 bouées ES-630 et 4 bouées principales JET-2500) de signalisation, des 2 réserves en mer de Carry et Couronne (bouées jaunes surmontées d'une croix de Saint-André et lumineuses la nuit), ainsi que 2 espars à terre qui matérialisent les limites des 2 réserves 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'OFB (ex. Agence des AMP).

- Hormis ces balisages permanents à l'année, des balisages complémentaires équipent également les ZIM (Zones Interdites au Mouillage) et les bouées matérialisant la bande des 300 m (150 bouées écologiques préservant les habitats comme l'herbier de Posidonie).

- Le PMCB participe à la diffusion de l'application Nav&Co, lors de la campagne Ecogestes et sur son site internet (*https://parcmarincotebleue.fr/vous-preparez-votre-prochaine-sortie-en-mer-larguez-les-amarres-avec-navco/*).

	Note
5.1.2. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

- Ce sont les propres éco-gardes du Parc Marin qui assurent la surveillance des 2 réserves marines protégées et du territoire de l'ASPIM, avec plus de 2450 h en 2024, dont plus de 980 h passées en mer et 110 h de nuit. Cette année 2024, sur les deux réserves de Carry et Couronne, le nombre d'infractions a été de 77 avec 42 interventions immédiates. Un éco-garde est commissionné « garde particulier » de la concession sur le domaine public maritime (DPM) détenue par l'ASPIM. Deux agents du PMCB ont suivi un stage de formation préalable au commissionnement police de l'environnement - espèces protégées en 2022 et 2023. Néanmoins le PMCB, toujours en attente, ne semble pas éligible, selon les critères ministériels de la DEB (Direction de l'Environnement et de la Biodiversité).

- Il existe une collaboration forte avec les autorités de surveillance en mer de l'Etat (ULAM Unité Littorale des Affaires Maritimes, Gendarmerie Maritime, brigade nautique de gendarmerie nationale,), 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. Des patrouilles communes sont organisées avec ces autorités de l'Etat sur l'ensemble du territoire de l'ASPIM, avec une quinzaine de sortie en 2024. Le PMCB organise également des patrouilles avec les Polices Municipales avec 15 sorties conjointes en 2024.

- Sur proposition des services de l'Etat, le Parc Marin effectue des remontées mensuelles de besoins en matière de surveillance et de contrôle des pêches et de l'environnement marin auprès du Centre d'Appui au Contrôle pour l'Environnement Marin (CACEM), cela permet d'orienter les contrôles en fonction des périodes sur certaines problématiques telles que :

- Police des pêches ;

- Police des espèces protégées ;

- Police des mouillages ;

- Police de la circulation et des activités nautiques ;

- Prescription Natura 2000 relatives à des manifestations nautiques ;

Une réunion en visioconférence est en prévision pour début 2025 avec le CACEM.

	Note

5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la réglementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

- Il existe une collaboration forte avec les autorités de surveillance en mer de l'Etat (ULAM Unité Littorale des Affaires Maritimes, Gendarmerie Maritime, brigade nautique de gendarmerie nationale,), 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. Des patrouilles communes sont organisées avec ces autorités de l'Etat sur l'ensemble du territoire de l'ASPIM, avec une quinzaine de sortie en 2024. Le PMCB organise également des patrouilles avec les Polices Municipales avec 15 sorties conjointes en 2024.

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- Police des pêches ;

- Police des espèces protégées ;

- Police des mouillages ;

- Police de la circulation et des activités nautiques ;

- Prescription Natura 2000 relatives à des manifestations nautiques ;

Une réunion en visioconférence est en prévision pour début 2025 avec le CACEM.

	Note
5.1.4. Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

- Les agents du PMCB ne sont pas assermentés, ni habilités à constater les atteintes sur le Domaine Public Maritime. Ils ne sont pas habilités en matière de pêche maritime et ne peuvent pas administrer directement des sanctions aux contrevenants. En revanche, 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). Récemment, des sanctions importantes ont été appliquées, avec par exemple 6.000 euros d'amende lors d'un braconnage d'oursins en 2022 (opération conjointe OFB/PMCB, ramassage de près de 1.000 oursins) avec une médiatisation importante (TV, presse écrite) et 1.500 euros d'amende en décembre 2024, pour des oursins sous-maille, opération conjointe ULAM/Gendarmerie/PMCB).

- Le PMCB participe également comme formateur aux stages de sensibilisation, en alternative à des peines au pénal, organisés par les juristes de France Nature Environnement (FNE) pour les contrevenants auteurs d'infractions des pêches ; 3 à 4 stages sont ainsi organisés par an.

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**
Justification de la note Les agences tierces mentionnées au point 5.1.3 sont habilitées à imposer des sanctions et collaborent activement avec le gestionnaire. Néanmoins, les agents du PMCB ne sont pas assermentés, ni habilités à constater les atteintes sur le Domaine Public Maritime. Ils ne sont pas habilités en matière de pêche maritime et ne peuvent pas administrer directement des sanctions aux contrevenants. **En revanche**, 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). Récemment, des sanctions importantes ont été appliquées, avec par exemple 6.000 euros d'amende lors d'un braconnage d'oursins en 2022 (opération conjointe OFB/PMCB, ramassage de près de 1.000 oursins) avec une médiatisation importante (TV, presse écrite) et 1.500 euros d'amende en décembre 2024, pour des oursins sous-maille, opération conjointe ULAM/Gendarmerie/PMCB).	

	Note
5.1.6. 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 13ème Réunion des Parties contractantes). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**
Justification de la note - En cas de pollution accidentelle, en France, c'est l'Etat (Préfecture Maritime) qui est en charge d'appliquer le plan POLMAR (POLlution MARine). Dans le département des Bouches-du-Rhône, un plan infra-Polmar est également porté par le Conseil Départemental 13. 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 du Cap Corse début octobre 2018, le PMCB était en liaison/relai directe avec la sous-Préfecture). Le PMCB a suivi une formation en 2022, dans le cadre du Plan POLMAR. - Concernant les pollutions biologiques, la micro-algue toxique *Ostreopsis ovata* fait l'objet d'un suivi spécifique par le PMCB et l'ONG « Surfrider foundation » depuis 2016 et le site du Cap-Rousset est un site pilote à l'échelle nationale. Durant l'été 2024,10 prélèvements ont été réalisés, avec la présence de l'algue détectée dans 2 prélèvements, mais à des niveaux faibles.	

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

Note

6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissantdes ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA. **<u>Échelle d'évaluation</u>** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

- Parmi les partenaires nationaux, figurent l'OFB Office Français de la Biodiversité, le Conservatoire du Littoral, l'Agence de l'Eau, le CNRS, l'IFREMER, et des universités françaises (Marseille, Nice, Montpellier, Perpignan, Brest, Paris), mais également de nombreux acteurs associatifs : le GEM (siège administratif et secrétariat au PMCB), le GIS Posidonie, la FFESSM, SURFRIDER, Miraceti, FNE, Apecs, la LPO), et à l'échelle locale, en particulier, dans l'éducation (AIEJE, Ecoutes ta planète, perles de la bleue). À l'international, des collaborations sont en place avec l'UICN, l'initiative PIM du Conservatoire du Littoral, le Plan Bleu, le Plan d'Action pour la Méditerranée (PNUE), le réseau MedPAN, etc.

- En 2024-2026, l'ASPIM PMCB est engagée dans 2 programmes européens:

(i) Programme européen Interreg intitulé GL4MMPA (Green List for Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas) avec des partenaires de 5 pays : Italie (Station zoologique Anton Dohrn), France (UICN), Espagne (UICN Med), Grèce (University of Aegean) et Croatie (WWF Adria). Les objectifs sont de définir des critères/indicateurs Liste verte spécifiques aux AMP et de mettre en place un groupe d'experts - Liste verte à l'échelle de la Méditerranée. *https://greenlist4mmpas.interreg-euro-med.eu/*

(ii) Programme TREC (TRaversing European Coastlines). L'expédition Tara Europa/TREC est un vaste projet européen réunissant plus de 150 chercheurs et chercheuses de 70 institutions scientifiques dans une trentaine de pays. L'expédition a pour objectifs d'inventorier et de cartographier le vivant dans les eaux, les sédiments, les sols et les airs tout au long des côtes européennes, de comprendre les interactions et les fonctions biologiques entre les espèces et les écosystèmes, d'étudier l'impact des polluants chimiques sur la biodiversité à terre et en mer, et d'explorer l'impact des changements climatiques locaux et globaux sur le vivant. Dans le cadre de cette expédition TREC, en été 2024, la Côte Bleue est devenue un des sites atelier d'étude de la qualité sonore de l'herbier de Posidonie, avec un suivi annuel par acoustique passive sur 2 sites où des hydrophones ont été installés.

https://fondationtaraocean.org/expedition/tara-europa/

- Également en 2024-2026, l'ASPIM participe à deux programmes de recherche locaux (Cabecou et ConnectMed), en collaboration avec le Parc national des Calanques, le GIPREB de Berre et l'Ifremer sur la connectivité/déplacement des poissons par marquage et suivi acoustique de daurade et loup, dans le cadre du fond européen pour la pêche FEAMPA GALPA-GALICA.

C'est essentiellement dans un cadre de suivis ou d'études scientifiques que d'autres collaborations se sont mises en place ; par exemple, avec :

- des scientifiques experts des AMP lors de programmes de recherche nationaux (ANR Medchange, Liteau Pampa, Roc-connect, connectMed, Pocoroch, Hopopop) ou européens (FishMPABlue2, Safenet, Empafish, Biomex, Ecomare).

- de nombreux correspondants scientifiques universitaires locaux, nationaux et internationaux, dont certains sont membres du Conseil Scientifique de l'ASPIM (12 membres).

Dans le cadre du Contrat de Baie (PMCB participe à 11 fiches actions) et de Natura 2000, l'ASPIM bénéficie du financement de certains suivis scientifiques par des organisations nationales comme l'Agence de l'Eau, le Ministère de l'Environnement, la DREAL et l'Office Français de la Biodiversité (contrats N2000 et conventions sur les suivis).

Plusieurs programmes de recherche & développement ont eu lieu récemment (*e.g.* projet Naucrates en 2020 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 Ifremer OFB, etc.)

D'autres types de collaborations peuvent être citées :

- Partenariat avec l'OFB 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 et le montage de divers dossiers.

- Collaborations régulières de l'ASPIM avec le Réseau MedPAN et membre du GT pêche créé depuis 2020 (30 membres, 13 pays).

- Montage du dossier de labélisation Liste Verte UICN, en collaboration avec l'UICN France (2016-2018) et reconduction du label en 2023-2024. Poursuite d'un partenariat très actif avec l'UICN (formation, présentation, Panorama solutions, Pathfinder award) et participation au programme Interreg GL4MMPA 2024-2026.

- Partenariat avec l'Agence Régionale pour l'Environnement (devenue ARBE) dans le cadre du Réseau Régional des Espaces Naturels et d'une démarche tournée vers la 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. Participation pour l'ARBE à l'édition de plusieurs brochures sur les effets du changement climatique sur le milieu marin (2021) et l'indice région vivante, comment évolue la biodiversité en PACA (2023).

- Concernant la production scientifique, pour l'année 2024, le Parc Marin a collaboré comme co-auteur à 5 publications scientifiques sur l'effet réserve (programme Biomex) les services écosystémiques de l'herbier de Posidonie (Life marHa), l'ADN environnemental (Marbec/Agence de l'Eau), la floraison massive des Posidonies. Le Parc a également rédigé 2 chapitres d'ouvrages spécialisés : "*La mer dans tous ses états*" (éditeurs C.F. et M. Boudouresque) et "*Méditerranée, la mer qui ne voulait toujours pas mourir*" (P. Boissery).

	Note
6.2. 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).	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Insuffisante : 1

Moyenne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

- Echanges réguliers et collaborations avec les ASPIM françaises voisines des Parcs Nationaux des Calanques et de Port-Cros et de la Réserve Naturelle Marine des Bouches de Bonifacio et de Banyuls-sur-mer. Missions régulières de terrain de recensement d'espèces patrimoniales et protégées comme le mérou brun et le corb, avec le GEM (Groupe d'Etude Mérous) depuis plus de 35 ans dans ces ASPIM.

- Participation à un programme de recherche commun en 2024-2026 avec le Parc national des Calanques, le GIPREB et l'Ifremer sur la connectivité (Cabecou et connectMed), par marquage et suivi acoustique de daurade et loup, dans le cadre du Fond européen pour la pêche FEAMPA GALPA-GALICA.

- Programme européen Interreg 2024-2026)intitulé GL4MMPA (Green List for Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas) avec des partenaires de 5 pays : Italie (Station zoologique Anton Dohrn), France (UICN), Espagne (UICN Med), Grèce (University of Aegean), Croatie (WWF Adria). Les objectifs sont de définir des critères/indicateurs Liste verte spécifiques aux AMP et de mettre en place un groupe d'experts Liste verte à l'échelle de la Méditerranée.

- Jumelage en 2022 avec l'ASPIM des îles Kneiss en Tunisie, dans le cadre du programme d'échanges et de coopération ENSERES visant à renforcer la résilience socio-écologique dans les zones côtières méditerranéennes (24 partenaires associés entre 2021-2023).

- Membre du Groupe de Travail méditerranéen sur la pêche du réseau MedPAN (30 experts désignés venant de 13 pays depuis 2020. Ce Groupe de Travail a d'échanges d'expériences sur la gestion des pêches en AMP, notamment sur les questions suivantes : la pêche artisanale, la pêche de loisir), notamment pour plusieurs programmes : le projet MPA NETWORKS, le projet MAVA et le projet COGITO menés entre 2020 et 2023.

- Participation au programme de recherche Interreg FishMPABlue2 (2017-2020) et collaboration avec des ASPIM italiennes : Portofino, Torre Guacetto (11 AMP cas d'étude en Méditerranée).

- Participation aux initiatives du réseau 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 (2019 Palma Espagne et Croatie) et au Forum des AMP de Méditerranée (2020, Monaco , 2016, Tanger Maroc).

- Depuis de nombreuses années, participation aux missions d'expertise et de comptage de poissons dans des ASPIM du Sud Méditerranée : îles Habibas en Algérie (2015, 2016), Cani en Tunisie (2018), Cap Taboussir au Maroc (2018). Formation de Cani (2019) pour le Conservatoire du Littoral (initiative PIM). Formation aux techniques de comptage des poissons en plongée à Bizerte en 2019 (Blue summer school). Participation aux missions de recherche de l'algue *Caulerpa taxifolia* et inventaires biodiversité dans l'ASPIM Parc National de Zembra-Zembretta avec Greenpeace (programme UE Life, 1997).

- Participation au programme de recherche européen Biomex (2003-2005) et missions de comptage des peuplements de poissons dans les ASPIM suivantes : Parc National de Cabrera (2003), îles Medes (2004), avec 6 AMP cas d'étude (réserves de Carry, Banyuls, Medès, Tarbarca, Cabrera, Cabo de Palos).

Échelle d'évaluation

'Non' pour toutes : 0

'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1

'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2

'Oui' pour toutes : 3

Justification de la note

- 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. Le Parc Marin a bénéficié d'une augmentation importante des participations statuaires de +25% en 2022, avec la création de +1,5 ETP entre 2022 et 2023, et la diversification des financements avec des projets régionaux, européens et le mécénat (partenariat avec la société Beuchat qui nous fournit des équipements de plongée).

- 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. Deux agents du PMCB ont suivi une formation préalable au commissionnement police de l'environnement (2022 et 2023), mais la lecture des textes juridiques au niveau ministériel fait que nous ne pouvons pas être commissionné pour l'instant (information fin 2024). Nous travaillons avec le Conservatoire du Littoral pour une attribution du Domaine Public Maritime qui nous permettrait d'être garde du littoral et peut-être de valider notre commissionnement. En attendant, nous travaillons avec l'ensemble des unités détentrices de pouvoirs de police sur la zone, avec réunions/missions conjointes et transmissions des besoins de territoire tous les mois au CACEM (Centre d'Appui au Contrôle de l'Environnement Marin).

- Intégrer au plan de gestion de l'ASPIM les éléments du DOCOB : le nouveau plan de gestion 2020-2030 intègre les objectifs du DOCOB, ainsi que les objectifs des principaux documents stratégiques en lien avec le milieu marin.

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

	Note
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 CTG et/ou approuvées par les Points Focaux pour les ASP concernant la Section I	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Pas de recommandations formulées dans le document final lors de l'évaluation précédente.

CONCLUSION* (sur la base de la note*) :

Sur la base des résultats obtenus, l'ASPIM est maintenue dans le processus de révision ordinaire.

* 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;
- 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 54 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 78) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 50 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 72) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 58 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 83) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 53 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus :77).

Le bonus n'est pris en compte que dans le cas où l'ASPIM n'a pas atteint le score minimum sans le bonus. Dans ce cas, le bonus est ajouté au score total obtenu par l'ASPIM.

Section I: CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM
(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale 7 (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale 22 (Max : 24)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale 18 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE **71 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations pour l'évaluation future

1 - Il est fortement recommandé de reconsidérer l'impact des concours de chasse sous-marine dans le plan de gestion, en tenant compte du contexte juridique national concernant ces activités.

2 - Il est recommandé de veiller à ce que les projets structurants (énergies renouvelables, décarbonation, réseaux, etc.) qui pourraient être programmés et mis en œuvre dans la région n'aient pas d'impacts significatifs sur le territoire de l'ASPIM.

3 - Dans un contexte d'augmentation de la fréquentation en Méditerranée, il est recommandé de poursuivre les réflexions sur les possibilités d'assermentation des agents de terrain de l'ASPIM pour renforcer le contrôle et les capacités de sanctions, qui reposent actuellement sur les efforts d'agences tierces.

Signatures

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Point Focal

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Gestionnaire d'ASPIM

Marc VERLAQUE
Expert National

Chedly Rais
Expert Indpendant

Sami BEN HAJ
Expert Indpendant

3- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Les Embiez Archipelago - Six Fours (France)

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM : Archipel des Embiez (Six Fours)

Type de révision : Ordinary Review

Année de révision : 2024

Les membres de la Commission Technique Consultative (CTC)

Eva TANKOVIC	Gestionnaire d'ASPIM
Lionel Launois	Point Focal
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Vincent RIVIERE	Expert National

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM: Archipel des Embiez (Six Fours)

Année de révision: 2024

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

(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
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** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

La note se justifie par la présence et la conservation sur le site d'écosystèmes rares ou endémiques de Mer Méditerranée, comme les deux récifs barrières de posidonie fermant la lagune du Brusc et qui en font un site exceptionnel de la façade méditerranéenne.

Un se trouve à l'entrée de la Lagune du Brusc et se développe depuis l'Ouest du Port des Embiez jusqu'à la partie Nord-Est du Port du Brusc. 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.

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 et comprenant un herbier à herbier à *Zostera noltii* (habitat d'intérêt prioritaire) d'environ 12 800 m² (2022) et un herbier de Cymodocée de 2160 m² environ (2022).

Plusieurs espèces inscrites à l'annexe II et III du Protocole ASPIM sont présentes ou parfois observées sur la zone, comme des espèces en danger ou menacées (ex. *Cymodocea nodosa*, *Cystoseira* spp., *Posidonia oceanica*, *Zostera noltei*, *Lithophyllum*, *Hippocampus hippocampus*, *Paracentrotus lividus*, *Tursiops truncatus et Caretta caretta* ponctuellement).

Enfin il faut noter une forte identité patrimoniale avec la présence et le maintien dans la Zone de Mouillage et d'Equipement Léger du Brusc de bateaux de pêche traditionnelle en bois, les pointus, ce qui répond au critère de représentativité culturelle.

Concernant la partie terrestre, l'île du Grand Rouveau abrite une population de Phyllodactyle d'Europe (*Euleptes europaea)*, espèce protégée au titre de la Convention de Berne et quasi menacée selon l'UICN. Cette population est unique dans l'archipel des Embiez. Elle est en accroissement depuis l'éradication du Rat noir *Rattus rattus* effectuée en 2017-2018. Huit espèces de plantes protégées sont également présentes sur l'île : *Allium chamaemoly*, *Limonium pseudominutum*, *Senecio leucanthemifolius subsp. crassifolius*, *Thymelaea hirsuta*, *Bupleurum semicompositum*, *Orobanche sanguinea*, *Sedum littoreum*, *Romulea columnae*.

	Note
1.2. Niveau des changements indésirables survenus pendant la période	**2**

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

Changements importants : 0

Changements modérés : 1

Changements légers : 2

Pas de changements indésirables : 3

Justification de la note

Bien que la population de *Pinna nobilis* ait disparu du fait de la propagation de l'épizootie en 2019 (parasite *Haplosporidium pinnae*), les actions de conservation et de restauration sur les herbiers de Cymodocée et de Zostère ont permis un maintien des habitats prioritaires et d'intérêt communautaire et une amélioration depuis la dernière évaluation ASPIM : l'évolution de surface des herbiers de Cymodocée de 2 145 m² en 2018 à 2 156 m² en 2022 et de Zostère de 4 742 m² en 2018 à 12 787 m² en 2022 dans la lagune.

L'Institut Paul Ricard a effectué des suivis réguliers sur les populations de *Pinna nobilis*, avec de premières réflexions sur la restauration. Des projets sont en cours de montage sur la diversité génétique des grandes nacres. Enfin, un projet LIFE pourrait se

Sur la partie terrestre du site (Grand Rouveau), les actions d'éradication de *Carpobrotus sp.* Puis *du Rattus rattus* ont permis une amélioration de l'état des écosystèmes par rapport à la situation de 2011, date d'inscription sur la liste des ASPIM.

	Note
1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ?	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Seulement quelques uns : 1

Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux : 2

Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs : 3

Justification de la note

Les objectifs déclarés lors de la demande d'inclusion de la zone à la liste ASPIM en 2011 (paragraphe 7.1.3. du dossier de soumission) sont les suivants :

- A terre :

- Maintenir l'écosystème insulaire dans un état de conservation favorable, en limitant son envahissement par les plantes et les animaux récemment introduits par l'homme.

- En mer :

- Préservation des fonds marins remarquables et notamment de l'herbier de posidonie,
- Faciliter l'accompagnement, dans le cadre des mesures de gestion préconisées par le DOCOB « Lagune de Bruc » de la gestion des activités nautiques pour permettre une gestion cohérente de l'ensemble de ce territoire en assurant une présence sur site et une médiation avec les différents acteurs en présence.

La note attribuée se justifie par les différentes actions mises en œuvre par les co-gestionnaires (Ville de Six-Fours et Initiative PIM depuis 2021 en lien avec le Conservatoire du littoral) sur le site désigné comme ASPIM et qui contribuent à la réalisation des objectifs.

Par ailleurs, l'aire protégée est également désignée comme site Natura 2000, le document d'objectifs dans son ensemble a été approuvé en 2011 sur un périmètre plus large (490ha). L'animation est assurée depuis 2014 par l'Office Français pour la Biodiversité.

On peut noter les opérations marquantes menées depuis le classement de manière récurrente :

-Informer et sensibiliser : un programme de patrouilles nautiques est en place depuis la saison estivale 2012. Ce programme a été amélioré en termes de méthodologie depuis 2016 par l'OFB avec notamment deux sorties par jour en saison estivale 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. Depuis 2023, les gestionnaires bénéficient du soutien du dispositif de la Garde Régionale Marine mis en place par la Région Sud permettant le recrutement de deux écogardes saisonniers lors de la saison estivale, en charge de la coordination et de la réalisation des patrouilles de sensibilisation des plaisanciers et des structures professionnelles (capitaineries, loueurs de kayaks, paddle, bateaux, etc.) en partenariat avec l'Atelier Bleu Côte Provençale. Durant la période estivale, les écogardes organisent également avec l'appui des capitaineries et de l'Atelier Bleu des journées de sensibilisation et d'échanges sur le thème de la protection de la mer (protection des herbiers de posidonie notamment).

Les gardes organisent depuis 2022 au moins une à deux fois par an des formations sur le Grand Rouveau à destination d'étudiants en environnement (BTS Gestion et Protection de la Nature, Bachelors, etc). Les élèves participent à la découverte du milieu et de sa richesse, et sont formés aux protocoles de suivis de la biodiversité terrestres et marine.

Ces actions seront reconduites en 2025, la plaquette de communication est en cours de révision pour une meilleure articulation entre les dernières actions de l'OFB et celles de PIM/Ville de Six-Fours-les-Plages.

Faire respecter la réglementation existante : Concernant le respect de la réglementation applicable au site, un garde du littoral est assermenté à la Mairie de Six-Fours-les-Plages, et une garde du littoral est assermentée depuis 2019 pour Initiative PIM. 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. Les gardes du littoral sont par ailleurs en lien avec le Centre d'appui au contrôle de l'environnement Marin (CACEM) afin de suivre les orientations stratégiques pour la façade Méditerranée, les mises à jour des réglementations, et participer à l'effort de surveillance et de contrôle centralisé par le CACEM. Les gardes font remonter le cas échéant toute information pertinente sur le site au CACEM.

Organiser et canaliser la fréquentation sur l'eau et limiter les mouillages : Sur la zone de la Lagune du Brusc, des mesures de protection ont été prises en février 2000 par Arrêté Préfectoral N°3/2000 et l'arrêté Préfectoral N°93/2015 interdisant la baignade, la navigation à moteur, le mouillage, les planches à voile 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.

L'arrêté préfectoral N°58/2000 interdit quant à lui la navigation et le mouillage des navires et engins de toute nature, les activités nautiques pratiquées à partir du large avec des engins de plage et des engins non immatriculés, au Sud de l'île du Grand Rouveau, sur le plan d'eau délimité par les points de coordonnées suivants :

- le trait de côte compris entre les points :

A: 43° 04,90' N 005° 46,00' E

B: 43° 04,90' N 005° 46,25' E

- une ligne équidistante du trait de côte, à une distance de 100 mètres.

La concertation a été lancée en pour la création d'une zone de mouillage à équipement légers (ZMEL) pour l'accueil de la petite plaisance sur l'archipel des Embiez. Cette mesure a été identifiée comme une mesure de gestion du document d'objectifs du site Natura 2000 de la Lagune du Brusc. Cette ZMEL s'inscrit dans la stratégie de mouillage portée par le Document stratégique de façade maritime Méditerranée. La concertation est faite auprès des pêcheurs professionnels depuis 2024 et une présentation aura lieu auprès du grand public au printemps 2025.

Le bureau d'étude ICTP a été mandaté par la Mairie de Six-Fours-les-Plages en janvier 2023 pour l'étude de diagnostic et de dimensionnement du projet de ZMEL. ICTP sera également en charge du montage des dossiers réglementaires. Une réunion de démarrage a été organisée par le bureau d'étude ICTP en charge de l'étude diagnostic le 08/01/2024, et un 1er COPIL de présentation des premières études et résultats préliminaires a été organisé le 7 novembre 2024. Une étude de fréquentation par drone a été réalisée sur la saison estivale 2024, complétée par les études antérieures (notamment les données issues des patrouilles nautiques organisées par PIM). Une étude paysagère a également été réalisée en 2024 par QUERCUS afin de conserver des cônes de vue significatifs et intéressant depuis les points remarquables du site. Le projet, en cours de définition, devra tenir compte de l'activité de pêche professionnelle sur le secteur ainsi que sur les habitats du site N2000. Le diagnostic sera complété par une étude des biocénoses avec l'apport de l'Institut Océanographique Paul Ricard. Une réflexion sur le mode de gestion et la tarification sera également proposée en 2025 dans le cadre de l'étude financière du projet. Le calendrier prévisionnel prévoit un démarrage des travaux en septembre 2026.

Continuer le suivi écologique : Afin de répondre à une des mesures du documents d'objectifs du site Natura 2000 concernant les suivis scientifiques plusieurs études ont été financées par la ville de Six-Fours et l'OFB, gestionnaires et animateurs au titre de Natura 2000, ainsi que par la ville de Six-Fours et Initiative PIM au titre de co-gestionnaire du site du Conservatoire du littoral « Ile du Grand Rouveau –Les Embiez » (périmètre ASPIM). L'Institut Océanographique Paul Ricard (IOPR), basé sur l'île des Embiez, effectue aussi des suivis scientifiques sur les milieux marins de la zone.

Ces suivis écologiques, terrestres et marins, sont détaillées en **Annexe 1**.

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

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

Justification de la note

Maintien du statut juridique à la date du rapport d'évaluation précédent.

Attribution du DPM au Conservatoire du littoral en 2011.

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

Justification de la note

La zone ASPIM, correspondant à l'île du Grand Rouveau et son Domaine Public Maritime (DPM) associé, a la particularité de recouper le site Natura 2000 Lagune du Brusc, qui vient renforcer les actions de protection mises en place sur l'aire.

L'Annexe 3 du présent formulaire illustre par des cartes les périmètres des différentes aires et zones de protection.

Les compétences et les responsabilités sont décrites dans les documents qui définissent les conventions signées avec le Conservatoire du Littoral et les statuts Natura 2000.

La partie terrestre de l'île du Grand Rouveau et le DPM associé est co-géré par Initiative PIM et la Mairie de Six-Fours-les-Plages par convention de co-gestion signée avec le Conservatoire du littoral le 1er juin 2021 qui a été reconduite de façon expresse le 08/08/2024 et qui définit les missions de chacun des co-gestionnaires. Le site N2000 de la Lagune du Brusc (FR9302001) comprend un organe d'animation par la Ville de Six-Fours entre 2012 et 2014 puis par l'OFB depuis 2015 qui conforte la gestion de l'ASPIM et la mutualisation de certaines actions avec deux sites N2000 voisins (Cap Sicié - Six-Fours FR9301610 et Embiez - Cap-Sicié FR9301997) tels qu'un suivi scientifique grands dauphins avec l'association Miraceti, la participation aux Copil réciproques et l'organisation des réunions d'information et de sensibilisation communes à destination du grand public. Une volonté a été manifestée par l'OFB d'organiser un COPIL commun entre les zones N2000 de la Lagune du Brusc et celle du Cap Sicié.

Une meilleure articulation du système de gouvernance via une réunion spécifique annuelle serait la bienvenue.

La zone s'inscrit par ailleurs dans l'aire toulonnaise faisant l'objet d'un Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale (« SCOT Provence Méditerranée », approuvé en 2019). Celui-ci comprend un Chapitre individualisé valant Schéma de Mise en Valeur de la Mer et définissant les orientations et mesures de protection sur le littoral et l'espace marin.

Enfin, des perspectives de mise en place d'un Schéma Territorial de Restauration Ecologique (STERE) par l'Agence de l'Eau, outil de gestion et de planification des opérations de restauration écologique pour une approche intégrée et transversale, sont aujourd'hui en discussion.

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

Justification de la note

Les co-gestionnaires de l'ASPIM sont l'initiative PIM et la commune de Six-Fours-les-Plages. Cette co-gestion repose sur une convention de partenariat qui engage les deux acteurs et définit leurs rôles et responsabilités.

L'aire du Grand Rouveau et de son DPM bénéficie d'un organe de gouvernance : le comité local de gestion qui se réunit régulièrement (une fois tous les 2 ans) pour faire un bilan des missions réalisées et présenter les perspectives, comme sur tous les sites du Conservatoire du littoral.

Le comité de gestion est composé de 21 membres : initiative PIM, Ville de Six-Fours-les-Plages, Conservatoire du Littoral, OFB, capitaineries, Institut Océanographique Paul Ricard, Région Sud, département du Var, métropole TPM, Agence de l'Eau RMC, bureau d'étude en charge de la ZMEL des Embiez, Agir Ecologique, représentants des socio-professionnels (pêcheurs, clubs de plongée, loueurs de bateaux et de kayak, organisateurs de visites touristiques sur le site…) et associations locales (clubs de rameurs, d'aviron, association de sauvegarde des bateaux traditionnels « pointus »).

Cet organe de gestion collabore avec l'organe de gestion du site Natura 2000 – Comité de Pilotage- (périmètre un peu plus large) pour la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation. Il est à préciser qu'aucun COPIL n'a été réalisé depuis 2014, à l'exception d'un COPIL partiel en 2022. Un COPIL aura lieu courant 2025.

La possibilité de fusionner à terme le comité local de gestion du Grand Rouveau et de son DPM avec le COPIL de la zone Natura 2000 car les acteurs réunis sur les deux aires protégées sont essentiellement des acteurs communs.

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ?	Note
Échelle d'évaluation Pas de plan de gestion : 0 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 : 3	3

Justification de la note

Un schéma de gestion rédigé en 2010 (Ben Haj & Laviolle, 2010) est en vigueur pour la partie terrestre du Grand Rouveau. Il est prévu de mettre à jour ce schéma de gestion d'ici à la prochaine révision de l'ASPIM.

Le DOCOB pour la zone Natura 2000 de la Lagune du Brusc (ROUANET E., BONNEFONT J-L. et DURAND R., 2009) et approuvé en 2011 par arrêté préfectoral est en vigueur. La révision de ce DOCOB est prévue d'ici à 2027 et intègrera notamment les éventuelles mesures issues des analyses de risque pêche.

Les deux documents seront révisés d'ici la prochaine évaluation ordinaire.

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 annoté (FA).	Note
Échelle d'évaluation Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	2

Justification de la note

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.

Les objectifs décrits dans la convention de gestion du domaine terrestre et maritime du Conservatoire du littoral sur le site du Grand Rouveau sont les suivants :

- La biodiversité remarquable, les fonctionnalités écologiques et hydrauliques, le patrimoine culturel et paysager qu'il abrite doivent être préservés et enrichis.
- Sa valorisation au travers de l'accueil du public et d'usages compatibles peut contribuer directement à l'attractivité du territoire environnant.

Les objectifs de gestion définis dans le schéma de gestion du Grand Rouveau sont les suivants :

- Conserver les habitats et la biodiversité qui caractérise le site ;
- Autoriser des usages raisonnés sur les îles et la zone marine mitoyenne ;
- Permettre un accès au public.

Les programmes à mettre en œuvre pour répondre à ces objectifs sont également détaillés dans le plan de gestion. Ils sont repris en **annexe 2** de ce formulaire.

Les objectifs prioritaires du DOCOB sont :
- O.P.1 : Restaurer le bon état écologique des habitats de la lagune du Brusc (herbier à *Zostera noltii et prairie de Cymodocea nodosa*).
- O.P.2 : Conserver les récifs barrières de posidonie dans un bon état écologique.
- O.P.3 : Eviter la colonisation de la lagune du Brusc par *Caulerpa taxifolia*.
- O.P.4 : Conserver les herbiers de posidonie dans un bon état écologique.
- O.P.5 : Conserver le coralligène dans un bon état écologique.
- O.P.6 : Conserver les grottes semi-obscures dans un bon état écologique.
- O.P.7 : Conserver la roche infralittorale à algues photophiles dans un bon état écologique.
- O.P.8 : Conserver la roche médiolittorale inférieure dans un bon état écologique.
- O.P.9 : Suivre attentivement l'évolution des macrophytes à caractère invasif (*Caulerpa taxifolia, C.racemosa, Wormersleyella setacea).*
- O.P.10 : Eduquer et informer les usagers et le public sur l'écologie, la biologie et l'état de conservation des différents habitats présents sur le site Natura 2000 et plus particulièrement sur la partie lagunaire.

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.

La méthodologie utilisée pour rédiger le plan de gestion passe par la rédaction d'un diagnostic écologique et d'un diagnostic socio-économique. Ces documents permettentde déterminer les enjeux de conservations au regard des pressions sur les habitats. 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.

	Note
3.3. Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible/Insuffisante : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Concernant les ressources humaines, le personnel en charge de la gestion du site est composé :

- 1 garde du littoral assermenté PIM (1/2 ETP)
- 1 garde du littoral assermenté Mairie de Six-Fours-les-Plages (1/2 ETP)
- 1 Directeur Service Environnement Mairie de Six-Fours-les-Plages (pas à temps plein)
- 2 écogardes saisonniers PIM (de mai à septembre) (aujourd'hui GRM)
- 1 animateur Natura 2000 OFB (1/3 ETP)
- 1 personne sensibilisation estivale OFB via l'Atelier Bleu Côte Provençale (CPIE)

Concernant les 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 de Six-Fours met en place tous les ans une brigade nautique municipale du 1 juillet au 31 août chargée de surveiller la zone, qui intervient notamment sur le respect des vitesses de navigation dans la zone des 300 m et sur les infractions au code de la navigation. Une équipe de deux Gardes Marines Régionaux est recrutée annuellement par PIM pour la mise en place de patrouilles nautiques de comptage et sensibilisation sur les herbiers de posidonie, pour évaluer le nombre de mouillages en saison et alimenter la réflexion sur l'organisation des mouillages sur l'archipel des Embiez (conformément au document d'objectifs Natura 2000). Cette action se réalise avec l'appui (moyen nautique) des gardes du littoral.

Concernant les suivis scientifiques et de la biodiversité, Initiative PIM bénéficie par ailleurs d'un réseau d'experts qui mobilisent des compétences récurrentes sur le site dans le cadre des suivis scientifiques et des études.

Le personnel en charge de la gestion du site n'est pas à temps plein sur cette mission. Pour couvrir l'ensemble des actions il serait utile d'augmenter ces ressources et d'assurer une veille sur site de manière permanente pour la partie marine spécifiquement. En particulier, plus de moyens humains assermentés et dédiés aux infractions commises sur l'environnement seraient utiles sur la saison estivale où la fréquentation du site augmente.

	Note
3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

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

Concernant les ressources financières, l'origine des moyens financiers est multiple :

- Le gestionnaire (Initiative PIM) 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 de la Région Sud accordent chacun une subvention annuelle de 5.000 €, pour le fonctionnement et la gestion du Grand Rouveau et du DPM associé.
- Conservatoire du Littoral, propriétaire de l'aire concernée par l'ASPIM, octroie chaque année un budget dédié à la gestion du site.
- Initiative PIM bénéficie du dispositif de la Garde Régionale Marine mis en place par la Région Sud (sur financements européens FEAMPA) depuis 2023 permettant de couvrir les dépenses liées au recrutement de deux écogardes saisonniers à temps plein de mai à septembre.
- Initiative PIM peut mobiliser de manière ponctuelle d'autres sources de financements internes pour des actions ou besoin spécifiques.
- La Mairie de Six-Fours contribue via la mise à disposition et l'entretien de moyens nautiques (une embarcation semi rigide acquise en 2019, un bateau équipé d'un bras élévateur, matériel nautique et subaquatique nécessaire aux interventions).
- La Mairie de Six-Fours alloue un budget interne pour des opérations spécifiques (signalétique, outils de communication, etc.) et finance également les études préalables à la création de la ZMEL.
- Les redevances perçues au titre de l'occupation des pointus dans la ZMEL (zone de mouillage et d'équipement léger) du Brusc sont investies en partie dans la gestion du site (notamment pour l'entretien des équipements de mouillage).
- L'OFB soutient financièrement divers suivis écologiques réalisés sur le site par des associations comme Miraceti ou des instituts de recherche tels que l'IOPR. Ces suivis incluent l'étude des grands dauphins, le suivi de l'évolution de la limite basse des herbiers de posidonie, l'évaluation de l'état du récif barrière nord de la lagune du Brusc, l'estimation des abondances des populations d'holothuries, la détection précoce des espèces invasives et l'analyse de la diversité de la communauté ichtyologique en fonction de la qualité et de la diversité des habitats. En outre, l'OFB contribue à des actions de sensibilisation des usagers et au suivi de la fréquentation des sites grâce au financement de projets portés par le l'Atelier Bleu Côte Provençale (CPIE).
- L'Institut Paul Ricard participe par ailleurs au titre des suivis scientifiques qu'il réalise.

Des moyens nautiques de la Ville de Six-Fours-les-Plages sont disponibles au port de la Coudoulière pour la gestion du site :

- 1 semi-rigide mis à disposition par Mairie de Six-Fours avec VHF qui est mis en hivernage chaque année
- 1 bateau service sécurité plage avec bras élévateur (*La Collégiale)*
- 3 à 4 bateaux de sécurité plage

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de programme de surveillance : 0 Le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insufficient" : 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 de l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que de l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Cette note se justifie par le fait que les études (ensablement...) qui ont été faites sur le site de la Lagune du Brusc depuis 2012 ont été réalisées de façon ponctuelle. Il n'existe pas de programme de surveillance spécifiquement dédié à la lagune du Brusc. 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'Ile des Embiez de l'IOPR (Institut Océanographique Paul Ricard) permet par leur programme d'acquisition de connaissances d'enrichir également la connaissance du site (suivis de l'état de santé et évaluation EBQI de l'herbier de posidonie, communautés de poissons, macro-algues, Holothurie, etc.).

Il serait utile d'augmenter la fréquence des suivis, par exemple de la porter à trois ans sur les herbiers.

Les actions de restauration écologique (transplantation) menées sur la Lagune du Brusc (partie marine) par l'IOPR ainsi que l'arrêt du ré-ensablement artificiel des plages des Charmettes et du Cros (Six-Fours) ont permis une amélioration de l'état des herbiers de Cymodocée (de 2 145 m² en 2018 à 2 156 m² en 2022) et de Zostère (de 4 742 m² en 2018 à 12 787 m² en 2022) dans la lagune. En revanche, l'épizootie ayant décimée la population de Pinna nobilis n'a pas pu être enrayée.

Sur la partie terrestre du site, la surveillance, les actions de gestion et de restauration écologique (éradication de Carpobrotus, éradication du Rat noir) ont permis :

- Le retour et l'essor d'espèces floristiques locales auparavant contraintes par la présence de Carpobrotus sur 75% de l'île. L'évolution de la végétation est suivie grâce à un système de 18 placettes réparties sur l'île sur lesquelles sont effectués des inventaires réguliers et du photomonitoring.
- L'augmentation des effectifs de Phyllodactyle d'Europe, gecko rare et protégé, et dont le suivi est assuré grâce à la mise en place de gîtes artificiels.

	Note
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 ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Les suivis et programmes de surveillance mis en œuvre sur la partie terrestre du Grand Rouveau dans le cadre des actions appuyées par Initiative PIM (suivi des populations d'oiseaux marins, suivis flore, reptiles, biosécurité…) sont très clairement connectés aux opérations de gestion du site.

Les suivis de l'état de santé de l'herbier et les menaces sur la posidonie ont conduit à la mise en œuvre (en cours depuis janvier 2023) de la création d'une ZMEL autour de l'archipel des Embiez pour limiter les impacts des ancrages dans l'herbier. La mise en place de la ZMEL se basera sur un état initial de l'herbier et les suivis réalisés par la suite permettront d'évaluer l'efficacité de cette mesure de gestion.

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'OFB a élaboré un modèle de tableau de bord pour que chaque AMP évalue au 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 d'ici 2026 sur le site Lagune du Brusc par l'animateur du site Natura 2000. Il permettra un mécanisme de feedback adéquat. Le tableau de bord est un outil de rapportage qui permet au gestionnaire d'évaluer la gestion de son site à l'aide de dix indicateurs simples, et de mettre en oeuvre une gestion adaptative de son AMP. Il apporte une vue synthétique des tendances observées (situation réelle) par rapport aux objectifs escomptés (situation souhaitée). Il permet également de partager les résultats avec les parties prenantes.

Les gestionnaires bénéficient des travaux de réseaux d'experts. Par exemple l'Institut Paul Ricard qui partage ses suivis en les publiant sur une plateforme dédiée. Par ailleurs il participe à des événements assurant l'échange, le retour d'expériences et le partage de données.

	Note
3.7. Est-ce que le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion du Grand Rouveau et du DPM associé comme le DOCOB du site Natura 2000 sont mis en œuvre de façon efficace.

Les objectifs et programmes détaillés dans les questions précédentes sont poursuivis et ont pour certains été atteints (notamment en termes de gestion des espèces invasives sur le Grand Rouveau). L'actualisation à venir de ces deux documents de gestion permettra d'affiner et d'adapter de manière plus précise la mise en œuvre des actions de gestion aux enjeux actuels du site.

	Note
3.8. Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont-elles été mises en œuvre ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Diverses mesures, activités et actions de conservation ont déjà été mises en œuvre sur le site, à la fois sur sa partie terrestre et sa partie marine. Ces mesures sont détaillées dans **l'annexe 1** du présent formulaire.

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

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

Sous la section 4.1, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces dans le site, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.1.1.a. L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

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 (prud'homie, arrêté préfectoral sur la pêche aux holothuries de 2023), mais représentent néanmoins un prélèvement de ressources naturelles.

La priorité est à mettre sur la pêche de loisir.

	Note
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'exploitation non réglementée des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes) Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N’est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.1. a) est “aucune menace“.)

Justification de la note

Il n’y a pas dans cette aire de zone de non-prélèvement.

Dans le cadre de la politique Natura 2000 et de la procédure de contentieux qui est en cours à l’échelle nationale en 2022, des processus d’analyse des risques pêche par l’OFB ont été réalisés ou sont en cours sur la zone :

- Analyse des risques pêche : évaluation des interactions possible entre les activités de pêche professionnelle et les habitats d’intérêt communautaire (ARP Habitat) réalisée par l’OFB en 2022,
- Analyse des risques pêche : évaluation des interactions possible entre les activités de pêche professionnelle et les espèces d’intérêt communautaire (ARP Espèces) est en cours.

Ces études visent à évaluer l’impact des activités de pêche professionnelle sur les habitats et espèces d’intérêt communautaire au sein des sites Natura 2000 de toute la façade méditerranée.

Les résultats de l’évaluation ARP Habitat ont mis en évidence un risque potentiel modéré d’interaction entre les filets, les palangres et l’habitat RIAP sur ce site. Par conséquent, des mesures réglementaires seront adoptées sur le site d’ici 2027 afin de réduire ce niveau de risque.

Une charte Natura 2000 a été élaborée lors de la mise en place du DOCOB. Elle engage les adhérents à notamment :

- Respecter la réglementation en vigueur et les consignes liées à l’usage de la mer et à l’exploitation de ses ressources (engagements généraux)
- Pour l’activité de pêche professionnelle :
  - pêcher conformément aux règlements européens
  - pêcher conformément aux règlements prud'homaux du Brusc et de Sanary selon le secteur d'activité
  - pêcher au petit gangui (râteau) uniquement pour les titulaires d'une licence de pêche délivrée par le Directeur départemental des Affaires maritimes, chef du Quartier de Toulon. Cette pêche est autorisée du 1er novembre au 31 mars. Ce métier fait l'objet d'un accompagnement individuel en vue d'un plan de sortie de flotte en 2025.
  - pêcher les oursins à la grapette ou la canne. L'utilisation de bouteilles de plongée est interdite
- Cas des pêcheurs des autres prud’homies :Tout patron pêcheur provenant d'une prud'homie voisine et désirant pratiquer la pêche dans les eaux du site "Lagune du Brusc" s’engage à :
  - se faire connaître auprès des prud’hommes du Brusc et de Sanary sur mer pour faire constater les engins de pêche qu'il a à son bord
  - prendre connaissance des règlements prud'homaux en vigueur

Des réflexions sont en cours sur l'interdiction de la pêche aux holothuries, s'agissant de la pêche de loisir.

	Note
4.1.2.a. Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est “aucune menace“, passez directement à la question 4.1.3. a).**	**1**

Justification de la note

L'augmentation de la fréquentation humaine notamment en termes de loisirs nautiques, de pêche récréative et de plongée en saison estivale représentent une menace en termes de pollution (rejets de fuel, déchets divers, filets de pêche fantômes…) pour la préservation des habitats.

Le Grand Rouveau est par ailleurs l'unique île de l'archipel des Embiez abritant une population de Phyllodactyle d'Europe (*Euleptes europae*) et l'introduction d'espèces de gecko (tarente de Maurétanie, hémidactyle), par exemple lors de l'apport de matériau sur l'île constitue une menace pour la conservation de l'espèce. Le retour du Rat noir, notamment grâce à la proximité de l'île des Embiez qui en abrite une importante population, ou à la fréquentation du site par de nombreux bateaux, est également une menace. Enfin, d'autres espèces invasives présentes ailleurs en Méditerranée sont susceptibles de coloniser le Rouveau (fourmi d'Argentine, oponces, etc)

Le risque d'incendie est exacerbé sur le Grand Rouveau en période estivale.

De manière générale les changements globaux menacent la zone, avec notamment l'arrivée d'espèces exotiques envahissantes marines (caulerpe, poisson lapin, crabe bleu, etc) ou l'augmentation des températures de l'eau de mer (épisodes de canicules sous-marine, à l'origine de mortalités des gorgones comme en 2022).

	Note
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

Des actions de ramassage des déchets sur le Grand Rouveau sont régulièrement effectuées par les agents gardes de l'île ou dans le cadre de chantiers-écoles.

Dans le cadre du LIFE EMM, recensement et prospection des engins de pêche perdus (principalement des filets), calcul des indices et retraits selon protocole GhostMed par l'OFB.

Des opérations d'éradication de Carpobrotus entre 2012 et 2014 puis du Rat noir en 2917-2018 ont permis de réduire la pression sur les écosystèmes. Pour contrer la menace d'un retour de ces espèces sur le site, une campagne annuelle d'arrachage des pieds de Carpobrotus maintenus (importante banque de graine encore présente) ou revenus (apport par les goélands par exemple) sur site est effectuée. Le maintien de la veille anti-réinfestation (pièges chimiques contrôlés plusieurs fois par an par les gardes de l'île) est capital pour prévenir toute réinfestation par le Rat noir sur l'île.

Présence de la *Caulerpa taxifolia* (algue invasive) : semble avoir disparue naturellement depuis 2019.

La présence d'éco-gardes présents de nuit en période estivale permet de prévenir le risque incendie en particulier. En début de saison, ces mêmes éco-gardes vont à la rencontre des acteurs socio-professionnels pour leur rappeler les bonnes pratiques à respecter.

	Note
4.1.3.a. Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.4. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

Le tourisme est en hausse constante sur la zone, notamment en saison estivale.

L'augmentation de la petite plaisance et des mouillages forains constitue une menace sérieuse sur les herbiers de posidonie. L'augmentation de la pression touristique et du piétinement est une menace sur les zones de nurseries de poissons ainsi que les trottoirs à Lithophyllum présents sur le Grand Rouveau

Le développement économique dans le secteur de la location de bateau avec ou sans permis, ainsi que de l'intensification de nouvelles pratiques (paddle, snorkeling/Palmes-Masques-Tuba, « apéros-sunsets » organisés le soir sur l'île du Grand Rouveau par des professionnels du tourisme pour leurs clients…) constituent une pression sur les écosystèmes.

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 l'augmentation du nombre de petits bateaux de location sans permis, dont des « bateaux-barbecue ». Un effet report de plaisanciers venant des Parcs nationaux des Calanques et de Port-Cros est observé depuis la mise en place de restrictions des mouillages dans ces secteurs.

Dans le cadre de l'étude diagnostic pour la création de la ZMEL des Embiez par le cabinet ICTP, une étude de fréquentation a été réalisée pendant l'été 2024 par photo-interprétation via une campagne de prises de vue par drone sur 17 jours pendant l'été.Le pic de fréquentation a été estimé à 163 unités au mouillage dans l'archipel des Embiez pendant l'été, le jeudi 25 juillet. Ces chiffres sont toutefois à prendre avec précaution, les jours de prises de vue par drone ayant été réalisés principalement en semaine alors que le week-end attire plus de plaisanciers, et la saison 2024 ayant été particulièrement faible par rapport aux années précédentes (du fait de l'inflation, de l'augmentation du prix de l'essence et du mauvais temps en juillet). Source : socio-professionnels de Six-Fours (loueurs de bateaux, capitaineries, etc). La moyenne annuelle du nombre de bateaux maximal sur la zone est probablement plus élevée.

	Note
4.1.3.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

Certaines zones sont interdites à la fréquentation ou autorisées mais réglementées :

- L'interdiction du piétinement dans la lagune avec pour objet de contrôler cette fréquentation.
- L'interdiction de circulation d'engins dans la lagune (mis à part en kayak ou en paddle) qui permet de limiter la destruction de la lagune, bien que la réglementation ne soit pas toujours correctement appliquée par les usagers ;
- L'interdiction de fréquentation de la zone sud du Grand Rouveau sur une bande de 100m au trait de côte (arrêté préfectoral N°58/2000)

Des campagnes de sensibilisation sont menées tous les ans sur le plan d'eau par les écogardes/GRM déployés par PIM, par l'agent de l'Atelier Bleu-CPIE missionné par l'OFB et par les bénévoles de la ville de Six-Fours, pour mieux faire connaître les rôles de la Posidonie et des fonds marins aux plaisanciers et les encourager à mouiller hors des herbiers.

La future ZMEL des Embiez, dont les études en cours sont supervisées par la Ville de Six-Fours-les-Plages, permettra de contrôler les mouillages de plaisance sur la zone et de réduire la pression sur les herbiers.

La réglementation sur la zone est la suivante :

- **Arrêté préfectoral N°384/2023** encadrant différentes pratiques dans les eaux intérieures et la mer territoriale françaises de Méditerranée.
- **Arrêté interpréfectoral N°DDTM/SML/BLO/2023-09** modifiant l'arrêté interpréfectoral du 26 juillet 2013 portant autorisation d'occupation temporaire du domaine public maritime, le long du littoral de la commune de Six-Fours-les-Plages, dans la lagune du Brusc, d'une zone de mouillages et d'équipements légers
- **Arrêté préfectoral n°DDTM/SML/BEM/2022-05** du 11 août 2022 portant prescriptions spécifiques à la déclaration n°83-2022-00024 relatif à la zone de mouillages et d'équipements légers de la lagune du Brusc sur la commune de Six-Fours-les-Plages, en application des articles L.214-3-II et R.214-35 du code de l'environnement
- **Arrete prefectoral N° 3 / 2000** portant création d'une zone interdite à la circulation et au mouillage dans la lagune du brusc (commune de six-fours-les-plages)
- **Arrêté préfectoral N°204/2015** réglementant la navigation, le mouillage des navires, la plongée sous-marine et la pratique des sports nautiques de vitesse dans la bande littorale des 300 mètres bordant la commune de Six-Fours-les-Plages (Var)
- **Arrêté préfectoral N°254/2024** règlementant la navigation, le mouillage des navires, la plongée sous-marine et la pratique des sports nautiques de vitesse dans la bande littorale des 300 mètres bordant la commune de Six-Fours-les-Plages (Var)
- Le site respecte les réglementations nationales en matière d'environnement. En particulier :
- Directive-cadre Stratégie pour le milieu marin
- Loi pour la reconquête de la biodiversité, de la nature et des paysages (Loi n° 2016-1087 du 8 août 2016)

	Note
4.1.4.a. Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA.	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.5. a).

Justification de la note

Les conflits « historiques », déjà existants depuis plusieurs années, sont liés notamment aux contradictions entre conservation de la biodiversité et volonté d' « espace de liberté » des usagers à terre et en mer : ces différents se cristallisent entre autres autour de la fréquentation dans la Lagune du Brusc, autrefois accessible et vulnérable au piétinement, autour de la question du mouillage de l'ancre dans la posidonie, et donc au choix du lieu de mouillage des plaisanciers, ou encore autour de la chasse sous-marine, très appréciée de la population locale.

Des conflits autour de la ressource halieutiques sont également présents entre la pêche professionnelle et la pêche de plaisance.

Les conflits actuels sont dans la continuité de ces conflits déjà existants : la mise en place de la future ZMEL de l'archipel des Embiez par exemple, fait beaucoup parler et inquiète les plaisanciers de leur « perte de liberté », d'un report potentiel sur d'autres sites en cas de dimensionnement trop faible de la ZMEL, ou encore de l'augmentation du coût de leurs pratiques et activités en cas de réservation payante.

Les conflits d'usages autour de la ressource halieutique sont en augmentation du fait de l'augmentation de la pratique de pêche de plaisance et de la chasse sous-marine, d'autant plus avec l'effet report depuis les parcs nationaux (Parc des Calanques, Parc de Port-Cros). Des concours de chasse sous-marine sont d'ailleurs organisés ponctuellement sur la zone. Ces pressions supplémentaires sur les populations de poisson sont source d'inquiétude pour les pêcheurs professionnels (en particulier la pêche artisanale) et les professionnels de la plongée sous-marine qui nécessitent l'existence de populations de poissons adultes pour satisfaire visuellement leurs clients.

	Note
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.4. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

Ces conflits d'usage sont connus et appréhendés par les gestionnaires du site, et abordés avec les acteurs et usagers à plusieurs occasions au cours de l'année dans une optique de discussions, de concertation et de transparence :

- Sensibilisation estivale, qui favorise la discussion et l'échange entre les gardes (non assermentés pour verbaliser les infractions) et les usagers à terre et en mer ;
- Concertation réalisée dans le cadre de la future ZMEL avec les pêcheurs professionnels depuis 2024 ;
- Invitations de représentants des socio-professionnels (pêcheurs, clubs de plongée, loueurs de bateaux et de kayak, organisateurs de visites touristiques sur le site…) et associations locales (clubs de rameurs, d'aviron, association de sauvegarde des bateaux traditionnels « pointus ») aux différents évènements en lien avec la gestion et l'animation du site : par exemple récemment en 2024, 2e COPIL de la ZMEL des Embiez, journée organisée par l'IOPR sur leurs actions scientifiques, et Comité Local de Gestion du Grand Rouveau et du DPM associé prévu en janvier 2025.

Prière d'inclure ici une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

- Augmentation des pressions anthropiques
- Effet report de la plaisance suite aux restrictions dans les Parcs nationaux des Calanques et de Port-Cros
- Observation d'une forte diminution de la surface d'herbier de cymodocées dans le passé, désormais en cours d'expansion après prise de mesures nécessaires, Holothurie
- Epizootie en 2019 (parasite Haplosporidium pinnae) des *Pinna nobilis* les ayant faites disparaître sur la zone
- Réensablement de certaines plages de Six-Fours et de Sanary suite à l'enlèvement des banquettes de posidonie participant à l'entraînement de sable dans la mer et à l'ensablement de la Lagune

4.2. Évaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire(B4 . a de l'Annexe I) et les efforts déployés pour les traiter/atténuer. Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

Sous la section 4.2, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces extérieures, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.2.1.a. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.2. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

Le littoral bordant le site n'est pas industrialisé. La seule exploitation susceptible d'être une source de pollution à proximité de l'ASPIM est la station d'épuration AmphitriA, située sur la commune voisine de la Seyne-sur-Mer et où convergent toutes les eaux usées. Cette station est réputée pour être une des plus performantes de la région et le risque de pollution peut être considéré comme faible.

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.

Il existe un risque de pollution aux hydrocarbures en raison d'un trafic maritime dense dans toute la Méditerranée.

Sur la partie terrestre du site (Grand Rouveau), la présence de macro-déchets est également à noter (plastiques, mégots, bouteilles en verre, cannettes…), particulièrement en été lors du pic de fréquentation du site.

	Note
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.1. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

L'étude nationale réalisée par Eaux et Rivières de Bretagne dans le cadre du programme « La Belle Plage » en 2024 a classé la qualité de l'eau de baignade au Nord de l'île des Embiez et au niveau du Gaou comme « Recommandé », avec un classement respectivement de 277 et 278 sur 1853 sites inventoriés en France. Cette analyse prenait en compte les concentrations en bactéries entérocoques intestinaux EI et en Escherichia coli EC.

Une campagne de ramassage et de typologie des déchets de l'île a été menée selon le protocole MerTerre en 2024 par les étudiants du chantier école organisé par PIM et Septentrion Environnement en partenariat avec le Lycée des Calanques de Marseille.

Par ailleurs, quelques déchets sont rapportés de la terre par les Goélands leucophées fréquentant l'île. En 2024 une première campagne de récolte d'échantillons de plastiques présents dans les nids de Goélands a été menée est une analyse est en cours par l'Université Ionienne en Grèce.

Dans le cadre du LIFE EMM, recensement et prospection des engins de pêche perdus en mer (principalement des filets), calcul des indices et retraits selon protocole GhostMed par l'OFB.

	Note
4.2.2.a. Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir	**1**

5.2.2 dans le FA.

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.3. a).

Justification de la note

Une fréquentation qui augmente en période estivale, de loisirs nautiques qui « densifie » l'occupation humaine sur un espace naturel.

Une problématique récurrente de la zone élargie est la présence de posidonie morte sur la plage, formant des « banquettes » stabilisant le sol et empêchant l'érosion. Ces banquettes sont peut appréciées des touristes et sont régulièrement retirées des plages dans la région (dérogation obtenue par les collectivités) en saison avant d'être remises. Ce phénomène du retrait favorise l'érosion des plages, le recul du trait de côte et l'entraînement du sable vers la mer. C'est un phénomène qui concerne plusieurs plages de Six-Fours et de Sanary.

	Note
4.2.2.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.2. a) est "aucune menace".)

Justification de la note

A l'intérieur de l'ASPIM, seule une très petite plage sur l'île des Embiez est concernée par le retrait des banquettes de posidonie et les autres plages sont laissées dans leur état naturel. Les plages de l'île du Rouveau sont laissées dans leur état naturel.

La gestion du site permet la pêche artisanale.

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.

Les études en cours pour la mise en place de la future ZMEL des Embiez comprennent une étude paysagère permettant de préserver l'identité paysagère du site et ses qualités.

	Note
4.2.3.a. Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.4. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

L'augmentation générale en Méditerranée des activités humaines telles que la plaisance, la pêche récréative concerne également les abords de l'aire et donc l'ASPIM elle-même. Le risque de pollution aux hydrocarbures aux abords de l'aire en raison d'un trafic maritime dense dans toute la Méditerranée constitue une menace sur l'ASPIM elle-même en raison des courants marins.

Le risque incendie sur la zone naturelle du Cap Sicié est une menace sur les abords de l'aire.

Les changements climatiques favorisent les risques d'incendie, l'augmentation des températures de l'eau et les phénomènes de sécheresse à l'intérieur de l'aire et à ses abords.

On peut noter également une augmentation de la capacité d'accueil des ports situés sur les communes littorales. En 2019 3 nouveaux pontons ont été aménagés au port du Brusc pour remplacer 100 places de mouillage par du stationnement à quai, ce qui permet de sécuriser le plan d'eau et d'apporter un meilleur service aux plaisanciers. En 2023 ont été créées 65 places au Port de la Méditerranée (Ville de Six-Fours gestionnaire de port Métropole Toulon Provence Méditerranée- port de plaisance).

La multiplication des structures professionnelles de location de bateaux sans permis ou d'autres activités de loisir en mer (jet-ski, etc) dans les communes aux abords de l'aire représente aussi une menace.

	Note
4.2.3.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer le développement des menaces attendu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

Les effets des changements climatiques et des changements globaux en général sur les parties terrestres et marines du site sont étudiés dans le cadre de plusieurs projets réalisés par PIM, l'OFB et l'IOPR. Le Grand Rouveau est un des 10 sites d'étude du projet CAIPIM, porté par PIM et le Conservatoire du Littoral et débuté en 2024 pour 4 ans, qui permettra d'étudier les impacts des changements globaux sur les écosystèmes insulaires.

Les campagnes de sensibilisation réalisées pendant l'été et détaillées précédemment permettent de contribuer aux bonnes pratiques des plaisanciers. Ces campagnes sont réalisées directement auprès des touristes et plaisanciers en mer (en bateau), à terre (stands aux capitaineries, au marché de Six-Fours) mais également auprès des socio-professionnels (loueurs de kayaks de bateaux avec et sans permis, clubs de plongée, locations de jet-ski, etc) ainsi qu'au personnel saisonnier des capitaineries de la Coudoulière et du Brusc.

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

Aucune, tout est détaillé précédemment.

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) qui ont été éliminées ou résolues :

- Zone Autorisation d'occupation temporaire, pour les bateaux traditionnels limitant ainsi le piétinement
- Projets de restauration (Règlement européen restauration écologique sorti en 2024 avec des obligations pour les Etats membres et des cibles à atteindre en termes de surface à restaurer (2030/2050) notamment Herbier posidonies

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

- Contrat de baie de l'aire toulonnaise
- Schéma de cohérence Territoriale Toulon Provence Méditerranée et son chapitre individualisé valant Schéma de Mise en Valeur de la Mer (SMVM)
- Stratégie nationale pour la mer et le littoral (SNML)) et la Directive Cadre Stratégie pour le Milieu Marin (DCSMM), la Directive Habitat Faune Flore (DHFF) qui visent à atteindre le bon état écologique du milieu marin par des mesures de conservation, de prévention de la pollution et de protection des écosystèmes marins.
- Document stratégique de façade Méditerranée qui contribue à la gestion locale des ressources et des risques marins et à l'encadrement du mouillage.
- Réglementations maritimes : Arrêté Préfectoral plan de balisage, Arrêté interdiction mouillage sur certaines zones qui permettent de réguler les activités maritimes en définissant les modalités de circulation, la vitesse, et le mouillage. (se référer à la question sur les réglementations locales).

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Les documents de gestion concernant l'ASPIM (schéma de gestion du Grand Rouveau et DPM, DOCOB N2000 Lagune du Brusc) impliquent une collaboration entre différentes institutions et gestionnaires : Ville de Six Fours, Initiative PIM, Animateur N2000 (OFB), propriétaires (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 du Var, Région Sud… pour les financements et une mutualisation d'actions et/ou la réalisation d'actions. Une charte associée au DOCOB engage les adhérents à respecter les orientations et objectifs du DOCOB.

Le plan de gestion ne fournit cependant pas de réglementation en tant que telle.

L'article R.243-8-3 du code de l'environnement prévoit que, lorsque les terrains relevant du Conservatoire du littoral constituent un site cohérent au regard des objectifs poursuivis, un plan de gestion est élaboré par le Conservatoire en concertation avec le gestionnaire, la commune et les services de l'Etat concernés.

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Évaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection En particulier

	Note
5.1.1. Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate à terre et, le cas échéant, marquées de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

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 inclue le périmètre du site DPM du Conservatoire du littoral (ASPIM) est délimité par des amers déjà existantes (bouées cardinales, affleurement rocheux…). Ceci correspond à un choix de gestion.

L'application Nav&Co est présentée aux plaisanciers lors des patrouilles nautiques estivales réalisées par PIM et l'Atelier Bleu, ainsi que par des patrouilles missionnées par l'OFB. Cette application créée en 2023 par l'OFB permet de renseigner les utilisateurs sur la réglementation marine et environnementale du site où ils se trouvent, tout en les géolocalisant sur la carte du SHOM enrichie par les représentations spatiales des réglementations. Elle apporte également des informations sur le balisage et sur les écosystèmes marins présents dans la zone. Des posters présentant Nav&Co sont affichés dans les capitaineries pour faire la promotion de l'application.

Des panneaux à terre sur l'île du Grand Rouveau, et prochainement sur l'île des Embiez et la presqu'île du Gaou, permettent d'informer sur la zone et les actions de protection mises en place.

Des dépliants apportant des informations sur la zone N2000 avec une carte de l'aire sont également distribués aux plaisanciers lors des campagnes de sensibilisation.

Le balisage mis en place autour de la Lagune du Brusc permet de marquer les limites des zones interdites à la fréquentation. En été, un balisage supplémentaire est mis en place pour marquer la limite de la bande des 300m et matérialiser la limite de l'obligation de vitesse à moins de 5 nœuds.

L'annexe 3 illustre le périmètre de l'aire et les différentes zones de protection.

	Note

5.1.2. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

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.

Les services de l'Etat compétents pour l'action de l'Etat en mer sont habilités.

Les patrouilles nautiques réalisées par les écogardes de la Garde Régionale Marine (non assermentés) pour PIM en été se font ponctuellement en collaboration avec la gendarmerie maritime. Le reste du temps, les écogardes font remonter les informations au CACEM, à la DDTM ou à la PREMAR lorsqu'ils constatent une infraction.

La police municipale de Six-Fours patrouille en mer tout l'été.

	Note
5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la réglementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Il n'y a pas d'agences tierces hormis celles mentionnées à la question précédente (5.1.2).

	Note
5.1.4. Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**1**

Non : 0 Oui : 1	

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.

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.

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

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.

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.

Le personnel saisonnier écogarde n'est pas assermenté et ne peut pas verbaliser les infractions. Des mutualisations de patrouilles sont proposées ponctuellement avec la Gendarmerie marine.

Les infractions sont remontées au CACEM.

Un problème récurrent est le manque de verbalisations des ancrages dans la posidonie. La verbalisation ne pouvant se faire qu'en cas de « prise sur le fait », très peu de sanctions sont appliquées alors que la majorité des bateaux mouillent dans la posidonie.

	Note
5.1.6. 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 13ème Réunion des Parties contractantes). **Échelle d'évaluation**	**1**

Non : 0 Oui : 1	

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.

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

	Note
6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissantdes ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Non : 0

Insuffisante : 1

Movenne : 2

Justification de la note

Avec le soutien de **la Ville de Six-Fours, co-gestionnaire de la zone, Initiative PIM** organise et assure les suivis scientifiques présentés en annexe 1 du formulaire et la restauration écologique de la partie terrestre du Grand Rouveau depuis 2012. Dans ce cadre, PIM mobilise son réseau d'experts méditerranéen, et organise régulièrement des formations et la venue d'agents (gardes, gestionnaires) et d'ONG de différents pays Méditerranéens. Un partenariat est établi avec **l'Université d'Aix Marseille/ IMBE**, partenaire scientifique historique de PIM, pour les suivis des écosystèmes terrestres (flore, invertébrés). PIM bénéficie par ailleurs du mécénat de compétences du **Bureau d'étude AGIR écologique** pour le suivi de la restauration écologique du Grand Rouveau et les suivis menés sur le Phyllodactyle d'Europe.

Initiative PIM organise également en partenariat avec **l'ONG Septentrion Environnement et le CFFPA de Valabre** des chantiers-écoles à destination d'étudiants (BTS GPN, Bachelors, Licence environnement, etc.) sur le Grand Rouveau.

Initiative PIM coordonne également les patrouilles de sensibilisation estivale avec **l'Atelier Bleu et l'OFB.**

Les cogestionnaires (PIM et Six-Fours) participent à différents réseaux méditerranéens : **Forum national des aires marines protégées de MedPAN, MedFund**, ateliers techniques de façade Méditerranée, journées des gardes du littoral organisées par le **Conservatoire du litoral,** Forum **SMILO, Reseda-Flore**… L'**Institut Océanographique Paul Ricard (IOPR)** est également impliqué dans le cadre des études sous-marines réalisées sur le site.

A l'échelle de la façade provençale, Initiative PIM anime la rédaction et le mise en œuvre de la stratégie invasives sur les îlots de Provence pour le compte de la **Délégation de Façade Méditerranée de l'OFB** (Initiative PIM, 2018). Dans ce cadre, PIM coordonne la mutualisation des moyens et des expertises, promeut les échanges d'expérience des gestionnaires d'espaces insulaires de Provence (**Parcs nationaux de Ports-Cros et des Calanques, archipel de Lérins,** etc.) sur différentes thématiques. PIM organise à ce titre des réunions des **Islanders de Provence**, rassemblant l'ensemble des acteurs provençaux impliqués sur les enjeux insulaires, dont la précédente édition était organisée aux Embiez en 2022.

PIM est par ailleurs coordinateur du **GISOM (Groupe d'Intêret Scientifique pour les Oiseaux Marins**) pour PACA et a coordonnée la capitalisation des données de suivis des comptages oiseaux marins sur les îles de PACA, dont le Grand Rouveau.

Enfin, **PIM et le Conservatoire du littoral** sont co-porteur du **projet CAIPIM** financé en partie par le Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) et l'Agence de l'Eau RMC, qui vise à mettre en place un réseau méditerranéen de sites insulaires sentinelles permettant de suivre et d'évaluer l'impact des changements globaux sur les territoires d'exception que sont les îles de Méditerranée. Le Grand Rouveau a été inclus comme site sentinelle, et l'analyse des résultats permettra d'inclure les suivis réalisés au niveau local dans des analyses à l'échelle du hotspot méditerranéen.

L'OFB collabore également avec un réseau de partenaires dans le cadre de l'animation du site N2000 Lagune du Brusc. Des partenariats avec l'**IOPR** permettent de suivre les milieux marins du site et d'effectuer des actions de restauration écologique. **L'atelier Bleu -CPIE Côte Provençale** est missionné en été pour de la sensibilisation en mer et à terre, réalisée avec les gardes PIM.Des suivis scientifiques sont aussi réalisés en partenariat avec le **GIS Posidonie** pour les herbiers marins**, Miraceti pour** les cétacés, la **LPO** pour divers suivis.

Les partenaires publics et institutionnels sont la **métropole TPM, la Région PACA, la DREAL, le Conservatoire du Littoral, l'Agence de l'Eau et la Ville de Six-Fours**.

A l'international, l'OFB travaille entre autres avec le réseau **MedPAN et les acteurs de la convention de Barcelone.**

	Note
6.2. 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).	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2	

Justification de la note

Des évènements et partenariats collaboratifs sont menés chaque année avec d'autres acteurs de la gestion d'aire marines méditerranéennes, à plusieurs échelles :

- Au niveau Provençal : Animation Stratégie invasives PACA, Islanders de Provence
- Au niveau méditerranéen : Forum MedPAN chaque année avec les AMP de la façade Mediterranéennes (Exemple Atelier MedPAN d'avril 2024)
- Niveau international : Forum SMILO tous les 2 ans (exemple du Forum SMILO effectué au Frioul en octobre 2024) / Assemblée générale et Conseil Scientifique de PIM, assises PIM (exemple des Assises des PIM effectuées à Lipari en octobre 2023)
- Dimension internationale donnée par PIM via son réseau et son ancrage Méditerranéen ;

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 ou Kuriat pour la Tunisie, îles Habibas pour l'Algérie) et participent aux divers évènements cités plus haut.

Le projet CAIPIM porté par PIM et le Conservatoire du littoral prévoit une formation fin 2025 à Kuriat (Tunisie) rassemblant les gestionnaires de plusieurs AMP de Méditerranée (y compris le Grand Rouveau, la Galite et Kuriat).

Les gardes du littoral de PIM participent chaque année à la rencontre régionale des gardes du littoral PACA.

Beaucoup de coopération est menée entre PIM et le PN de Port-Cros, autour des enjeux liés aux espèces exotiques envahissantes entre autres.

Concernant l'OFB, au niveau de la façade Méditerranée sont organisées chaque année des ATF (Ateliers Techniques de Façades) regroupant notamment certaines ASPIM (Côte Bleue, PN Calanques, PN Port-Cros par exemple) dont le dernier était en octobre 2024.

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Recommandations émises en 2019 :

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

1. Les dépliants distribués aux socio-professionnels remis aux usagers lors de la saison estivale représentent bien le site Natura 2000 dans son ensemble et les particularités des différentes zones qui en font partie (réglementations spécifiques à la Lagune du Brusc, site du Grand Rouveau…). La première recommandation est donc prise en compte.

2. Les plans de gestions ne sont pas à l'heure actuelle fusionnés. Les deux documents devant être révisés dans les années à venir, un travail de concertation sera mené afin d'harmoniser au mieux cette actualisation.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

‘Non’ pour toutes : 0 ‘Oui’ pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 ‘Oui’ pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2	

Justification de la note

Recommandations émises en 2019 :

1. Mettre en place une zone de non-prélèvement
2. 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.

1. Aucune zone de non-prélèvement n’a encore été mise en place sur la zone. Cette mesure fait l’objet de nombreuses discussions lors des évènements de concertation et est étudiée avec attention. Le travail en cours sur les ARP permettront de nourrir les réflexions et de prendre des décisions concertées sur la création de zones de non-prélèvement.

2. Le volet poissons, ressources halieutiques et pêche est adressé notamment à travers les analyses de risque pêche (ARP). L’ARP liée à la pêche professionnelle sur les habitats d’intérêt communautaire (ARP Habitat) réalisée par l’OFB sur le site, tandis que l’analyse des risques pour les espèces (ARP Espèces) est en cours. Ces études visent à évaluer l’impact des activités de pêche professionnelle sur les habitats et espèces d’intérêt communautaire au sein des sites Natura 2000 de toute la façade méditerranée.

Les résultats de l’évaluation ARP Habitat ont mis en évidence un risque potentiel modéré d’interaction entre les filets, les palangres et l’habitat RIAP sur ce site. Par conséquent, des mesures réglementaires seront adoptées sur le site d’ici 2027 afin de réduire ce niveau de risque.

Des actions de suivi de nurseries et recensement visuel de poissons adultes sont faits au niveau des Petit et Grand Rouveau, dans le cadre de chantier écoles en partenariat avec Septentrion Environnement.

L'analyse de la diversité de la communauté ichtyologique sur la base d'études d'ADN environnemental permet de mieux connaitre les communautés. Cette analyse est réalisée par l'Institut Paul Ricard.

Cette recommandation est donc prise en compte.

CONCLUSION* (sur la base de la note*) :

Sur la base des résultats obtenus, l'ASPIM est maintenue dans le processus de révision ordinaire.

* 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;
- 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 54 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 78) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 50 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 72) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 58 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 83) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 53 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus :77).

Le bonus n'est pris en compte que dans le cas où l'ASPIM n'a pas atteint le score minimum sans le bonus. Dans ce cas, le bonus est ajouté au score total obtenu par l'ASPIM.

Section I: CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM
(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

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 20 (Max : 24)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale 14 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

Note totale 4 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE **61 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations pour l'évaluation future

1 - Des travaux sérieux et complets réalisés sur la période d'évaluation au niveau de l'île et du DPM. Une collaboration plus importante avec les acteurs du territoire, en particulier les communes et le propriétaire de l'île des Embiez permettrait d'augmenter encore la cohérence des interventions de chaque acteurs : protection des plages, lutte contre les espèces exotiques envahissantes, zones de non prélèvements halieutique, zone de restriction de mouillage. Bravo pour le travail accompli.

2 - Il est recommandé lors de la prochaine révision du schéma de gestion : - de disposer d'un document consolidé incluant les éléments du DOCOB et s'assurer de la bonne convergence de ces deux documents lors de leurs révisions respectives ; - de renforcer les actions de suivi, recherche, inventaires sur le partie marine du site ; - de comprendre et de gérer la partie Embiez et la partie marine située au centre de l'ASPIM ; - de consolider la gouvernance entre les démarches de comité de gestion et de COPIL Natura 2000.

3 - Pour assurer la continuité de la bonne gestion de l'ASPIM, il est recommandé de renforcer les effectifs de l'équipe de gestion, de préférence avec du personnel plein temps, ce qui renforcerait notamment le suivi de la partie marine de l'ASPIM, tout en persévérant sur sa vocation de renforcer les capacités à l'échelle méditerranéenne.

Signatures

Eva TANKOVIC
Gestionnaire d'ASPIM

Lionel Launois
Point Focal

Chedly Rais
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Sami BEN HAJ
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Expert National

4- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (Italy)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Capo Carbonara

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Valeria Masala	SPAMI Manager
Leonardo TUNESI	Focal Point
Chedly Rais	Independent Expert
Robert Turk	Independent Expert
Fabrizio ATZORI	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Capo Carbonara

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI fulfils the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean listed below:

a. Uniqueness: it contains unique ecosystems and endemic species.
b. Natural representativeness: it has highly representative ecological processes, or community or habitat types or other natural characteristics. Representativeness is the degree to which an area represents a habitat type, ecological process, biological community, physiographic feature or other natural characteristic.
c. Diversity: it has a high diversity of species, communities, habitats or ecosystems.
d. Naturalness: it has a high degree of naturalness as a result of the low level of human-induced disturbance and degradation
e. presence of habitats that are critical to endemic species.
f. 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.

Additionally, the MPA is an area of educational, scientific and aesthetic interest.

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

There have been no adverse changes during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

Yes, all the objectives set out in the original SPAMI application for designation as well as in the art. 3 of the update of the Institutive Ministerial Decree of 7 February 2012, are actively pursued:

- 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 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.

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has maintained and improved its legal status: now the SPAMI is also managing three SPAs and two SACs established according to EU Birds and Habitats Directives.

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

Yes, the Ministerial Decree of 7 February 2012 has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities for governing the area. In particular the art. 7 defines the management of the MPA, the art. 9 defines the Reserve Commission, the art. 10 defines the maritime property, the art. 11 monitoring and updating, the art.12 surveillance and the art. 13 the sanctions.

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

Yes, the SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures.

The Management Body is the Villasimius Municipality, on delegation of the Ministry of the Environment (Convention of 21.12.1998 for the entrusting the AMP management to the Municipality of Villasimius). The management is carried out by the Director and the staff following the advise of the Reserve Commission.

To ensure adequate conservation measures also the surveillance plays a key role. This is entrusted to the Coastguard, the Forestry Department of Sardinia Autonomous Region and the local polices.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
	3

3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?

Rating scale

No management plan : 0

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 : 3

Rationale for the note

Yes, 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). In the last 6 years the management plan was associated to two triennial monitoring programmes.

In addition, the MPA ensures the management of EU NATURA2000 sites included or partially included within the MPA boundaries:

- Special Areas of Conservation - ZSC ITB040020 “Isola dei Cavoli, Serpentara, Punta Molentis e Campulongu”
- Special Areas of Conservation - ZSC ITB040021 “Costa di Cagliari”

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF).	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

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.

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI.	**2**

Rating scale

Very low/Insufficient : 0

Low : 1

Adequate : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

During the evaluation period the MPA staff was composed as follows::

- 1 MPA full time Director, employee of the Villasimius Municipality;
- 1 employee of the Villasimius Municipality, part-time Administrative - financial;
- 2 full-time support staff (financial and administrative);
- 4 full-time support staff (scientific and technical);
- 1 full-time support staff (logistical support).

However the availability of additional staff would help better implement the management activities.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI	**2**

Rating scale

Very low : 0

Low : 1

Adequate : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

During the evaluation period, SPAMI benefited from financial resources provided by the Ministry of the Environment and from financial resources mobilised through EU and regional projects. The available financial and material means enabled an adequate level of implementation of management activities. Additional means would allow for further activities.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme?	**3**

Rating scale

No monitoring programme : 0

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 : 3

Rationale for the note

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 monitoring program provides for:

-marine phanerogams, in particular monitoring, conservation and recovering of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows;

- investigation and monitoring on coralligenous and maerl

- sensitive habitats and species (for example monitoring programme of *Pinna nobilis*, *Paracentrotus lividus*, coralligenous, etc);

- alien species (i.e *Caulerpa cylindracea* and other alien flora and fauna species);

- monitoring of Cetaceans and Sea turtles at local and large scale and specific monitoring in the MPA of *Tursiops truncatus*;

- pleasure boating and diving frequentation;

-fishing activities;

- monitoring of ecological status of water bodies;

- beach and underwater systems monitoring, coastal dynamics and marine hydrodynamism;

- monitoring and recovering of dune systems (in particular priority habitats);

- monitoring of coastl plant diversity;

- monitoring of marine sea birds;

- ichthyofauna and target species;

- marine litter at local and large scale;

- ratt eradications and its positve impact on sea birds.

- monitoring fresh and transitional waters reptiles and amphibians of special conservation importance

	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? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism correlated to ISEA and EU SACs and SPAs management plans.

Every year, using the results of the monitoring, specific management measures are defined in order to regulate the activity of diving centers, fishermen, pleasure boaters.

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Yes. Through the ISEA, that is the tool by which the MPA identifies the protection needs, the threats and the actions needed to address them, the management plan is effectively implemented.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

Yes. The MPA carried out during the evaluation period the following conservation measures, including in relation to the EU Habitats and Birds Directives:

- active and passive protection of marine ecosystems, *Posidonia oceanica* meadows in particular;
- protection and safeguarding habitats and species of conservation interest to ensure the protection of injured or distressed wildlife under the “Regional Marine Fauna Conservation Network (turtles and marine mammals);
- management and coordination activities, of the increasingly frequent, nesting sites of the sea turtle *Caretta caretta*;
- strengthening of the remote control system;
- additional controled mooring areas.

These conservation measures wer implemented also through private funding and initiatives:

- Prada -Luna Rossa (2021-2023) “Progetto di ripristino degli ecosistemi marini con la riforestazione della prateria di Posidonia oceanica nell’Area Marina Protetta ‘Capo Carbonara”;
- Ripristino degli ecosistemi marini con la riforestazione della prateria di Posidonia oceanica nell’Area Marina Protetta Capo Carbonara (2022-in progress), MEDSEA Mediterranean Sea and Coast Foundation;
- RESCOM (2024-2026), "Strengthening the Resilience of Ecosystems in the Mediterranean”.

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score

4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

There non unregulated exploitation of natural resources in the MPA.

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale**	**2**

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Rationale for the note

The threats are related to the high turist frequentation in the summer period but are effectively addressed by the management measures.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

The actions taken to reduce threats are those entrusted to the authorities in charge of surveillance (Coastguard, Regional Forestry and Environmental Surveillance Corp, Finanza, Corpo dei Carabinieri, environmental guards, etc.). Implementation of the video surveillance system that is an indispensable tool aimed at the surveillance and protection of the MPA.

Maritime and marine environment surveillance through preventive actions against squatting and marine pollution, for the protection of marine areas and habitats and species. Supervision of recreational boating and the maritime shoreline to protect bathers. Controls on marine fishing.

Periodic monitoring of the seabed by scuba diving to promptly identify any critical issues, such as the presence of ghost nets or abandoned fishing gear that may cause damage to habitats or species and/or promptly identify any distressed species.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

Rationale for the note

Summer tourist has grown steadily over the years; consequently, the increase in people on beaches, recreational boats, and diving could threaten the area and some special habitats (such as dunes and beaches of vermetid bioconstruction, seagrass beds, and coral assemblages).

But so far, no critical issues are reported.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

The actions taken to reduce threats are also those entrusted to the authorities in charge of surveillance (Port Authority, Forestry and Environmental Surveillance Corps, environmental guards, etc.). Implementation of the video surveillance, that is an indispensable tool for the surveillance and the protection of the MPA.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale**	**3**

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).

Rationale for the note

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

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).

Rationale for the note

No significant problems or incidents in the evaluation period.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.	**Not Applicable**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Rationale for the note

No significant impact.

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

No major increase in tourist numbers is expected in summer, the period in which human pressure is the greatest in the area.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**
Rationale for the note	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Maritime traffic in the Sardinia Channel is the most significant threat due to potential oil spills, which was counteracted by the creation of a D zone and the existance of the National Contingency Plan.

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved :

Tourist frequentation;

Anchoring on Posidonia and coralligenous;

	Score
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. **Rating scale**	**1**

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

Italy adopted a Maritime Spatial Plan.

Moreover, under EU DIrectives, adjacent municipalities fall under the SPA ITB040021 Costa di Cagliari, SAC ITB040051 Bruncu de Su Monte Moru - Geremeas (Mari Pintau), SAC ITB042236 Punta di Santa Giusta (Costa Rei), all of which have a management plan in line with the aims of the Habitats Directive.

	Score
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.	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

Yes, through the national Maritime Spatial Planning.

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF.	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

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 signalled by yellow buoys illuminated during the night.

	Score
5.1.2. 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.	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

The Coast Guard, Guardia di Finanza, Carabinieri, and Forestry Corp are involved in surveillance. Surveillance activities are carried out on land and sea.

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures?	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

Yes, the MPA has a third agency also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures: Coast Guard, Guardia di Finanza, Carabinieri, and Forestry Corp.

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

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

For example, infranctions in A zones are submitted tare considered as criminal acts and submitted to penal procedures.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

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, including the use of the MPA remote surveillance system.

	Score
5.1.6. Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recommendation of	**1**

the 13th Meeting ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

Yes, the national contingency plan for marine pollution also considers this marine protected area. In addition to that, the MPA contributes, in cooperation with civil defense and other surveillance bodies, to the implementation of the contingency plan concerning accidental pollution or other serious emergencies.

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Weakly : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The Autonomous Region Sardegna provides specific human and financial resources for:

- activities concerning the Regional Network for Marine Fauna Conservation, which supports the management and care of sea turtles and cetaceans in distress and the conservation and safety of sea turtle nesting,
- the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Sardinia, to face specific problems and shared issues (e.g., monitoring the status of *Pinna nobilis* after the recent mass die-off).

Additional human and financial resources are assured through collaborations whit scientific institutions:

- Universities of Cagliari, Sassari, Genoa, Milan Bicocca, Palermo,
- CNR,
- CONISMA,
- ISPRA,
- Agenzia Regionale Protezione Ambiente Sardegna
- others.

During the evaluation period the MPA benefited from financial resources through projects funded under EU programs:

- LIFE Project CONCEPTU Maris (2022-2026), “CONservation of CEtaceans and Pelagic sea TUrtles in Med: Managing Actions for their Recovery In Sustainability”;
- LIFE TETIDE (2023-2028), “Turning Eradication Targets Into Durable Effects”;
- Blue4All (2023-2026), “Blueprint demonstration for co-created effective, efficient and resilient networks of MPAs”;

It also benefited from projects funded by NGOs: Fondazione Capellino, Geenpeace, Legambiente Onlus, Marevivo for Italy and MEDPAN for the Mediterranean:

- MARE CALDO (2020-in progress), Rete costiera di stazioni di monitoraggio degli impatti dei cambiamenti climatici nei mari italiani, Greenpeace;
- Ripristino degli ecosistemi marini con la riforestazione della prateria di Posidonia oceanica nell’Area Marina Protetta Capo Carbonara (2022-in progress), MEDSEA Mediterranean Sea and Coast Foundation;
- RESCOM (2024-2026), "Strengthening the Resilience of Ecosystems in the Mediterranean”;
- Cleaning coralligenous reefs from abandoned fishing gear in the Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (2021-2023), Blue marine foundation and Fondazione Capellino.

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Implementation of the Regional Network for Marine Fauna Conservation and Management of the Marine Protected Areas of Sardinia (Capo Carbonara - Villasimius, Tavolara - Punta Coda Cavallo, Capo Testa - Punta Falcone, Asinara, Isola Rossa - Costa Paradiso, Capo Caccia - Isola Piana, Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre and Capo Caccia - Isola Piana) and with Torre Guaceto SPAMI.

No active collaboration with SPAMIs in other countries.

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

	Score
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**

Rating scale

'No' for all of them : 0

'Yes' for some of them : 1

'Yes' for most of them : 2

'Yes' for all of them : 3

Rationale for the note

During the period of evaluation, the SPAMI increased the number of its staff as recommended.

	Score
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	**3**

Rating scale

'No' for all of them : 0

'Yes' for some of them : 1

'Yes' for most of them : 2

'Yes' for all of them : 3

Rationale for the note

During the evaluation period the MPA significantly improves its survellaince system and strengthed the collaboration with the Coast guard wich allowed to impose sactions where needed.

With these two measures, the TAC considered that the MPA implemented in a satisfactory manner the reccomandations of the previous evaluation.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total score 7 (Max : 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total score 6 (Max : 6)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total score 21 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 21 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score 5 (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 6 (Max : 6)

Overall total score **71 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Although the MPA, during the evaluation period, ensured the continuity of its team, the TAC strongly recommends pursuing the efforts concerning the continuity of the staff members, including where possible, proposal of changes in the relevant national legislation.

Signatures

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SPAMI Manager

Leonardo TUNESI
Focal Point

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Independent Expert

Chedly RAIS

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5- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre Marine Protected Area (Italy)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Massimo Marras	SPAMI Manager
Leonardo TUNESI	Focal Point
Chedly Rais	Independent Expert
Robert Turk	Independent Expert
Giorgio MASSARO	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Penisola del Sinis - Isola di Mal di Ventre

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The MPA fulfils the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value listed below:

- Natural representativeness: it hosts highly representative ecological processes, communities and habitat types. *Posidonia oceanica* meadows are the dominant habitat type, which take turns with precoralligenous and coralligenous populations. In deep sites it is possible to observe populations of *Corallium rubrum*. and colonies of the black coral *Savalia savaglia*. *Cystoseira* habitats are present both in mesolitoral and intertidal levels. The fish assamblage includes species liste in the annexes of the SPA/BD Protocol like *Epinephelus marginatus* and *Sciaena umbra*.
- Diversity: it hosts a high diversity of species, communities, habitats and ecosystems.
- Naturalness: it has a high degree of naturalness as a result of the low level of human-induced disturbance and degradation. Over the 37 km coast line there are only two villages which are used only few months per year. Road accesses to the shore are naturalised, without asphalt or other artificial materials. In the Mal di Ventre Island there is no building or artificial structure, except the little lighthouse.
- Presence of habitats that are critical to endemic species. (E.g. Islands or Islets are mostly important for water-bird colonies)
- 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 fishing.

Additionally, the MPA is an area of educational, scientific and aesthetic interest.

	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. **Rating scale**	**2**

Significant changes : 0

Rationale for the note

During the evaluation period there was no important change. The situation of *Pinna nobilis*, as reported in the previous evaluation report was still of concern as for the other Mediterranean zone.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

All the objectives set out in the original SPAMI application for designation are actively pursued, according to the provision of the art. 3 of the Ministerial Decree of 20 July 2011:

- 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 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.

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status.

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The Ministerial Decree of 20th July 2011 clearly defines competencies and responsibilities for governing the area. In particular the art. 7 defines the management of the MPA, the art. 9 defines the Reserve Commission, the art. 10 defines the maritime property, the art. 11 monitoring and updating, the art.12 surveillance and the art. 13 the penalties.

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures.

The Management Body is the Cabras Municipality, under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment (Convention of 05.12.2013 to entrust the MPA management to the Municipality of Cabras, updated in July 2023) and the management bodies of the MPA are the Director and the Reserve Commission established by the Italian Ministry of Environment.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
	3

3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?

Rating scale

No management plan : 0

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 : 3

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI area has a management plan officially adopted and adequately implemented.

In addition, the MPA benefits of the management plans of EU NATURA2000 areas (SAC, SPA) that include, are included, are adjacent to the SPAMI. In particular from 2022, MPA manages the SAC “Isola di Mal di Ventre and Catalano” and “Stagno di Mistras di Oristano”.

SAC ITB030080	“Isola di Mal di Ventre e Catalano”
SPA ITB030039	“Isola di Mal di Ventre”
	“Stagno di Mistras di Oristano”
SAC ITB030034 e ITB032239	“San Giovanni di Sinis”
SPA ITB034006	“Stagno di Mistras”

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF).	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

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.

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI.	**2**

Rating scale

Very low/Insufficient : 0

Low : 1

Adequate : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

1 MPA President/Major of Cabras Municipality

Full-time staff: 1 MPA Director, 1 expert biologist, 1 expert surveyor, 1 Administrative employee

Part-time staff: 1 Chief financial service, 2 Accountant for support of financial service, 1 Responsible general affair, 1 Responsible Technical office, 2 maintenance employees.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI	**2**

Rating scale

Very low : 0

Low : 1

Adequate : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The financial and material means available to the SPAMI are fair; these include both financial resources for the ordinary management of the MPA financed by the Ministry of the Environment and economic resources derived from fines, fares and some other public and private subjects. MPA counts also on annual financial support for managing the SAC/SPA from Autonomous Region of Sardinia.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme?	**3**

Rating scale

No monitoring programme : 0

The level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as “insufficient” : 1

Rationale for the note

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:

- marine phanerogams, in particular monitoring, conservation and recovering of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows;

- investigation and monitoring on coralligenous and maerl with ROV and dives

- sensitive habitats and species (for example monitoring programme of *Pinna nobilis*, *Paracentrotus lividus*, *Patella ferruginea*, coralligenous, *Cystoseira* spp etc);

- monitoring of Cetaceans and Sea turtles at local and large scale and specific monitoring in the MPA of *Tursiops truncatus*;

- pleasure boating and diving frequentation;

- beach and underwater systems monitoring, coastal dynamics and marine hydrodynamism;

- monitoring and recovering of dune systems (in particular priority habitats);

- monitoring of marine sea birds;

- ichthyofauna and *Octopus vulgaris*;

- marine litter at local and large scale;

- monitoring of small scale fisheries

	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**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has an adequate feedback mechanism correlated to ISEA, SAC and SPA management plans.

Based on the results of the monitoring, every year specific 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). The decrease in the density and abundance of sea urchin in the last years, has led to the stop of the collection (since 2020).

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented?	**2**

Rating scale Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	

Rationale for the note

The management is effectively implemented however additional human and economic resources would improve the level of implementation of the different management activities.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

During the evaluation program, the following concrete conservation measures were implemented:

- a series of anti-trawling reefs were put in place;
- the ban on sea-urchin fishing was adopted;
- awareness campains were carried out (a booklet for boaters, *Charadrius alexandrinus*);
- An annual campaign against quartz sand collection is led by the municpality, togheter with a specific awareness campaign with the collaboration of volunteers and Legambiente (Sinis Sentinels).

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
	3

4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	

Rationale for the note

All the exploitations of natural resources are regulated within the MPA.

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

Rationale for the note

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale**	**1**

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", no scoring to question 4.1.2...)

Rationale for the note

The main traits to habitat and species are the following:

- illegal fishing activies (trawling, poaching of sea-urchin),
- anchoring of leasure boats on sensitive habitats,
- noise from motorboats,
- quartz sand collection.

Pollution and contamination are not significant because urban and industrial pressures are very low, although plastics contamination has started to become an issue coming from the sea.

Also, the input of freshwaters, and the consequent possible organic and inorganic pollutants, is not significant.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

During the evaluation period the MPA:

- put in place an anti-trawling system,
- undertook a complete maintenance and renewal of the mooring fields, approving a new regulation to allow anchoring in several sandy bottom areas. This reduced significantly the illegal acnhoring over Posidonia meadows,
- banned the sea-urchin collection,
- in 2021 organised a special clean up action to contrast pollution, specially from plastics, in the Mal di Ventre island,
- every year organizes several clean-ups along the coast, and also organizes awareness raising sections in the schools,
- in summer, through the volunteer project "Sinis Sentinels", brings the information and the sensibilization directly to the beach users.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...)	**2**

See 5.1.3. in AF.

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).

Rationale for the note

Summer tourist frequentation has experienced a significant growth over the last years and still a bigger increase is expected in the coming years. The demand for housing facilities and infrastructure and the production of wastes are also expected to increase.

This increase in tourist visits and, consequently, the increase of people on the beaches, or pleasure boats, if not well addressed could threaten the area and some special habitats (such as dunes and beaches, vermetids bioconstructions, seagrass beds and coralligenous).

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

Even if human impacts are, at the moment, still low in the MPA, it has to face a growth that is quite fast. To mitigate the impact of tourist growth, some measures were taken (i.e. the parking infrastructures and regulation).

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).

Rationale for the note

Conflictualities between fisher categories.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

the MPA team has worked to encourage a reduction of conflictualities between fishing categories.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

No other threats than the ones already mentioned above.

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The MPA is affected to a certain extent by floating solid waste (mainly plastic).

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

During the evaluation period the MPA organised regular cleaning activities including a specific intervention on the Mal di Ventre Island.

	Score

4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Threats only related to vehicles parking on the dunes in a small portion of the coast in summer period.

and quartz sand collection. They have been reduced significantly since 2018 due to new parking regulation and increased controls by the local police, especially in summer season.

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

The MPA and the municipality made significant efforts to keep under control the impacts on landscape, including the setup of a series of parking areas in specific sites choosen in orto protect the dune system.

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).

Rationale for the note

There is no expected increase of trawling in the area surrounding the SPAMI. However a sligth increase of tourism is expected.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

The parking facilities put in place, as well as awareness campaigns aiming at mitigating the impact of frequentation on the MPA, are also contributing in mitigating such impacts on surrounding areas.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

No other threats than the ones already mentioned above.

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved :

No other threats than the ones already mentioned above.

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Italy has adopted a Maritime Spatial Plan.

Moerover, at Regional and local levels, the following plans are adopted:

- the PPR (Landscape Regional Plan);
- the Local coastal Plan (PUL), in the process of adoption.

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

From 2023 the Autonomous Region of Sardinia assigned the management of the two EU NATURA2000 sites “Isola di Mal di Ventre and Catalano” and “Stagno di Mistras” whose perimeters are wider than that of the SPAMI .

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF.	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

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

All the No-Take Zones (A zones) and one general protection zone (B zone in Seu) are signalled by yellow buoys illuminated during the night.

	Score
5.1.2. 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.	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

The Coast Guard, the Guardia di Finanza and the Corpo Forestale e di Vigilanza Ambientale Regionale are involved in the surveillance. Surveillance activities are carried out on land and sea.

The surveillance is also assured by the Compagnia Barracellare (local environmental police), by the staff of the MPA and, from 2020, by the "Sinis Sentinels" a program that involves about 100 volunteers each summer to inform and sensibilize users.

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures?	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

Italian Coast Guard can enforce urgent or exceptional measures for safety and security reasons or for accidental pollution.

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

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)

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

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 regulation and alert the institutional surveillance corps in case of infractions.

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties).	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

The national contingency plan for marine pollution also considers this marine protected area. At local level, there is a plan, revised each year and under the authority and leadership of the Coast Guard, with annual exercises, too.

Besides, the MPA staff received a special training by ISPRA to face marine pollution (i.e. oil spill) and also purchased floating barriers in order to act immediately in case of oil spills (the most probable pollution case in the area).

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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.	**3**

Rating scale

No : 0

Weakly : 1

Fairly : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Involvement of the staff of the other regional MPAs and financial resouces are available through two different agreements coordinated by RAS (Autonomous Region of Sardinia):

- the Regional Network for the Conservation of Marine Fauna, that supports for the management and care of Sea Turtles and Cetaceans distressed and conservation and safety of sea turtles nesting.
- the management of CRES centre, in joint venture with the National Research Council (CNR), that is the reference for other MPAs form Sardinia.

Other collaborations, based on specific programs, involve scientific institutions such as the Universities of Cagliari and Sassari, the National Research Council, ISPRA, Lega Ambiente, other international bodies, etc.

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I).	**2**

Rating scale

No : 0

Insufficient : 1

Fairly : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Collaboration with other Sardinians SPAMIs as Tavolara Punta - Coda Cavallo and Capo Carbonara is particularly active. In 2023, the SPAMI has participated in the twinning program coordinated by SPA/RAC with the SPAMI of "Zembra and Zembretta National park" (Tunisia).

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

Rationale for the note

The number of staff has been increased hiring a techical collaborator under a permanent contract.

	Score
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 **Rating scale**	**2**

‘No’ for all of them : 0 ‘Yes’ for some of them : 1 ‘Yes’ for most of them : 2 ‘Yes’ for all of them : 3	

Rationale for the note

he videosurveillance system has been renowed totally from 2019 with 6 cameras, and two control rooms, including one in the Coastguard premisses.

The MPA has increased the effort for communication:

- design and installation of new informative panels along the coast,
- the “Sinis Sentinel” program,
- the new MPA website,
- the Visit Centre in the city of Cabras during summer,
- new information brochures,
- presence in international events in the area i.e. Open Water Challenge, Sagra del surf.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

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 19 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 16 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score 5 (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	4 (Max : 6)
Overall total score	**61 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Considering the increasing in terms of administrative and financial management, strengthening of administrative staff is recommended.

2 - Extent the remote surveillance system by installing camera(s) to better monitor the A zone of the Mal di Ventre Island

Signatures

Massimo Marras
SPAMI Manager

Leonardo TUNESI
Focal Point

Chedly Rais
Independent Expert

Robert Turk
Independent Expert

Giorgio MASSARO
National Expert

6- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area (Italy)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Porto Cesareo MPA

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Paolo D'Ambrosio	SPAMI Manager
Leonardo TUNESI	Focal Point
Chedly Rais	Independent Expert
Robert Turk	Independent Expert
Antonio TERLIZZI	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Porto Cesareo MPA

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI still fulfills criteria related to the regional Mediterranean values. Porto Cesareo SPAMI preserves species of Mediterranean importance (like *Monachus monachus* and *Caretta caretta)* and habitats of conservation interest (*Posidonia oceanica*, Coralligenous, Marine submerged caves, Coastal dunes).

The site is also culturally and historically representative (emerged and submerged archeological sites, many defense towers) and hosts about 80 fishermen that practice small scale fisheries with traditional gears.

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

During the evaluation period adverse change occurred from 2018, for *Pinna nobilis* population. The death occurred not only at local scale, but at Mediterranean scale too, because of mass mortality due to a pathogen infection**.** Despite the apparent local extinction, recently we had some reports about a spontaneous recovery of *Pinna nobilis*. We will do more frequent surveys to verify the survival of the new individuals.

Hovewer the observed change during the evaluation period is considered not significant as it impacted only one species under the effect of a regional phenomenon.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

Yes. All the institutional objectives of the MPA have remained the same as in 2011, and thanks to the activities conducted by the marine protected area, the local social and environmental context has improved.

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status set in the institutive Decree D.M. 12.12.1997; in addition to that, three EU SACs was designated, one EU SPA was established, and related Conservation Measures were adopted for all them.

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

All the competencies and resposabilities are well defined in the Institutive Ministerial Decrecree, in the MPA Statute and in the Regulation.

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The MPA has a fully dedicated management body.

Porto Cesareo MPA, thanks to a pilot project, has implemented a video-surveillance system, shared with the Guardia Costiera, which helps in effective control over human activities in the area.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? **Rating scale**	**3**

No management plan : 0

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 : 3

Rationale for the note

The triennial management plan is defined according to the national laws and international guidelines, and is updated annually following the results of monitoring. The management plan is implemented and based on data coming from monitoring of environmental parameters and human activities.

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF).	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The item f of the point 2 of the Article 7 is matched due to the constant administrative and technical training of all the personnel, according to their tasks. The manangement plan in fully in line with the objective of the SPAMI and the relevant requirements of the SPA/BD Protocol. Furthermore the management plan takes in to account the requirements of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives since the area of the SPAMI includes 3 SAC and 1 SPA.

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI.	**2**

Rating scale

Very low/Insufficient : 0

Rationale for the note

According to the 394/91 Framework Law on Protected Areas, the cost of the MPA Director is covered by founds of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security.

The other SPAMI full time staff members (7 people) cover the main activities. The personnel is periodically trained on updating in software and instruments.

Collaboration with Environmental Education Centers operating in local Natural Regional Parks and with scientific Research Institutes (Salento University, Federico II University, Stazione Zoologica Anto Dohrn) allows the involvement of students for educational services, technical activities, monitoring.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI **Rating scale** Very low : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

Financial means: during the evaluation period, in addition to the founds received from the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security, the MPA obtained important funds from EU programs.

Material means: The MPA uses many high technological instruments for sea bottom mapping and marine and coastal monitoring activities (side-scan sonar, multibeam echosounder, Drones, and relative software's, GIS software and expertise, USBL positioning systems for active scuba monitoring activities, temperature data loggers, and underwater photogrammetry instruments). All these instruments are coherent with Marine Strategy Framework and Habitats Directives.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale**	**3**

No monitoring programme : 0

Rationale for the note

The monitoring programme is implemented according to the management plan objectives, covering:

- 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*, *Monachus monachus*, *Sciyllarides latus*, *Centrostephanus longispinus)*;
- nesting sites of *Caretta caretta*;
- ichthyofauna;
- sea birds and hits nesting sites;
- marine litter;
- small scale fisheries with regard on target species, bycatch and threats connected with fisheries activities;
- pleasure boating and diving frequentation;
- tourist frequentation;
- coastal dynamics and marine hydrodynamism;
- recovering of dune systems (in particular priority habitats).

	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?	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

There is a feedback mechanism to tailor the management decisions on the results of monitoring activities.

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.

An official Round Table, dedicated to the co-management of Small Scale Fisheries in the MPA, was established in 2019, shared with non governative bodies (WWF), Fishery Organizations, Municipalities, Researchers, Port Authority. The SSF Co-Management Table meet periodically to discuss topics regarding fishery stocks and to propose concrete projects and activities.

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented?	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0 Medium : 1	

Rationale for the note

The Management plan is effectively implemented.

The ISEA (Interventi Standardizzati di gestione Efficace in Aree marine protette) diagram and the annual Management Plan are sent to the Ministry of the Environment and of Energy Security. At the end of each year, the MPA fills a report about the activities implemented, present in the Management plan.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

During the evaluation period, the Porto Cesareo MPA has implemented concrete conservation measures and restoration activities:

Active management Measures:

- After having drawn up a strategic document on the topic of coastal erosion, the Porto Cesareo AMP has implemented two environmental engineering projects, aimed at closing gaps in the dunes, to stop the process of coastal erosion.
- To rehabilitate a site damaged by an illegal mussel farming present before the establishment of the MPA, ecological eco-reefs were realised providing habitats for coastal fish.
- Along the strip of land called "La Strea", protruding into Zone C of the MPA, a coastal restoration project has been implemented and a cycling path has been created;
- Landing points were built for professional fishermen;
- A waste collection center has been implemented, dedicated to marine waste collected by professional fishermen
- Interventions of environmental restoration of sanding dune are implemented

Regulatory Measures:

- the obligation for owners of bathing establishments to measure and respect the limit of dunal foot;
- the legal minimal rate for fishing net mesh was increased, according to the local professional fishermen;
- the C Zone of the MPA near “La Strea” is a nursery site. Here fishing activities was forbidden. Due his ecological value, The MPA proposed to the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security this area for a new A Zone.
- Conservation Measure was adopted for SACs and SPA

Educational programs:

- In the recent years, the MPA updated its infrastructural system thanks to agreements with Porto Cesareo Municipality and whit Salento University, historical buildings have been renovated, and a network education and information structures was created (Torre Lapillo Lapillo Tower, Chianca Tower, “Pietro Parenzan” Marine Biology Museum)
- The Porto Cesareo MPA is in ECST (European Charter for Sustainable Tourism) List since 2018.
- Since 2022 the MPA adopted National Environmental Quality Certification EMAS

Fishermen were granted incentives (IN):

- to change their fishing gears with new, with larger net meshes;
- to save the accidentally caught sea turtle
- to adopt a periodic fishing stop

Scientific monitoring (MR) of habitats and species is implemented periodically, according to the management plan.

Every year the MPA offers Educational Programs, outreach projects, and citizen science activities. Using funding from the European Space Agency (ESA), the MPA implemented the “Blue Discovery” app, aimed at informing users, receiving authorization form and collecting citizen science data.

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**1**
Rationale for the note Illegal fishing, illegal use of state-owned space, over tourism are threats within the site	

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

The video-surveillance system has been improved in order to have a real-time control over the entire coastline, with particular attention to the No-take zones.

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The increasing occurrence of alien species might affect indigenous species and habitats.

Another threat is the coastal erosion.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale**	**3**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Rationale for the note

Specific campains to inform professional fishermen on the issue of alien species were organised.

Collaboration with fishermen is been implemented to monitor the presence of alien species and their geographical distribution in the MPA.

The coastal erosion was reduced by closing dunal gaps, over the sandy coastline.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

Tourism and boating have increased in the MPA and in the Region as well.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

To understand the human impact, the MPA has implemented some scientific studies and concrete actions, that are fundamental for the management and governance of the area:

- Ecological accounting has been implemented;
- A project for the automatic counting of beach presences, via the video-surveillance system, is currently being implemented;
- The calculation of the carrying capacity of the beaches, according to the principles of adaptive management, is currently being implemented.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

All conflicts present in the past have been managed by the MPA, increasing the legality and the users involvement in the governance of the protected area.

The only conflict still present, although decreasing compared to the past, concerns the relationship between professional and recreational fishermen. This conflict, however, depends on the regulatory gap in the national legislation concerning professional and recreational fishing.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale**	**3**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Rationale for the note

Efforts were undertaken:

- a shared Regulation has been adopted;
- a Round Table has been officially established with different users involved in the topic of the small scale fisheries (professional fishermen, environmental associations, scientists, municipalities, MPA), to consult about threats, opportunities, perspectives;
- The touristic operators working in the MPA are actively and directly involved in the ECST (European Chart for Sustainable Tourism);
- monitoring of recreational fishing.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

illegal use of maritime domaine (demanio marittimo)

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The beach litter.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

The MPA has a specific programme of monitoring of the beach litter and to contrast the menace of the pollution due to the styrophoam boxes, provided the fishermen with new specific multi-use plastic boxes.

Specific programmes involving the direct fishermen participation are implemented to collect and recycle:

- marine litter collected at sea;
- old and abandoned fishing nets.

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

No threats at all

	Score

4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

No threats upon surrounding area

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale**	**Not Applicable**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

One external threat is the increasing occurrence of Alien species, caused by the climate change, the globalization of trips an the increasing of naval traffic.

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved :

The solution of the external and global threats is not possible at local scale, but it need to a global management

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Italy has adopted a Maritime Spatial Plan.

At Regional scale, there are:

- the PPTR (Landscape Territorial Regional Plan);
- PUG (General Urbanization Plan), that aims to define the general framework for the use of the land;
- the Regional coastal Plan (PRC).

	Score
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. **Rating scale**	**1**

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

Yes, through the national Maritime Spatial Planning.

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Signes and yellow buoys are positioned to adequate indicate the boundaries of the MPA.

	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Management body of the MPA and Coast Guard closed collaborate in the surveillance of the MPA.

The video-surveillance system has two control bases: one in the MPA office, the second one in the Coast Guard office.

	Score
	1

5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

Guardia di Finanza and Carabinieri

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Porto Cesareo MPA has a Regulation, that is periodically updated. Despite the MPA does not have direct power to impose sanctions, the collaboration with Coast guard and other surveillance bodies, grants an adequate application of the protection measures.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

The staff can't impose sanctions

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The MPA has specific arrangements to address relevant emergency situations that might occur in the area, in particular pollution events. The national contingency plan for marine pollution also considers this marine protected area.

The MPA personal is trained on oil pollution contingency.

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Weakly : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The MPA is supported by:

- Station of Marine Biology (Pietro Parenzan Museum), concerning to environmental education programs;
- Federico II University (Naples), Salento University, CoNISMa (Inter-University National Consortium about Marine Science), Stazione Zoologica Anthon Dohrn, for the Monitoring programs and scientific topics;
- Apulia Region, with financial resources to manage, monitoring and protect Natura 2000 sites and species encluding those within the MPA;
- WWF, Legambiente and local environmental associations (environmental awareness raising);
- Slow-food (food sustainability).

	Score
	2

6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	

Rationale for the note

Porto Cesareo MPA is in network with Italian Torre Guaceto SPAMI. These MPAs collaborating regularly in projects implementation, in the management of *Caretta caretta* accidentally caught, or rescued.

Recently Porto Cesareo MPA has established a twinning collaboration with Al-Hoceima SPAMI of Morocco (exchange vitis, training program about the use of technology in the environmental monitoring, to share experiences).

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

Rationale for the note

The MPA ensured during the evaluation period the continuity of its staff at a level that allowed the appropriate implementation of the provisions of the management plan.

During the evaluation period the MPA significantly improves its surveillaince system and strengthed the collaboration with the Coast guard wich allowed to impose sactions where needed.

With these two measures, the TAC considered that the MPA implemented in a satisfactory manner the reccomandations of the previous evaluation.

	Score

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 **Rating scale** 'No' for all of them : 0 'Yes' for some of them : 1 'Yes' for most of them : 2 'Yes' for all of them : 3	**3**
Rationale for the note No recommendation for the Section 2 in the previous valuation. For this reason the choosen jugement	

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

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 23 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 16 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score 5 (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	6 (Max : 6)
Overall total score	**67 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Although the MPA ensured during the evaluation period the continuity of its staff members, the TAC strongly recommends pursuing the efforts concerning the continuity of the staff, including where possible, proposal of changes in the relevant national legislation.

Signatures

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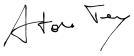

7- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve (Cyprus)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Lara-Toxeftra turtle reserve

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Melina Marcou	SPAMI Manager
Melina Marcou	Focal Point
Pep Amengual	Independent Expert
ALan Rees	Independent Expert
Myroula Hadjichristoforou	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Lara-Toxeftra turtle reserve

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The area includes the most important nesting beaches for *Chelonia mydas*, *where Caretta caretta* also nests in Cyprus.

Posidonia oceanica meadows (Habitat 1120*) are present in the marine part of the protected area and they cover 156.4 hectares according to the latest more detailed habitat mapping that was implemented in 2022 (available habitat mapping https://eservices.dls.moi.gov.cy/#/national/geoportalmapviewer). Shallow meadows can be found in the protected area in big blocks, at depths as shallow as 1m depth.

The Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) has been spotted in the marine area as well as in a resting cave within the protected area. The sighting of the monk seal is not very frequent in the SPAMI site with around 20 sightings per year. It is noted that the breeding sea caves in Peyia of the species is near the SPAMI site and a Marine Protected Area and both sites are included in the same Natura 2000 site (Chersonisos Akama).

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

There are no adverse changes in the Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve.

The number of nests has been increasing (with no increase in research efforts). There were just 300 sea turtle nests of both species on the beaches of Cyprus when the monitoring program began in 1978. These numbers grew to2395 nests for both species in 2023, from which 377 were *Chelonia mydas* nests and 2018 *Caretta caretta* nests. It is important to note that the Green Turtle, the most endangered marine turtle in the Mediterranean only nests within the SPAMI site in the whole E.U. area. The nesting of *Chelonia mydas* has increased from 300 nests in 2020 (last periodic review period) to 340 in 2023 within the SPAMI site.

It is noted that the sea turtles need to be around 25-30 years old for them to start laying eggs and therefore it is important to have a long-term monitoring program in order to see these changes in the nesting numbers.

It is worth mentioning that the E.U. has rated the Conservation Status of marine turtles for the Mediterranean as "Unfavorable" with the exception of Cyprus being "Favorable" (Nature and Biodiversity Newsletter – February 2019).

Posidonia meadows were estimated in the past to have a 6.4 ha coverage but in 2022 with the new and detailed mapping, Posidonia meadows within the SPAMI site is estimated to be 156.4 ha.

Posidonia oceanica is protected in Cyprus and its meadows form a priority habitat. No trawling is permitted in waters less than 50 m depth in order to protect the meadows.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

As stated in the original SPAMI application "The main objectives of the area are to protect Green and Loggerhead turtles near or on the nesting beaches, including their nesting activity at night, as well as their nests and hatchlings from human impacts such as from fishing, driving on beaches, use of lights etc".

The monitoring of the sea turtle nesting is on going on an annual basis and the results show an increasing trend for both marine turtles.

Two (2) park rangers have been hired since 2022 specifically for monitoring the law enforcement within the SPAMI site during the nesting season. They are responsible for the control enforcement of the area and they also provide awareness to the visitors. At the moment one has resigned and DFMR is in the process of hiring a new park ranger before the upcoming nesting season 2025.

One Infrared live camera has been purchased and installed since 2020 in order to survey the Lara beach at night-time during the turtle nesting season.

The marine area of the SPAMI has seasonal prohibitions on vessel passage and fishing activities.

It is noted that in 2011, the Akamas Peninsula has been included in the Natura 2000 network as a Site of Community Interest (SCI) (CY4000010: Chersonisos Akama). Lara – Toxeftra SPAMI area is located within the Chersonisos Akamas. Therefore all the legal requirement of Natura 2000 sites are also applied to Lara-Toxeftra. This safeguards the area from any future pressures such as coastal development.

In addition, the offshore area of the SPAMI was also declared as a Natura 2000 site, "Oceanid" CY4000024, early in 2020 for the presence of the cetaceans and sea turtles. Oceanid covers an area of 8.317 km2. The area is a major migratory route of sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas & Caretta caretta*) to their feeding grounds along the African shores (Egypt and Libya). The aim for the establishment of Oceanid, is to ensure the protection of the migratory corridors of marine turtles. This would add to the protection efforts already done within the SPAMI area, with additional protection measures in the adjacent offshore Natura 2000 site. Additional research for the offshore site will determine these future measures. Currently DFMR is participating in a LIFE Project (https://pandoteira.cy/) and one of the activities is to add satellite tags on female sea turtles after laying their eggs in order to verify / check their migratory corridors.

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

Legal milestones and benchmarks:

1971 - Sea turtles and their eggs in Cyprus have been protected since 1971 by the Fisheries Law (CAP. 135) and Regulations 1990 (Reg. No. 273/90).

1978 - Launching the Turtle Monitoring Project

1989 - Habitat protection with Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve set up under the Fisheries Legislation, with Management Regulations included in the law. The protected area includes the foreshore and the adjacent sea down to the 20m isobaths.

It is noted that the area is protected by the National Fisheries Law and Regulations. According to Article 13 of the Fisheries Regulations (273/90), it is prohibited to capture, kill, buy, possess or sell a marine turtle, as well as their eggs, or any attempt to do any of these. The fisheries regulations prohibit from the 1st of June up to the 30th of September, camping, the use of umbrellas and sunbeds, the presence of people in the area at night, the use of vehicles on the beaches, entering and anchoring of boats and fishing (with any means except with rod and line from the shore) in the sea area down to the 20m isobath. The transit and anchoring of a boat in the area is prohibited from May 1st until October 31st. Holders of small-scale coastal fishing professional licenses, are exempt from the transit ban the months of May and October of each year.

1989 - Administrative Act dated 11.8.1989 (Κ.Δ.Π. 188/89) - The land zones in Lara area have been converted into Protection Zones (Δα1), where no development is allowed. (Greek https://www.cylaw.org/KDP/data/1989_1_188.pdf).

1989 -Training courses for other Mediterranean countries started, with trainees from RAC/SPA (UNEP/MAP) mainly.

In 1990 (Κ.Δ.Π. 8/90) - issue of the Notification under article 5 (I) of the Foreshore Law: No permits / development of the coastal area of the Lara - Toxeftra SPAMI site is allowed (i.e no touristic beaches with facilities etc).https://www.cylaw.org/KDP/data/1990_1_8.pdf

2004 - With the inclusion of Cyprus in the European Union, the sea turtles are protected through the European Habitats Directive (92/43 / EEC). In fact, sea turtles are considered priority species and for their conservation, the designation of Natura 2000 sites, is required.

2011 -Akamas Peninsula has been included in the Natura 2000 network. Lara – Toxeftra area is located within the Natura CY4000010: Chersonisos Akama.

2013 -Lara-Toxeftra was included in the SPAMI List of the Barcelona Convention

2018 - Ministerial Decree on the Prohibition of the Transit of Vessels in Marine Protected Area of Lara (Κ.Δ.Π. 234/2018). Through the decree the seasonal prohibition of the transit of vessels in the MPA up to the 20m isobath has been expanded to 1st May – 31st October. Holders of small-scale coastal fishing professional licenses, are exempt from the transit ban the months of May and October of each year.

2020 -The offshore area “Oceanid” was declared as a Natura 2000 site (CY4000024) for the protection of the cetaceans and the migratory routes of the marine turtles.

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?	**2**

Rating scale

Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0

The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1

The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2

Rationale for the note

The competencies and responsibilities are clearly defined in the relevant national legislation (Fisheries Law (CAP35 and Regulations)) and fall under the competence of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR), which is also responsible for the implementation of the sea turtle conservation project. DFMR is also responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the legislation. DFRM is the national competent authority for the protection of the marine environment and marine biodiversity in Cyprus.

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?	**2**

Rating scale

No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0

The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1

The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2

Rationale for the note

The Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR) of the Ministry of Agriculture Rural Development and Environment, is the manager of the area and has a team of 4 people that is fully dedicated to implementing the conservations measures required. Furthermore, DFRM has sufficient power to implement the relevant legislation with the full-time personnel including its Fisheries Control Inspectors, at the nesting beaches particularly during the nesting period, as well as fisheries management in adjacent waters.

It is noted that the area is protected by the National Fisheries Law and Regulations. According to Article 13 of the Fisheries Regulations (273/90), it is prohibited to capture, kill, buy, possess or sell a marine turtle, as well as their eggs, or any attempt to do any of these. The fisheries regulations prohibit from the 1st of June up to the 30th of September, camping, the use of umbrellas and sunbeds, the presence of people in the area at night, the use of vehicles on the beaches, entering and anchoring of boats and fishing (with any means except with rod and line from the shore) in the sea area down to the 20m isobath. The transit and anchoring of a boat in the area is prohibited from May 1st until October 31st. Holders of small-scale coastal fishing professional licenses, are exempt from the transit ban the months of May and October of each year.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? **Rating scale** No management plan : 0 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 : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

There is a rather unique case for this SPAMI site where there isn’t a document compiled as a specific management plan for the protected area (with all traditional components of a management plan included in one document), but where all essential elements of a management plan are contained in various separate provisions.

The management regulations for this area are spelled out in the Fisheries Legislation (CAP 35) and Regulations (273/90) as well as in the Ministerial Decree 2018 (Κ.Δ.Π. 234/2018), and are considered, defacto, the core of a management plan.

In addition, a sea turtle monitoring protocol that is officially approved by the DFMR and the national scientific committee through the Department of Environment is being used in the area. The scientific/monitoring/conservation components used are those prescribed in the “Manual for the Marine Turtle Conservation in the Mediterranean”. (A.Demetropoulos and M Hadichristophorou 1995 and “Addendum 1 to the Manual – Conservation Practices” by the same authors). These are institutionalised by being mandatory in the Tender Agreements for the implementation of the plan and its conservation practices.

In addition, the SPAMI area is included in the Natura 2000 site “Chersonisos Akama” (CY4000010) and its management plan covers the SPAMI site as well. The management plan is publicly available and can be found in Greek in the following link:
http://natura.environment.moa.gov.cy/sxedia/CY4000010P.zip

Within this Natura 2000 management plan there is a clear description of the SPAMI site and its value in regards especially to the nesting of the marine turtles. All the management regulations and legislation for the SPAMI site are included in the management plan, along with the responsibilities of each competent authority (DFRM, Department of Environment, Department of Forests etc). There is a clear description of the monitoring program with the available data, the description of the nesting beaches, the threats and proposed solutions and optimal management measures. It is noted that the management plan followed the public consultation procedure and was approved in 2017.

Following the recommendations derived from the previous ordinary evaluation that was completed in 2021 (that means only 3 years ago), DFMR along with the Marine & Environmental Research (MER) Lab in order to create a SPAMI-specific management plan, in accordance with Article 7 of the SPA/BD protocol, have started the project “Lara-Toxeftra Climate-Adaptive and REsponsive (CARE) management plan (Lara-Toxeftra CARE plan)”. The duration of the project is 2 years (July 2024 – July 2026) and the expected result will be the the creation of the first National MPA management plan on the island. This project is supported by funding from MedPAN Small Projects and Cyprus Environmental Foundation.

	Score
3.2. Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI	**2**

objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF).

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The management measures as well as the management plan of the "Chersonisos Akama" N2000 site, provide for the protection of the sea turtles through at least parts of their life cycle (nesting females, pre-nesting and nesting stage, eggs, incubation, hatchlings and resident young and adult turtles) while they are present in the SPAMI site.

Moreover, it ensures the assessment and monitoring of their population and their reproductive activity, along with the protection of their nesting sites and gives recommendations for mitigation of threats and pressures.

The monitoring program has been in effect since 1978 and it shows positive results with very significant increases in both sea turtles' nesting activity. Therefore, it can be concluded that the management plan is being successfully and effectively implemented.

The DFMR is the authority that is in charge both of the management of the SPAMI site and the monitoring of the marine turtle nesting. The annual report provides not only the data requested from the monitoring program but also recommendations for additional measures or changes that might be needed for dealing with threats and pressures. Changes that are observed in the monitoring also trigger additional management measures. An example is that the past few years there has been a shift in the nesting season which now starts in the middle – late of May rather than in June. This observation triggered a change in the regulations by extending the protection of the marine site by the passage of vessels from May – October instead of June-September as it used to be.

In addition to the monitoring of the nesting beaches, the DFMR has completed in 2013 the mapping of Posidonia meadows within the Natura 2000 sites (including the Lara-Toxeftra SPAMI). In 2022 a new and more detailed mapping of Posidonia and other protected habitats was implemented in the framework of the implementation of the E.U. Habitats Directive (93/43/ECC) as well as for the requirements of the SPA/BD Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.

The national funds are sufficient for not only the monitoring program but also for the management of the site (including equipment, cars, surveillance vessels, patrolling etc). Currently there is a national fund of approximate 100,000 euro per year for the monitoring and management of the site and additional expenses for patrolling and staff salaries are also covered by the national budget of the DFMR. In addition, through the LIFE IP Physis EU project (https://pandoteira.cy/), an extra funding of 100,000 euro was obtained for the satellite tagging of the female marine turtles in Cyprus. Through the same project the new National Action Plan for Marine Turtles in Cyprus is being prepared. Another 50,000 euro is being used in the site through the E.U. Structural Funds by DFMR. Currently the information centre as well as the facilities of the DFMR in Lara beach are planned to be upgraded through this funding. It is noted the the salaries of the DFMR permanent personnel including the Inspectors and Officers that deal with Lara-Toxeftra SPAMI site amongst other things, are not included in the above mentioned budgets.

It is noted that the management plan of the Natura 2000 site including the SPAMI site followed the public consultation procedure where the local communities were actively involved. Moreover, since 2021 the Youth of Polis Chrysochous District representing the local communities are actively involved in the marine turtle monitoring program. In addition, DFMR has provided all possible assistance and knowledge for the creation of the new Turtle Museum in the village of Innia (https://inniaturtlemuseum.com.cy/en/home-en/). It is noted that the information kiosk that DFMR used to have in the area of Lara has been removed from the beach and the one on the top will be reconstructed and therefore at the moment there is no info kiosk available on the site but visitors are prompt to visit the Turtle Museum in Innia, visiting at the same time the local communities and the village of Innia.

The elements from Article 7 of the SPA/BD Protocol are addressed and the management of the SPAMI site is effective, but as previously mentioned currently there is not one document that can be called the "management plan". This is expected to be implemented during 2026 through the Lara - Toxeftra Adaptive and REsponsive (CARE) Plan funded by MedPAN.

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. **Rating scale**	**2**

Very low/Insufficient : 0

Low : 1

Rationale for the note

As the DFMR is also involved in many activities, during the nesting season, three (3) people are fully dedicated to the SPAMI. In addition, and in order to ensure adequate human resources are involved, DFMR assigns through a tender procedure the implementation of the monitoring/conservation program of marine turtles to external experts (NGO).

In addition, officers from the DFMR participate to the implementation of the program and also park rangers were hired for the surveillance of the SPAMI area during the nesting season.

The DFMR also carries out educational and awareness raising activities throughout the year.

DFMR by participating in EU - funded projects including the LIFE EUROTURTLES, LIFE IP PHYSIS and also through the MedPAN small projects, the SPAMI benefits from closer collaboration with national and international NGOs, academic institutions etc.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI	**2**

Rating scale

Very low : 0

Low : 1

Adequate : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The cost of the management of the area is provided by the national funds through the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research. The funding is adequate to carry out the necessary management measures. Currently there is a national fund of approximate 100,000 euro per year for the monitoring and management of the site and additional expenses for patrolling and staff salaries are also covered by the national budget of the DFMR.

In addition, funding through the European Structural Funds and through LIFE Projects has been used for several activities and material purchasing (eg aluminum protective cages, infrared cameras, night-vision binoculars, genetic analysis etc). It is noted that satellite tagging will also take place in the next years and the expenses are covered by LIFE IP Physis project with a budget of around 105,000 euro.

DFMR has 2 local cars for management of the area, 2 vessels for the marine area, offices and computers for the personnel are located in DFMR district offices such as in Paphos.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme?	**3**

Rating scale

No monitoring programme : 0

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

Rationale for the note

A marine turtle conservation project, set up by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research, has been ongoing since 1978, covering both Green and Loggerhead turtles. The project aims at: a) protecting and managing the important nesting beaches, b) protecting eggs and hatchlings from predation and from human activities, c) protecting adult turtles, d) monitoring the turtle population and nesting activity in Cyprus, and e) raising public awareness in turtle conservation. The monitoring program has been in effect since 1978 and it has been ongoing every nesting season without any interruption. Through the monitoring program there have been positive results with significant increase in nesting of both *Chelonia mydas* and *Caretta caretta*.

The monitoring also covers impacts of climate change through surveying sex ratio and temperature.

DFMR also collects information on marine turtle strandings and proceeds with marine litter investigation inside the marine turtles by selecting non-decomposed dead turtles.

Moreover, the marine habitats have been mapped in 2022 within the SPAMI site in detail.

There is also monitoring of the erosion of the beaches, of the threats such as illegal driving on the beaches, the fox predation on the turtle nests and human disturbance.

The monk seal is also monitored and sightings are recorded. Posidonia meadows (Habitat 1120*) and macrophytes - reefs (habitat 1170) also have monitoring programs in the area.

Marine litter on the beaches is also being monitored including beaches in the SPAMI area.

Physiochemical parameters are also being monitored within the SPAMI site within the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive.

	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? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

There is an annual report at the end of each nesting season that is provided by turtle experts that run the program through a tender procedure, to the competent authority (DFMR) which includes an assessment of the management measures of the area and the results of the nesting monitoring program. This works as a feedback mechanism between the monitoring results and the management objectives that allows for the adaptation of protection and management measures. For example, the nesting season during the last few years was starting earlier in May and therefore a decision for adaptation of the measures was made by the Ministerial Decree that was issued in 2018, in order to ensure the protection of the SPAMI during the months of May and October.

The yearly monitoring report includes a section with proposed additional measures that need to be taken to minimize threats and/or pressures that arise. Although the report is provided on a yearly basis, it includes analysis of all previous years that the program has been running and any trends are indicated along with possible measures if need to be taken.

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The management measures included in the Fisheries Legislation, along with the Management Plan of the entire Natura 2000 site (Chersonisos Akama) that includes the management of the SPAMI site as well along with the monitoring programme of the Lara-Toxeftra turtle reserve are effectively implemented and provide for the protection of the sea turtles through at least parts of their life cycle (nesting females, pre-nesting and nesting stage, eggs, incubation, hatchlings and resident young and adult turtles).

Moreover, it ensures the assessment and monitoring of their population and their reproductive activity, along with the protection of their nesting sites.

The monitoring program has been in effect since 1978 and it shows positive results with very significant increases in both sea turtles nesting activity.

The adequacy of human resources to implement the management plan is also ensured.

Moreover, DFMR has provided a free training program for the local communities that includes practical and theoretical sessions in order to provide better knowledge of the marine turtles and the promote awareness and has also provided information to newly developed Turtle Museum in Innia village.

The national funding is ensured by the DFMR's budget for the monitoring program and the management of the Site. In addition, further funding is obtained through EU Project and Structural funds since the site is included in a Natura 2000 area. Cyprus as a member of the EU has also compiled the Prioritised Action Framework (PAF) for Natura 2000 sites that includes all priority actions that need to be taken for better management of these areas and ensures sufficient funding.

The external scientists / experts working for the marine monitoring program need to have a special permit by the DFMR and the Department of Environment in order to be able to work with these priority marine species. This also ensures that all data obtained are passed on to the competent authorities along with recommendations for any additional future measures or changes in current ones through the annual report.

It is also noted that the DFMR is the competent authority for the management of the SPAMI site both for the land and marine areas. In addition, the DFMR is closely collaborating with the Department of Environment and the Department of Forests since the site is included in the Natura 2000 area of "Chersonisos Akama" and in the National Forest Park. All these three governmental departments are within the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the management plan is being successfully and effectively implemented.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

During the nesting / hatching season (1st June to 30th September) beaches are under sufficient control for the enforcement of the relevant legislation/regulations, through constant surveillance with the use of park rangers and DFMR personnel. At least 2 rangers are constantly present on site.

Sea turtle nesting is monitored and randomly selected female sea turtles are tagged after laying their eggs. All eggs/nests are protected *in situ* by special aluminum cages, on the beach they were laid. The cages are mainly used to avoid predation by foxes. A small number of nests (10-20) from other touristic beaches around Cyprus are moved to in a fenced off part of the Lara beach, that is designated as a hatchery. To avoid destruction by wave activity some nests are moved up the same beach.

Other measures implemented are:

Between the 1st June and the 30th September, the following are prohibited in the marine/coastal protected area:

- Place any umbrellas, sun-beds, tents, caravans or any other similar items
- Stay in the area at night, starting an hour before sunset until sunrise
- Drive any vehicle on the beaches or tolerate such action
- Fishing, except with a rod and line from shore
- Use or anchor a boat or any similar object, or tolerate such action

In addition, it is prohibited the months of May and October to:

• Use or anchor a vessel or any similar device (professional small-scale fishermen are exempt)

According to Article 13 of the Fisheries Regulations (273/90), it is prohibited to capture, kill, buy, possess or sell marine turtles, as well as their eggs, or attempt to do any of these.

In addition, marine turtles are included in Annex II of the Protocol which deals with Specially Protected Areas and the Biodiversity of the Mediterranean of the Barcelona Convention, which Cyprus ratified with Law no. 20 (III) / 2001. They are also protected through the European Habitats Directive (92/43 / EEC). In fact, sea turtles are considered priority species and for their conservation, the designation of Special Areas of Conservation is required. This Directive has been transposed into national law in 2003 by the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Act No. 153 (I) / 2003. It is noted that within the framework of this legislation, the Natura 2000 Network has been established in Cyprus.

The DFMR runs a marine turtle rescue centre located in the Cyprus Marine Aquaculture Research Centre (CyMARC) in Larnaca. The public can easily communicate with the DFMR by calling even outside office hours using the on-call lines provided through the DFMR's website: http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/dfmr/dfmr.nsf/contact_gr/contact_gr?OpenDocument

Information that is given to the public for dead / injured marine turtles and how the public can assist:

https://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/dfmr/dfmr.nsf/All/9AEAA6BEAF46CBEBC22588630040D444

It is noted that around 10 sea turtles are treated there every year. Occasionally, when a sea turtle is successfully released back to the sea after treatment, people are invited to attend and it is also promoted through the media for awareness.

(ex https://in-cyprus.philenews.com/local/lucy-injured-sea-turtle-released-back-into-limassol-waters-photos/)

It is also noted that DFMR has a good collaboration with the Department of Environment of the British Sovereign Bases in Cyprus and injured sea turtles that are found within the British Bases are immediately transferred to the Rescue Center of DFMR.

In addition, the DFMR records all stranded dead sea turtles reported by the public and randomly selected sea turtles that are not decomposed are examined for DNA analyses, diet analyses and marine litter. Moreover, data such the turtles dimensions, weight and sex is recorded for each turtle.

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

Within the area all activities and exploitation of natural resources are regulated through the respective / equivalent legislative framework. For example fishing activities are regulated by the Fisheries Legislation, while hunting is regulated by the Game and Fauna Service etc.

It has to be noted that sand extraction from the area was terminated by law in the 1980s. Exploitation of timber is not allowed and fishing activities are prohibited from the 1st June – 30th September except with a rod and line from the shore. In addition, they are regulated through the Fisheries Legislation in areas adjacent to the SPAMI. For any fishing activity in Cyprus except with the use of rod and line from the shore, a permit must be issued by the DFMR.

The area is being monitored and patrolled on a regular basis for any illegal activity by the competent authorities:

Department of Fisheries and Marine Research

Department of Forests

Game and Fauna Service

Department of Environment

Police and port police etc

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Driving on beaches has been a serious threat over the past few years, but due to the implementation of access restriction measures this was minimized. Unfortunately last year due to the development of the Akamas National Forest Park by the Department of Forests, there have been bad practices and delays on the road improvements near the SPAMI site and the barriers that were installed in the past have been removed. The barriers will be reinstalled once the roadwork is finished.

Another threat derives from the pressure impose by several developers for the construction of tourist infrastructure, including other urban development, adjacent to the currently protected coastal area.

Another potential threat is the disturbance of the nesting sea turtles and hatchlings by humans / visitors. Although there is no regular habitation in the Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve, visitation is high, especially in the summer season, largely due to the Turtle Project and the opportunity for people to see live sea turtle hatchlings. Guided ecotourism trips are common during daylight hours in the breeding season. No night visits are allowed.

Another potential threat is the floating marine litter coming through currents and wave activity from other land-areas and accumulates on the beaches of the protected area.

A possible threat is the impact climate change might have on the sea turtles' sex ratios. Higher temperatures produce more females than males. This is being monitored by randomly placing temperature loggers in marine turtles nests in the SPAMI site, recording all necessary information. Climate change can also potentially impact the nesting beaches through sea level rise and erosion. So far no significant impacts have been noted in the area.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

Rangers are hired for providing information to visitors and increasing awareness, as well as for control and law enforcement.

Monitoring of the infrared camera on Lara Beach allows for a constant night monitoring and in case there is illegal visitation the park rangers can immediately go on site and take appropriate actions/measures.

The SPAMI site has a strong protection legal framework. It is noted that no development is expected within the Lara-Toxeftra SPAMI site. Moreover, the SPAMI is also included in the wider Natura 2000 area of Akamas Peninsula (CY4000010: CHERSONISOS AKAMA), in which any future development is controlled and regulated. Any development plan or project is being assessed environmentally through the relevant procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and also the Ecological Assessment since the area is included in the Natura 2000 network. Within the process of examination for any development plan the status of the area and its environmental parameters are taken into consideration. The SPAMI site is also included in the National Forest of Akamas and it is also included in the Nature protection zone with no coastal development allowed.

Manual clean ups are carried out on a daily basis by DFMR personnel, during the nesting season. No machinery is being used in order to avoid any disturbance of the nests. Since the SPAMI site is included in a National Forest, the Department of Forests is responsible to maintain the area clean. The DFMR since 2018 is also implementing the marine litter monitoring protocol within the framework of the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive". In addition, local communities, NGOs, companies etc organized volunteering clean ups in the area. Through these clean-ups it has been observed that a large amount of the litter found on the beaches of the SPAMI site is coming from neighboring countries due to the current activities (unpublished DFMR raw data).

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

A threat derives from the pressures imposed by several developers for the construction of tourist infrastructure, including other urban development, adjacent to the currently protected coastal area.

Potential threat from disturbance of nesting sea turtles and hatchlings by humans / visitors. Although there is no regular habitation in the Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve, visitation is high, especially in the summer season, largely due to the Turtle Project and the opportunity for people to see live turtle hatchlings. Guided ecotourism trips are common during daylight hours in the breeding season.

Human presence on the beaches at night is strictly controlled during the nesting season, although some minor incidents were recorded of people illegally staying overnight to observe the nesting activity. These incidents are very limited due to the presence of rangers and awareness information provided to the visitors.

During the nesting season and specifically from May – October each year there are no vessels passing inside the SPAMI site as this is prohibited by the Fisheries Legislation (CAP 35 and Ministerial Decree ΚΔΠ 234/2018). Only the small scale fishermen are allowed to enter the SPAMI site in May and in October.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

In addition to what is referred in 4.2.1 (a) and (b) and 4.3.1 (a), a Ministerial Decree on the Prohibition of the Transit of Vessels in Marine Protected Area of Lara (Κ.Δ.Π. 234/2018) was issued. Through the decree the seasonal of the transit of vessels in the MPA up to the 20m isobath has been expanded from 1st May to 31st October.

Also, new signs were installed in 2020 along the protected area referring to the regulations that are implemented in the area and provide awareness (co-funding through the E.U. Structural Funds). On the signs the activities that are regulated in the area are clearly defined.

Park rangers have been hired for control enforcement and public awareness.

An infrared camera was installed in Lara Beach.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

A local community (Innia village) has been frequently submitting a request for the development and establishment of beach tourism infrastructure, with parasols, sunbeds and facilities, within the protected area. Their request has been getting denied.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale**	**3**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

Rationale for the note

Any request for the development of tourism beach infrastructure has been constantly declined by the Competent Authorities.

Environmental Awareness and education campaigns are being carried out on a regular basis in regards to the sea turtle protection program both to tourists but also to locals.

DFMR has collaborated with the village of Innia in order to create the Turtle Museum within the village and to promote awareness. It is noted that the Turtle Museum is being successfully operated for the last 2-3 years with a lot of visitors, minimizing the human pressure on the SPAMI site.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

The potential development of the road under the Akamas National Forest is a general threat to the protected area, both in land and at sea, due to the increase of visitations.

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The floating marine litter coming through currents and wave activity from land and marine sources are washed up by prevailing westerly winds and accumulate on the beaches of the protected area. Recently microplastics have been also found in the sand of the Lara beach, in the framework of the Tender N0. 01 / 023 for the "Implementation of Marine Litter Monitoring Programmes in the Republic of Cyprus".

Also a serious threat is any catastrophic event such as a large scale oil spill that might originate offshore.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

Manual clean ups are carried out on a daily basis by DFMR personnel, during the nesting season. No machinery is being used in order to avoid any disturbance of the nests.

Since the SPAMI site is included in a National Forest, the Department of Forests is responsible to maintain the area clean.

The DFMR since 2018 is also implementing the marine litter monitoring protocol within the framework of the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive".

In addition, local communities, NGOs, companies etc organized volunteering clean ups in the area.

Through these clean-ups it has been observed that a large amount of the litter found on the beaches of the SPAMI site is coming from neighboring countries due to the predominant ocean currents (unpublished DFMR raw data).

The Department of Environment is the competent authority in regards to the waste management in Cyprus. The Cypriot policy on waste management is based mainly on waste hierarchy (prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery, disposal) and the correct environmental handling. The ultimate aim is to protect the environment and human health. This is achieved through the reduction/elimination of the negative effects of the generation and management of waste, the promotion of reuse, recycling and recovery and generally the environmentally sound management in order to reduce the disposal in landfills and to reduce the overall impact of the use of resources by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of their use. The application of environmentally rational management of waste generated in Cyprus is achieved through the implementation of the Waste Law of 2011 (L.185(I)/2011) and the Packaging and Packaging Waste Law of 2002 (L.32(I)/2002) and their amendments, as well as the Regulations and Decrees issued in accordance thereof. The above legislation is the result of European policy and legislation harmonized and adapted to national law. More information on waste management and the national waste programs can be found in the relevant website of the Department of Environment:

http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/page20_en/page20_en?OpenDocument

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).

Rationale for the note

The threat of possible development of infrastructure related to tourism may have an impact on the landscapes of the protected area.

The Akamas Peninsula has been divided into three development / management plans:

1. The Local Development Plan of the Akamas peninsula communities - has been completed.
2. The Local Development Plan of Peyia - under development
3. Akamas National Forest development and management plan - under discussions

Due to this fragmentation of a single unique ecosystem like the Akamas Peninsula, negative impacts are expected on the effective and long-term management and protection of the area.

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

Any developmental plan or project is being assessed environmentally through the relevant procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and also the Ecological Assessment since the area is included in the Natura 2000 network.

Within the process of examination for any development plan the status of the area and its environmental parameters are taken into consideration.

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Please see 4.2.2 (a) and (b)

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

No development is expected within the Lara-Toxeftra Reserve. Moreover, the Reserve is also included in the wider Natura 2000 area of Akamas Peninsula (CY4000010: CHERSONISOS AKAMA), in which any future development is controlled and regulated.

Any possible/proposed development plan or project is being assessed environmentally through the relevant procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and also the Ecological Assessment since the area is included in the Natura 2000 network.

Within the process of examination for any development plan the status of the area and its environmental parameters are taken into consideration.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

.

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) 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 Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve is included in the Akamas Natura 2000 site:
www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/all/825E6DC5EFF93104C225848D003781B5/$file/CY4000010.pdf?openelement

This means that any development in this site will be subject to the provisions of the E.U. Habitats Directive. The management plan for the site can be found in the link below (Greek):
http://natura.environment.moa.gov.cy/sxedia/CY4000010P.zip

The updated Local Development Plan of Akamas Peninsula communities (also for the part outside the Natura 2000 site) has been approved. The DFMR was actively participating in this process along with other competent authorities such as the Department of Environment, the Department of Forests and the Game and Fauna Service.

https://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/tph/tph.nsf/all/2A4521836ECA9040C2258960003A3A94?opendocument (in Greek)

ICZM is also enforced in the whole Natura 2000 site that the SPAMI is included in.

	Score

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

Rationale for the note	**Score**
Due to the strict protection of the area, the Competent Authority (DFMR) and consequently the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment have a major influence on the governance and the activities of the surrounding area, to ensure that there will be no negative impacts on the Lara-Toxeftra turtle reserve.	**1**

5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note
The protected area is clearly and adequately marked on land with relevant signs located at different locations within the protected area including its boundaries. No marks or buoys are employed in the sea, since the site is clearly defined by the 20m isobaths in the maps. These maps are publicly available through the governmental official site (geoportal) https://eservices.dls.moi.gov.cy/#/national/geoportalmapviewer Note that buoys are not planned to be installed for 2 main reasons: 1) aesthetic view of the area and 2) strong winds and currents since it is open sea thus the buoys will need regular maintenance.

	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Besides the DFMR, other authorities that have competence regarding the protection and surveillance of the area are:

- The Port and Marine Police
- Department of Environment
- Department of Forestry
- Game and Fauna Service
- Police

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The authorities that can enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures are:

- The Port and Marine Police
- Department of Environment
- Department of Forestry
- Game and Fauna Service
- Police

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The existing penalties and powers of the DFMR are sufficient. The existing legislative framework in relation to illegal activities within the area, allows for fines for up to 8,560 euro and/or up to six months imprisonment. The DFMR Director can compound offences (i.e., fine the offender without court proceedings, provided the offender agrees to pay the fine). If the offender does not agree then the case is taken to court.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

All officers representing the competent authorities as mentioned in point 5.1.2 have the power to impose sanctions.

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

There is an emergency plan for pollution emergencies and for chemicals the responsible authority is the Firefighting Department.

There is a National Contingency Plan for the whole coastline of Cyprus regarding oil pollution: http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/dfmr/dfmr.nsf/All/EFC47876B89A5BB5422583E500414E9E

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See	**3**

9.1.3. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Weakly : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	

Rationale for the note

The sea turtle conservation program has been assigned, through tender procedures, to sea turtle experts in an NGO over the last few years.

In 2020 other national NGOs and local communities have been participating in the field work as part of awareness and education activities/efforts.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between DFMR and Terra Cypria NGO for a volunteering project in regards to the marine turtles: https://terracypria.org/project/the-cyprus-turtle-program/

Researchers from Marine and Environmental (MER) Lab have also been involved through the LARA - TOXEFTRA CARE PLAN in order to develop the Management Plan of the SPAMI site as well as within the marine litter project by assessing the nesting beach of Lara as well as a implementing assessments of marine litter presence in dead sea turtles provided by DFMR.

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

There have been visitations to other SPAMI areas through SPA/RAC and also MedPAN exchange visits.

Moreover, the DFMR participated in the marine turtle group of MedPAN where information is exchanged and managers of MPAs with marine turtle nesting, are cooperating. It is noted that DFMR is an active member of MedPAN.

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

	Score

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 **Rating scale** 'No' for all of them : 0 'Yes' for some of them : 1 'Yes' for most of them : 2 'Yes' for all of them : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Recommendation 1: Dedicated management plan - **In process** under the MedPAN funded project:*Lara-Toxeftra Climate-Adaptive and REsponsive (CARE) management plan (Lara-Toxeftra CARE plan)*

Recommendation 3: *To allow for expanded research, given the great value of this SPAMI site not just for conservation but also for furthering knowledge of sea turtles and the prospects for their long term survival in the Mediterranean, we recommend better collaboration with universities and research institutions. As part of this collaboration, we recommend DFMR tie research permitting to agreement to ensure data-sharing. As this progresses, DFMR can work with academic partners to develop long term research plans and objectives.* **- DFMR always welcomes further research and collaboration with universities and research institutions. At the moment a new collaboration is established through the new LIFE ADAPTS project with NGOs, the University of Cyprus and the University of Pisa in Italy in regards to marine turtles and the monk seal.**

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

Rationale for the note

Recommendation 2: *Given the rapid pace of climate change impacts in the region, it is recommended that more research be undertaken on temperature effects on nests (including effects on sex ratios and on disease/mortality within nests. Population genetics studies could help elucidate whether the increases in the number of nests at Lara-Toxeftra indicates population increase or changes in distribution of sea turtles within the wider Mediterranean. Environmental DNA studies in the wider area (including the Oceanid area) could further knowledge about population distributions, abundances, and trends. Initiating monitoring of climate change impacts on beach erosion is also recommended.* - **Most of the above mentioned recommendations are already being implemented.** The only thing not yet done is the eDNA studies in Oceanid area.

Recommendation 4: *To strengthen processes already underway, it is recommended that management between the Lara-Toxeftra SPAMI site and adjacent Natura 2000 sites be optimized. For future protected areas, it is recommended that Natura 2000 sites and other MPAs be designed such that their management measures are complementary to the SPAMI and ensure conservation of turtles, marine mammals, and the wider ecosystems in which they reside.* **- DFMR as the SPAMI manager, is directly involved with the management of the wider Natura 2000 area.**

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total score 7 (Max : 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total score 6 (Max : 6)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total score 19 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 17 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score 6 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total score 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 4 (Max : 6)

Overall total score **65 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - A specific management plan for the site is a must in my view, aligned with the directives of management of marine protected areas worlwide.

2 - A buffer zone of enough extention, -a 500 m band would be a reasonable compromise- both at land and at sea, would be necessary for the site to ensure protection in the future from the pressures of the sorroundings noted in the report.

3 - Timing for the seasonal onset and termination of protection needs to be reassessed based on evolution of turtle behaviour following climate change impacts. This should cover seasonality of protection in both marine and terrestrial habitats.

4 - Although the protection of sea turtles is the priority, I woiuld like to shed light on the fact that the bathymetric limit of the area -20m depth- do not cover the bathimetric limit in the distribuition of Posidonia oceanica., which in the Western Mediterranean reaches well below 40 m. It would be advisable to extend the limits of the reserve at least to -50 m depth, which is close to the limit of presence of Posidonia beds, but also is the limit depth for trawlers. In doing so, both the protection of the priority habitat 1110 AND the surveillance of trawler activity in the vicinity of this critical area for the sea turtles would be positively improved.

5 - I would advocate for the declaration of the Akamas Peninsula a national park, a biosphere reserve or a (national) protected area with comparable international protected status… aiming to facilitate a coordinated management od sea-turtle nesting beaches in NW CYprus.

6 - As a general comment for the evaluation file, I do not find the way to express a discrepancy on the evaluation of the manager at a certain point -for example this, the 2.2- as we (the experts) cannot click a different value on the multiple choice evaluation that the one already chosen by the manager

7 - There is not a participatory body of the area, open to the presence and participation of the local communities and stakeholders. This would be extremely advisable.

8 - The best way to manage visitors in summer for the conservation of the SPAMI would be to close the road except for managers and local residents. Create a parking lot at the White River and allow entry to the beaches only by foot or bicicle. And create an administrative/interpreetation centre with a small cantina at the current restaurant location inside the protected area

9 - A local campaig related with the reduction of residues in the residential and touristic areas in the vicinity of the SPAMI would the mostly appreciated.

Signatures

Melina Marcou
SPAMI Manager

Melina Marcou
Focal Point

Pep Amengual
Independent Expert

ALan Rees
Independent Expert

Myroula Hadjichristoforou
National Expert

8- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Port-Cros National Park (France)

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM : Parc national de Port Cros

Type de révision : Ordinary Review

Année de révision : 2024

Les membres de la Commission Technique Consultative (CTC)

Alain BARCELO	Gestionnaire d'ASPIM
Lionel Launois	Point Focal
Chedly Rais	Expert Indpendant
Sami BEN HAJ	Expert Indpendant
Charles-François BOUDOURESQUE	Expert National

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM: Parc national de Port Cros

Année de révision: 2024

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

(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
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** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Le Parc national de Port-Cros continue de satisfaire les critères d'intérêt méditerranéen établis lors de son inscription sur la liste des ASPIM, en mettant l'accent sur la gestion durable des activités humaines, la protection de la biodiversité et l'intégrité écologique des écosystèmes marins. De plus, il s'engage à impliquer les parties prenantes dans le processus décisionnel pour assurer la préservation de ces zones marines.

Le Parc a continué aussi à maintenir pendant la période d'évaluation sa valeur relative aux habitats et espèces remarquables d'intérêt méditerranéen mentionnés dans le dossier de candidature ASPIM tels que:

Herbier de posidonie qui s'étend de la surface de l'eau jusqu'à 39 mètres de profondeur et couvre un peu moins de 50% des fonds marins des coeurs de l'ASPIM. Il joue un rôle très important pour les écosystèmes marins, notamment les invertébrés et les poissons.

Forêts de cystosaires abritant plusieurs espèces inscrites sur les annexes des Conventions de Berne et de Barcelone, y compris plusieurs espèces endémiques du genre *Cystoseira* qui sont menacées.

Trottoirs à *Litophyllum* qui constituent des monuments naturels particulièrement sensibles.

	Note
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**	**3**

Changements importants : 0

Justification de la note

Aucun changement indésirable n'a été observé depuis la dernière évaluation.

	Note
1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Seulement quelques uns : 1 Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux : 2 Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Ces objectifs sont poursuivis activement, notamment la préservation de la biodiversité, la promotion de pratiques durables, la sensibilisation du public, le soutien à la recherche scientifique et l'amélioration de la qualité de l'eau.

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

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

Justification de la note

Maintien du statut juridique à la date du rapport d'évaluation précédent.

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

Justification de la note

Le Code de l'environnement et la charte de territoire 2015-2030 précisent clairement tous ces éléments. Les MARCoeurs (modalités d'application de la réglementation en cœur) précisent la répartition des compétences réglementaires entre le Conseil d'administration et le Directeur de l'ASPIM. Ils précisent enfin si un avis préalable du Conseil scientifique est nécessaire ou non.

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

Justification de la note

L'organisation des décisions au sein de l'ASPIM n'a pas évolué depuis la dernière évaluation. Le Parc national est toujours doté d'un Conseil d'administration qui valide la politique de l'établissement, contrôle et approuve le budget, d'un Conseil Économique, Social et culturel qui assiste le CA dans la mise en œuvre de la charte du territoire et d'animation de la vie locale et enfin du Conseil scientifique qui intervient à titre consultatif et qui est voué à porter des avis sur les projets dans les cœurs du parc national ou qui ont un impact notable sur ceux-ci.

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Pas de plan de gestion : 0

Le niveau de mise en œuvre du plan de gestion est évalué comme ”insuffisant” : 1

Justification de la note

Différents documents orientent la gestion de l'ASPIM et constituent à ce titre des plans de gestion de l’ASPIM.

Tout d’abord, le contrat d’objectifs et de performance (COP) 2019-2023 du Parc national de Port-Cros (PNPC) définit trois axes stratégiques principaux. Le COP 2024-2028 est en cours d'approbation.

- Préservation de la biodiversité et des paysages des cœurs de parc pour maintenir leur qualité exceptionnelle, qui constitue la raison d'être du parc.
- Promotion du développement durable sur l’île de Porquerolles, en mettant l’accent sur la pêche, l’agriculture, le tourisme durable, et la gestion des ressources (eau, énergie).
- Effet d’entraînement sur les communes du continent, en soutenant l’économie locale (marque Esprit Parc national), en développant l’éducation à l’environnement et en valorisant des espaces naturels d'exception pour une meilleure gestion écologique.

Ces priorités sont soutenues par des actions de sensibilisation à la citoyenneté écologique, de coopération avec les collectivités et de renforcement des liens avec d'autres opérateurs de la biodiversité.

La Charte de territoire du Parc national de Port-Cros, validée en 2015, fait office de plan de gestion. Elle est mise en œuvre à travers un plan d’actions triennal examiné par le Conseil d’Administration, le Conseil scientifique, et le Conseil Économique, Social et Culturel du parc.

Le premier plan d’actions (2017-2019) comportait 47 mesures prioritaires réparties selon différentes ambitions. Le second plan (2022-2025) décline opérationnellement la Charte de 2015 avec 70 projets phares autour de six axes stratégiques interdépendants, mobilisant le Parc national et ses partenaires.

En complément, la Stratégie scientifique 2023-2032 vise à évaluer et ajuster les impacts anthropiques, y compris les actions de gestion, afin de préserver les fonctionnalités écologiques et les dynamiques évolutives du territoire (approche évocentrée).

Les îles de Port-Cros et de Porquerolles disposent également de plans de gestion alignés sur les objectifs de la Charte. Enfin, le Document d’objectifs Natura 2000 (2021) précise les actions pour ces zones protégées.

	Note
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 annoté (FA). **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Conformément à l'article 7 du protocole relatif à la planification et la gestion de l'ASPIM, le Parc national prévoit des mesures de planification, de gestion, de surveillance et de contrôle sur l'ensemble du territoire. Le cœur du Parc national, comprenant les îles de Port-Cros et Porquerolles, fait l'objet d'une réglementation renforcée en raison de la sensibilité de ses enjeux de protection (cf. Annexe 3 et 4). Les détails de ces actions sont cités dans les prochaines réponses.

	Note
3.3. Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible/Insuffisante : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

En réponse à l'accroissement des missions du Parc national en 2023, les effectifs totaux atteignent 86 employés (rapport d'activité, 2023). Toutefois, ce chiffre inclut un certain nombre de contrats temporaires, tels que les stagiaires, les contractuels et les volontaires en service civique, et doit être interprété avec précaution. Le besoin de recruter des agents permanents demeure un enjeu central. Malgré cela, l'efficacité globale est maintenue grâce à des stratégies de mutualisation des ressources. Comparés à d'autres aires marines protégées de la Méditerranée française, les effectifs du Parc national restent élevés, et ce, même au niveau international.

Par ailleurs, l'ASPIM a une dotation d'État stable. Les dépenses fixes sont en augmentation. Cependant, l'ASPIM a su s'organiser pour rechercher des ressources alternatives, notamment les fonds européens, lui permettant de maintenir son action tels que le projet life Marha, Interreg Med Marritimo et des mécènes engagés tels que la Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco, GMF et la Fondation de France.

Le cœur du Parc national dispose de financements limités malgré l'acquisition de certaines ressources. Cette limitation se ressent davantage dans l'Aire Marine Adjacente, dotée de moyens restreints, ce qui engendre des difficultés pour mener des actions d'impact significatif.

	Note
3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Si on adopte une vision à l'échelle Méditerranéenne, l'ASPIM du Parc national de Port-Cros possède des moyens financiers confortables pour la mise en œuvre des ambitions mentionnées dans la charte qui passe la gestion et l'aménagement des sites, la mise en œuvre de règlementations, des dispositifs de sensibilisation et d'éducation à l'environnement ainsi que pour ces suivis scientifiques. Néanmoins, il est important de prendre en compte un regard national à travers lequel les dotations d'Etat restent stables, cependant, l'ASPIM recherche constamment des ressources financières alternatives venant de mécènes ou de projets européens.

L'ASPIM dispose par ailleurs de recettes propres avec la gestion du port, la taxe Barnier, la gestion des zones de mouillage. Ces sources de financement permettent de participer à l'effort de gestion.

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de programme de surveillance : 0 Le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insufficient" : 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 de l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que de l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Le Parc national de Port-Cros dispose d'un programme de surveillance intégré dans sa Stratégie scientifique 2023-2032. Celle-ci comprend de nombreux suivis écologiques visant à évaluer et atténuer les impacts anthropiques, afin de maintenir les fonctionnalités écologiques et les dynamiques évolutives du territoire. Le programme de surveillance et de contrôle comprend notamment :

- Suivi des assemblages de poissons (FAST)
- Suivi du Niveau d'Eau et de la Température de Surface (HTM-Net)
- Suivi de la Température de la Colonne d'Eau (TmedNet)
- Suivi naturaliste :
  - **Herbier de posidonie** : Différentes études sont menées pour contrôler l'état de vitalité de l'herbier au sien du Parc national. Le Parc national de Port-Cros (PNPC) a, en 2002, confié au GIS Posidonie la mise en place d'un premier balisage (balisage Nord) le long d'une limite inférieure d'herbier (Charbonnel et Bonhomme, 2002), dans le but de surveiller à long terme l'évolution d'un herbier profond. L'étude montre des évolutions contrastées entre les zones Nord et Sud de l'herbier de posidonie. Au Nord, une régression de l'herbier est observée depuis 2005, avec un recul de 2 mètres en 2022, une baisse de densité, et un recouvrement réduit à la limite inférieure, possiblement à cause de la proximité d'une rivière de retour, de l'élévation du niveau marin, et de l'augmentation de la température. En revanche, dans le balisage Sud, l'herbier progresse : la densité de faisceaux a quadruplé entre 2012 et 2022 et le recouvrement reste stable autour de 40 %, sans recul de la limite inférieure. Les conditions locales, notamment un hydrodynamisme plus faible et une stabilité sédimentaire, semblent favoriser cette expansion.
  - Gorgone Rouge (*Paramuricea clavata*) et Gorgone Blanche *(Eunicella singularis*) notamment en tant qu'espèce thermophobe. Des épisodes de canicules marines en 1999 et 2021 ont causé une mortalité de masse de ces espèces invertébrées. La Gorgone Blanche fait, par ailleurs, l'objet d'un suivi régulier via l'observatoire Obi_1.
  - Suivi des populations de grandes nacres Pinna nobilis. L'espèce subit un épisode de mortalité massive depuis 2016 causant des chutes de 80 à 100 % des populations dans de nombreuses régions (Simide R. et al., 2021). Cette mortalité est causée par un parasite d'origine inconnue, peut-être introduit depuis le Pacifique nord-ouest, nommé *Haplosporidium pinnae* par Catanese et al. (2018).
  - Suivi des pontes de Tortue caouanne *(Caretta caretta).* Ce suivi est réalisé conjointement entre les agents du PNPC et le Réseau Tortues Marines de Méditerranée Française. Il ne fait néanmoins pas l'objet pour le moment d'articles scientifiques.
- Un suivi des indicateurs Mérous, Corbs et espèces cibles de la chasse sous-marine au sein de l'Observatoire de la Biodiversité OBi_1 du Parc national réalisé par le GIS Posidonie.

Ce programme, est évalué par le CS chaque année, et ces résultats sont publiés chaque année dans un rapport scientifique. (cf. Annexe 5).

	Note
3.6. Y a-t-il un mécanisme de feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les	**2**

résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, et qui permet une adaptation des mesures de protection et de gestion ?

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

Le Parc national de Port-Cros a mis en place un mécanisme de feedack qui établit un lien entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion. Ce mécanisme passe une consultation et concertation du Conseil Scientifique puis par la publication des résultats au grand public sur les réseaux de communication du PNPC (site internet, réseaux sociaux, conférence etc.) repose sur une approche de gestion adaptative, qui permet d'ajuster les mesures de protection en fonction des données collectées et des évolutions observées sur le terrain. Parmi les mesures notables mises en œuvre depuis la dernière évaluation :

- Création d'une zone de mouillages et d'équipements légers (ZMEL) à Port-Cros, dans la passe de Bagaud en 2020.
- Engagement de la mise en place de l'organisation du mouillage (amarrage à bouée) à l'échelle de l'île de Porquerolles, prévue à partir de 2026 (demandes d'autorisation en cours d'instruction).
- Maintien de l'encadrement des autorisations de pêche de loisir, avec un renforcement du rôle de la COMOP, qui regroupe les représentants des usages marins autour de Porquerolles.
- Déploiement d'un Carnet de Plongée en ligne pour faciliter la délivrance des autorisations de plongée en zone cœur et la déclaration des plongées, mis en ligne en 2020.

Les mesures de surveillance et de contrôle demeurent une priorité pour l'ASPIM.

	Note
3.7. Est-ce que le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace ?	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

Les parcs nationaux français n'ont pas de plan de gestion. Le PNPC dispose d'une charte de territoire pour une période de 15 ans (2015-2030), laquelle est mise en œuvre sous le pilotage, l'accompagnement et le conseil de trois instances : le Conseil d'Administration, le Conseil Scientifique et le Conseil Economique Social et Culturel. Avec le ministère de Tutelle, en charge de l'environnement, des Contrats d'Objectifs et de Performance de 3 à 4 ans sont déclinés et définissent les engagements pour la mise en œuvre des mesures de la charte et permettent de disposer de la dotation budgétaire de l'ASPIM.

La charte est un projet de territoire qui rassemble de nombreux acteurs. L'ASPIM ne dispose pas de l'intégralité des compétences pour assurer la réalisation de tous les objectifs de la charte, car certains d'entre eux dépendent d'autres acteurs, qui ne rendent pas nécessairement compte au titre de la charte. La charte indique des mesures ambitieuses sans pour autant prévoir la mise à disposition des moyens nécessaires.

	Note

3.8. Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont-elles été mises en œuvre ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Des mesures de préservation, de gestion, de conservation, de régulation, de sensibilisation, de développement durable sont mises en œuvre en continu par les agents de l'établissement. Des réalisations notables sont listées dans le dernier rapport triennal d'action ou dans les rapports d'activité scientifique. Notre site Internet en recense également les principaux.

cf. actions développées en 3.6.

Le Parc national de Port-Cros a par ailleurs pour missions de faire respecter la réglementation ayant pour objet la protection des espèces, des habitats, et des sites dont ils ont la charge. Certains agents de terrain sont habilités et assermentés pour relever des infractions et dresser des procès-verbaux comme mentionné ci-haut. Cf actions développées dans 5.1.4.

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

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

Sous la section 4.1, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces dans le site, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.1.1.a. L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**
Justification de la note Prélèvement de ressources halieutiques via la pêche professionnelle et la pêche de loisir.	

	Note
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'exploitation non réglementée des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes) Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.1. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

Charte pour la pêche professionnelle en coeur de Parc.

La pêche de loisir est règlementée autour de Porquerolles et il faut une autorisation annuelle pour pêcher dans certaines zones autour de l'île. La liste des pêcheurs autorisés est établie chaque année par un arrêté préfectoral.

Il existe, pour ce qui concerne la pêche aussi bien professionnelle que de loisir des règlements à l'échelle nationale, de la prud'homie, ainsi qu'un arrêté préfectoral qui assurent le durcissement des règles des pêches amateurs, ainsi que de la pêche amateur de poulpe. On peut enfin citer les moratoires nationaux sur le Corb et les Mérous.

	Note
4.1.2.a. Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

Le réchauffement climatique ainsi que l'augmentation de la température de l'eau sont des menaces considérables pour les habitats et les espèces de l'aire marine. Ces changements peuvent provoquer des phénomènes de nécrose ou de mortalité pour certaines espèces (par exemple gorgones) et favoriser l'émergence d'espèces invasives (par exemple les algues rouges *Womersleyella setacea* et *Lophocladia trichoclados*), perturbant ainsi la libre évolution des écosystèmes marins. Le réchauffement favorise par ailleurs la floraison et la fructification de *Posidonia oceanica*, comme à l'automne 2022-printemps 2023. Il est à noter que, pour ce qui concerne les macrophytes marins thermophiles, leur progression est peu perceptible, pour le moment, dans les cœurs de parc (Porquerolles et Port-Cros – Boudouresque et al., 2022). On peut enfin citer la menace sur le trottoir à *Lythophylum byssoides*. due à la montée du niveau de la mer.

	Note
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.2. a) est "aucune menace".)

Justification de la note

Le Parc national est partie prenante du projet Interreg Med MPA-ADAPT qui porte sur la résilience et adaptation des aires marines protégées face aux changements climatiques.

Comme mentionné précédemment, bien que la pêche soit contrôlée pour en limiter l'impact sur les populations et les habitats, elle reste une pression potentielle sur les ressources marines, nécessitant une vigilance constante.

C'est pourquoi l'ASPIM est partenaire du projet européens : PACHA (Prises accidentelles, captures et habitats essentiels d'espèces d'intérêt halieutique sur le territoire de l'Observatoire du Parc national de Port-Cros) qui a vocation à mieux caractériser la pêche artisanale sur le territoire de l'aire marine adjacente du Parc national.

Par ailleurs, la hausse du nombre de visiteurs dans les zones sensibles, notamment en période estivale, peut accroître les risques de perturbation des habitats, de pollution et de dégradation des ressources naturelles.

L'ASPIM est confrontée à un contexte méditerranéen marqué par une augmentation inquiétante de ces facteurs de menace. Pour y faire face, la Charte prévoit deux niveaux d'ambition : 1) une protection stricte dans les zones cœur, visant à préserver les écosystèmes les plus vulnérables, comme les herbiers de posidonie et les zones de reproduction des espèces marines. 2) Une approche davantage axée sur les enjeux climatique par une vision écosystémique et évocentrée (approche qui prend en compte les dynamiques évolutives et des fonctionnalités écologiques), permet de concilier les activités humaines avec la préservation de l'environnement.

Concernant les rejets dans le milieu, l'ensemble du trait de côte est équipé de STEP, et la STEP de Porquerolles bénéficie d'un traitement tertiaire à base de lagunage qui permet une réutilisation des eaux pour l'agriculture et une conservation des variétés culturales.

	Note
4.1.3.a. Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.4. a).**	**1**

Justification de la note

L'accroissement du trafic maritime au cours de la période d'évaluation, associé à l'augmentation de la taille des navires entraîne des perturbations sonores, chimiques et physiques (Verlaque M. *et al.*, 2023)ainsi que des impacts liés à l'ancrage, pouvant endommager les habitats marins sensibles tels que les herbiers de posidonie.

On observe une diversification des usages et des pratiques, notamment depuis la crise sanitaire (Covid).

On observe enfin des profils nouveaux depuis la crise sanitaire, avec des touristes moins acculturés aux enjeux des milieux naturels.

Sur certaines communes du littoral, on note une gestion non écologique des plages avec enlèvement mécanique lourd des banquettes de posidonies, des bois flottés, et autres éléments de l'écosystème.

	Note
4.1.3.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

Pour cela, grâce à la démarche capacité de charge menée par le Parc national de 2016 à 2019 (V. Deldrève, 2019), la Métropole Toulon Provence Méditerranée et la commune d'Hyères ont instauré un système de quotas pour les navettes transportant les touristes vers l'île de Porquerolles. Cependant, ce système est défectueux et nous observons des pics de fréquentation au deçà des quotas imposés.

La gestion écologique des plages en coeur de parc avec le non enlèvement des banquettes de posidonies, bois flottés, etc. peut être citée comme exemple d'effort pour un meilleur respect de l'écosystème au niveau des plages.

De son côté, le Parc national a mis en place des outils de suivi de la fréquentation afin d'observer les évolutions et d'ajuster ses actions de gestion en conséquence.

Additionnellement, un guide d'éconavigation distribué à l'ensemble des plaisanciers permet à chacun de prendre connaissance des bonnes pratiques en navigation (mouillage, gestion des eaux usées, gestion des déchets, règlement de la pêche de loisir, la plongée responsable, etc.).

Par ailleurs, l'Observatoire de la Biodiversité et des Usages Marins Littoraux a été créé par le Parc national pour évaluer l'état de conservation de la biodiversité marine et l'efficacité de sa gestion. Les principaux objectifs sont de mesurer les pressions qui s'exercent sur la biodiversité des territoires marins des îles d'Hyères (Porquerolles, Port-Cros, le Levant) et de la presqu'île de Giens ainsi que de mesurer les efforts de gestion développés en réponse aux pressions et évaluer leurs effets. Il est donc conçu comme un véritable outil d'aide à la décision.

Dans les zones cœurs du Parc national, l'urbanisme est strictement contrôlé. Toute demande de construction ou d'aménagement doit répondre à des critères spécifiques et obtenir une autorisation préalable de la direction du Parc national. Ce processus vise à garantir que le développement respecte les objectifs de conservation et de préservation de l'environnement.

Enfin, depuis la dernière évaluation, un programme éco-guides a été mis en place, pendant la saison la plus touristiques. Ces derniers vont à la rencontre du grand public et font de la sensibilisation aux bonnes pratiques à travers de la médiation scientifique (dialogue, ateliers, jeux).

La revue de vulgarisation de l'ASPIM, "L'attitude Mer", propose régulièrement des informations relatives aux bonnes pratiques.

Chaque année, l'ASPIM déploie la campagne "éco-gestes" en AMA. Démarche portée par le CPIE : il va à la rencontre des plaisanciers, qui après un questionnaire, s'engagent à devenir des plaisanciers éco-responsables.

	Note
4.1.4.a. Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.5. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

Conflit avec les personnes réfractaires au projet ZMEL : une association environnementaliste jugeait que le projet de ZMEL dénaturait le paysage (passage au Tribunal administratif, mais l'association n'a pas eu gain de cause).

Ce sujet est toujours d'actualité au regard du projet de ZMEL à l'échelle de Porquerolles.

D'autres conflits existent dans une moindre mesure : piétons/cyclistes, pêcheurs et plongeurs, plongeurs individuels et structures de plongée… L'ASPIM joue un rôle de facilitateur.

	Note

4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.4. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

Des réunions de concertation sont organisées par le Parc dans le cadre de la charte. Ce fut le cas pour le sujet des ZMEL, mais des réunions de concertation s'organisent plus généralement dans le cadre des conflits d'usage. L'ASPIM joue le rôle de facilitateur.

Des groupes de travail du CESC permettent de discuter des usages afin de faciliter une gestion concertée du territoire de l'ASPIM. Ces échanges sont rapportés dans une publication qui décrit la démarche (Barcelo et al, 2018), et constituent un succès car les conflits ont été atténués. L'ASPIM capitalise sur ce travail vieux d'une vingtaine d'années pour anticiper les conflits et les juguler à la racine.

Prière d'inclure ici une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

a) Liste des menaces :

- La présence d'espèces invasives, telles que *Haplosporidium pinnae* (eucaryote Rhizaria parasite) impactant les grandes nacres, a causé un déclin important de cette espèce, tandis que des algues invasives comme *Caulerpa taxifolia*, *C. cylindracea*, *Womersleyella setacea* et *Lophocladia trichoclados* ont perturbé les écosystèmes.
- L'augmentation de la température de l'eau a eu des conséquences directes sur les écosystèmes marins, avec une nécrose des gorgones blanches atteignant jusqu'à 54 % à Giens en 2020, ainsi qu'une mortalité préoccupante des gorgones rouges (66 % en 2022 entre 19 et 24 mètres de profondeur), probablement due aux canicules marines. Toujours lié à ces changements de température, un spécimen de rémora rayé, *Echeneis naucrates*, une espèce circumtropicale a été aperçu pour la première fois en 2020.
- De plus, les herbiers de posidonie, déjà sous pression en raison de la hausse des activités anthropiques (pêche, tourisme, loisirs), ont vu une dégradation de leur qualité, avec le déclassement de trois stations de surveillance de la catégorie "Très Bon" à "Bon" en 2021 (Belloni B., et al, 2021).
- Enfin, les populations de poissons, suivies dans le cadre du projet MPA Networks, présentent une grande variabilité, avec des signes de réchauffement des eaux affectant certaines espèces malgré les bénéfices de la protection.

- Par ailleurs, d'autres évolutions indésirables sont susceptibles de fortement perturber les écosystèmes marins du Parc national telles que l'augmentation de la fréquentation maritime et l'augmentation de la taille des navires. Les Super-yachts, les navires de croisière de petite capacité, et les navires de croisière géants menacent l'intégrité et le fonctionnement des écosystèmes côtiers, la valeur patrimoniale des sites et d'autres activités économiques(Verlaque M. *etal*., 2023).
- La présence de navires qui peuvent rejeter leurs eaux noires et grises dans le milieu, sans possibilité de contrôle (la loi ne le permettant pas).

b) liste des mesures :

- L'arrêté préfectoral n° 246/2020 du 15 décembre 2020 règlemente le mouillage des navires de longueur supérieure ou égale à 24 mètres ainsi que l'interdiction d'ancrage aux navires de plus de 24 mètres dans toute la rade d'Hyères. Par ailleurs, les dispositions du décret n°2009-449 du 22 avril 2009 susvisé interdisent le mouillage, l'accostage et le débarquement de tout navire et engin flottant ainsi que la plongée dans l'espace délimité par les points de coordonnées de longitude 006° 14,083' E et 006° 14,983' E.
- 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 (arrêté n°R93-2022-03-22-00002) portant règlementation particulière de la pêche maritime de loisirs dans les cœurs du parc et à l'intérieur de l'aire maritime adjacente du Parc national de Port-Cros, a été publié en 2022. Cet arrêté définit les règles de protection et d'usage des ressources marines dans l'AMA. Il encadre les activités de pêche, de plongée, et de navigation, ainsi que les pratiques d'ancrage pour préserver les écosystèmes sensibles. Il établit également des restrictions pour certaines espèces et zones afin de limiter l'impact humain et favoriser la conservation de la biodiversité marine.
- En outre, 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 plongeurs en bouteille 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. Le Parc national a lancé une opération de retrait de filets fantômes en aire maritime adjacente avec l'association Les Ressources Sous-marines. Une fois identifiés, l'impact sur l'environnement marin des engins perdus a été évalué grâce à la méthode développée dans le cadre du programme participatif GHOST MED (Office français de la biodiversité, Institut méditerranéen d'océanologie). Quatre engins ont été retirés (cf. Annexe 8).

- 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 national 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.
- **Le risque incendie** : Mise en place d'une surveillance renforcée et campagnes de sensibilisation pour promouvoir des comportements appropriés et réduire les risques.
- **Activités portuaires et trafic maritime** : les activités portuaires intensifient le trafic maritime, augmentant les risques d'accidents, tels que les naufrages et les déversements d'hydrocarbures, qui peuvent causer de la pollution. Cependant, le Parc national entretient un travail de proximité avec les communes et les ports environnants afin de pallier ces dérives.
- **Réchauffement climatique** : ce phénomène entraîne l'érosion côtière, ainsi qu'une élévation du niveau de la mer et des températures de l'eau. Des systèmes de suivi, tels que le Niveau d'Eau et la Température de Surface (HTM-Net) et la Température de la Colonne d'Eau (TmedNet), sont en place pour évaluer ces impacts.
- **Déchets Pyrotechniques** : les anciens sites de bombardement et les activités militaires ont laissé des déchets pyrotechniques qui comme nous l'avons mentionné précédemment font l'objet d'un groupe de travail nommé TRARMUNIS piloté par la Préfecture maritime, une démarche pilote au niveau national.

4.2. Évaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire(B4 . a de l'Annexe I) et les efforts déployés pour les traiter/atténuer. Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

Sous la section 4.2, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces extérieures, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.2.1.a. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.2. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

Présences d'hydrocarbures et macrodéchets : on peut citer la pollution aux hydrocarbures (collision du Virginia et de l'Ulysse en automne 2018). Les macrodéchets sont généralement apportés sur la côte par les courants marins.

	Note
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.1. a) est "aucune menace".)

Justification de la note

Pour les hydrocarbures : le plan POLMAR a été activé en automne 2018 pour la collision du Virginia et de l'Ulysse, sous le pilotage et le contrôle de l'Etat (DDTM). Le Conseil scientifique et la Direction ont demandé à ce que le nettoyage ne concerne que les zones accueillant du public. Pour le reste du trait de côte, un nettoyage excessif cause beaucoup plus de dégâts que l'absence de nettoyage. Ces recommandations ont été appliquées au niveau du coeur du parc. Elles ont été transmises aux autorités compétentes pour l'aire maritime adjacente.

Pour les macrodéchets : participation à certains programmes d'étude et lutte contre macrodéchets avec sensibilisation des publics.

	Note
4.2.2.a. Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.3. a).

Justification de la note

Aucune menace particulière à mentionner.

	Note
4.2.2.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.	**Non Applicable**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	

	Note
4.2.3.a. Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.4. a).**	**1**

Justification de la note

Les incendies constituent les principales menaces qui touchent le Parc national. Bien que terrestre, ces accidents peuvent aussi avoir un impact sur le milieu marin, en provoquant une dégradation des écosystèmes côtiers, l'érosion des sols et des apports accrus de sédiment au milieu marin.

De plus, l'érosion côtière, l'augmentation du niveau de la mer et de la température de l'eau représentent des menaces croissantes qui pourraient compromettre l'intégrité des habitats marins et côtiers. C'est le cas du trottoir à *Lithophyllum byssoides*, menacé gravement par la montée du niveau de la mer (Blanfuné et al., 2023).

Il est également important de noter qu'il existe plusieurs ports dans le périmètre du Parc national de Port-Cros, ce qui accentue les activités portuaires et le trafic maritime. Les risques associés au trafic maritime sont aussi à prendre en considération notamment par rapport aux naufrages de navires et aux déversements accidentels de nappes d'hydrocarbures pouvant entraîner une pollution ou de plastiques, notamment sous forme de pellets, qui représentent une menace pour la faune marine.

	Note
4.2.3.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer le développement des menaces attendu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

Justification de la note

Dans le cadre de l'accident de l'Ulysse, au nord de la Corse, le Conseil scientifique et la Direction du PNPC se sont toutefois opposés à un nettoyage surdimensionné, rappelant que, dans le cas des marées noires, le nettoyage est beaucoup plus impactant pour les écosystèmes que la marée noire elle-même (Boudouresque et al., 2019).

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

a) Liste des menaces :

- La présence d'espèces invasives, telles que *Haplosporidium pinnae* (eucaryote Rhizaria parasite) impactant les grandes nacres, a causé un déclin important de cette espèce, tandis que des algues invasives comme *Caulerpa taxifolia*, *C. cylindracea*, *Womersleyella setacea* et *Lophocladia trichoclados* ont perturbé les écosystèmes.
- L'augmentation de la température de l'eau a eu des conséquences directes sur les écosystèmes marins, avec une nécrose des gorgones blanches atteignant jusqu'à 54 % à Giens en 2020, ainsi qu'une mortalité préoccupante des gorgones rouges (66 % en 2022 entre 19 et 24 mètres de profondeur), probablement due aux canicules marines. Toujours lié à ces changements de température, un spécimen de rémora rayé, *Echeneis naucrates*, une espèce circumtropicale a été aperçu pour la première fois en 2020.
- De plus, les herbiers de posidonie, déjà sous pression en raison de la hausse des activités anthropiques (pêche, tourisme, loisirs), ont vu une dégradation de leur qualité, avec le déclassement de trois stations de surveillance de la catégorie "Très Bon" à "Bon" en 2021 (Belloni B., et al, 2021).
- Enfin, les populations de poissons, suivies dans le cadre du projet MPA Networks, présentent une grande variabilité, avec des signes de réchauffement des eaux affectant certaines espèces malgré les bénéfices de la protection.

- Par ailleurs, d'autres évolutions indésirables sont susceptibles de fortement perturber les écosystèmes marins du Parc national telles que l'augmentation de la fréquentation maritime et l'augmentation de la taille des navires. Les Super-yachts, les navires de croisière de petite capacité, et les navires de croisière géants menacent l'intégrité et le fonctionnement des écosystèmes côtiers, la valeur patrimoniale des sites et d'autres activités économiques(Verlaque M. *etal.*, 2023).

b) liste des mesures :

- L'arrêté préfectoral n° 246/2020 du 15 décembre 2020 règlemente le mouillage des navires de longueur supérieure ou égale à 24 mètres ainsi que l'interdiction d'ancrage aux navires de plus de 24 mètres dans toute la rade d'Hyères. Par ailleurs, les dispositions du décret n°2009-449 du 22 avril 2009 susvisé interdisent le mouillage, l'accostage et le débarquement de tout navire et engin flottant ainsi que la plongée dans l'espace délimité par les points de coordonnées de longitude 006° 14,083' E et 006° 14,983' E.
- 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 (arrêté n°R93-2022-03-22-00002) portant règlementation particulière de la pêche maritime de loisirs dans les cœurs du parc et à l'intérieur de l'aire maritime adjacente du Parc national de Port-Cros, a été publié en 2022. Cet arrêté définit les règles de protection et d'usage des ressources marines dans l'AMA. Il encadre les activités de pêche, de plongée, et de navigation, ainsi que les pratiques d'ancrage pour préserver les écosystèmes sensibles. Il établit également des restrictions pour certaines espèces et zones afin de limiter l'impact humain et favoriser la conservation de la biodiversité marine.
- En outre, 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 plongeurs en bouteille 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. Le Parc national a lancé une opération de retrait de filets fantômes en aire maritime adjacente avec l'association Les Ressources Sous-marines. Une fois identifiés, l'impact sur l'environnement marin des engins perdus a été évalué grâce à la méthode développée dans le cadre du programme participatif GHOST MED (Office français de la biodiversité, Institut méditerranéen d'océanologie). Quatre engins ont été retirés (cf. Annexe 8).
- 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 national 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.
- **Le risque incendie** : Mise en place d'une surveillance renforcée et campagnes de sensibilisation pour promouvoir des comportements appropriés et réduire les risques.
- **Activités portuaires et trafic maritime** : les activités portuaires intensifient le trafic maritime, augmentant les risques d'accidents, tels que les naufrages et les déversements d'hydrocarbures, qui peuvent causer de la pollution. Cependant, le Parc national entretient un travail de proximité avec les communes et les ports environnants afin de pallier ces dérives.
- **Réchauffement climatique** : ce phénomène entraîne l'érosion côtière, ainsi qu'une élévation du niveau de la mer et des températures de l'eau. Des systèmes de suivi, tels que le Niveau d'Eau et la Température de Surface (HTM-Net) et la Température de la Colonne d'Eau (TmedNet), sont en place pour évaluer ces impacts.
- **Déchets Pyrotechniques** : les anciens sites de bombardement et les activités militaires ont laissé des déchets pyrotechniques qui comme nous l'avons mentionné précédemment font l'objet d'un groupe de travail nommé TRARMUNIS piloté par la Préfecture maritime, une démarche pilote au niveau national.

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) qui ont été éliminées ou résolues :

- **Ancrage des Navires sur les Herbiers et fréquentation de masse :** La mise en œuvre du projet de Zone de Mouillages et d'Équipements Légers (ZMEL) à Bagaud (68 postes d'amarrage) et Porquerolles (354 postes d'amarrage envisagés), est un pas décisif vers la régulation de la fréquentation plaisancière. Ce dispositif permettra d'éviter les impacts négatifs des ancrages sur les herbiers de posidonie en interdisant en permanence l'ancrage forain sur ces habitats sensibles et en régulant la fréquentation de ces sites sensibles.

- **Fréquentation touristique excessive : quotas pour les Navettes Maritimes** : La mise en place de quotas pour les services de navette vers les îles contribue à contrôler le nombre de visiteurs pour réduire la pression sur les habitats naturels et améliorer la gestion de la fréquentation touristique. Cependant, quelques limites se trouvent dans l'application réelle de ces quotas. Nous avons observé certains jours des pics dépassant la jauge maximale au mois d'août. Néanmoins, le Parc national s'attache à suivre le respect des engagements de limitation pris par les compagnies maritimes auprès de la Métropole et de la commune.

- **Atteinte aux habitats et espèces : restauration écologique** : Le Parc national privilégie des actions de conservation écologique à la restauration, notamment par la restauration passive, qui consiste à permettre aux écosystèmes de se rétablir naturellement sans interventions humaines invasives. Cette approche est au cœur des missions du Parc national et contribue à la résilience des habitats.

- **Mauvaise connaissance du public : sensibilisation du public :** Le Parc national diffuse régulièrement des campagnes de sensibilisation axée sur les éco-gestes pour sensibiliser le public à l'importance de la conservation marine et terrestre. Cette initiative vise à informer les visiteurs des pratiques respectueuses de l'environnement, réduisant ainsi leur impact sur les milieux naturels. Ces campagnes incluent le recrutement d'éco-guides présents sur le terrain pour informer et sensibiliser directement les visiteurs. Elles comprennent également la création de brochures intitulées « Éco-naviguer dans une aire protégée », qui visent à promouvoir une navigation responsable et durable. Ces initiatives sont conçues pour renforcer la sensibilisation à la protection des écosystèmes fragiles tout en encourageant les pratiques respectueuses de l'environnement.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

L'ASPIM du Parc national de Port-Cros s'inscrit dans un ensemble de cadres stratégiques et de plans de gestion côtière à plusieurs échelles :

Stratégie nationale : Le Parc national s'aligne sur le Plan d'actions 2021-2023 de la Stratégie nationale pour les aires protégées 2030, qui vise à renforcer la protection des milieux naturels.

Gestion intégrée du littoral : La Stratégie nationale de gestion intégrée du trait de côte (SNGITC, 2012) et la Stratégie nationale de gestion des risques d'inondation et de submersion (SNGRI, 2014) encadrent les actions de gestion côtière et de prévention des risques.

Conservation marine : La Stratégie nationale pour la mer et le littoral (SNML, 2017) et la Directive Cadre Stratégie pour le Milieu Marin (DCSMM) visent à atteindre le bon état écologique du milieu marin par des mesures de conservation, de prévention de la pollution et de protection des écosystèmes marins.

Plan régional et local : Le Document stratégique de façade Méditerranée (2022) et la Stratégie départementale de gestion des côtes sableuses en érosion (2019) précisent les enjeux spécifiques à la zone méditerranéenne. Par ailleurs, le Contrat de Baie de la Rade de Toulon et des Îles d'Or (2023-2027) contribue à la gestion locale des ressources et des risques marins.

Réglementation maritime : Les arrêtés de la préfecture maritime définissent par décret les deux plans de balisage pour les îles de Port-Cros et Porquerolles. Ces décrets permettent de réguler les activités maritimes en définissant les modalités de circulation, la vitesse, et le mouillage, illustrant les dispositions réglementaires pour préserver ces zones.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

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 national l'ensemble des mesures proposées. Les plans locaux d'urbanisme (PLU) doivent être compatibles avec les SCoT (et son schéma de mise en valeur de la mer, volet marin du SCoT), eux-mêmes 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, et c'est donc naturellement que les démarches et initiatives fructueuses essaiment 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 gestion prise par le Parc national 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 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 (*Scientific Reports of Port-Cros National Park*). 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. Évaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection En particulier

	Note
5.1.1. Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate à terre et, le cas échéant, marquées de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Les limites terrestres et maritimes de l'aire sont clairement définies et signalées. À terre, des panneaux de signalisation indiquent les communes dans l'aire d'adhésion, tandis que des panneaux de sensibilisation et d'information sont présents dans l'aire adjacente ainsi qu'au cœur de l'ASPIM, respectant les standards du Parc national de Port-Cros.

Le balisage relatif aux activités dans la bande des 300 mètres est géré par les municipalités, tandis que les balisages maritimes liés aux réglementations des cœurs du parc national sont gérés en interne par le PNPC (achat, maintenance). Ce balisage est suffisant à la fois pour Port-Cros et Porquerolles.

Autour des îles de Porquerolles et de Port-Cros, les activités nautiques réglementées font l'objet d'un balisage par bouées, permettant d'identifier clairement les différentes réglementations, telles que les zones interdites à l'ancrage, les zones interdites aux engins à moteur, les zones réservées uniquement à la baignade et les zones autorisées aux mouillages (ZMEL). Par ailleurs, il est possible pour les plaisanciers d'utiliser l'application mobile Nav&co qui permet aux plaisanciers de naviguer tout en ayant accès aux informations liées à la règlementation du secteur, au balisage ainsi qu'à la biodiversité environnante.

	Note
5.1.2. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Oui, il existe une collaboration active entre plusieurs autorités pour la protection et la surveillance du Parc national de Port-Cros.

La Gendarmerie maritime, les douanes et les Affaires maritimes travaillent en coordination avec les équipes du Parc national pour assurer le respect des réglementations, avec des renforts ponctuels. Depuis 2018, dans le cadre du plan de contrôle pour le milieu marin, chaque Aire Marine Protégée (AMP), y compris le Parc national de Port-Cros, doit faire remonter ses besoins de surveillance au CACEM (Centre d'Appui aux Contrôles de l'Environnement Marin).

Le Parc national participe également au COPOLEN (Comité des Polices de l'Environnement), qui est animé par le préfet et les procureurs des tribunaux de grande instance du Var, pour coordonner les actions de contrôle et de protection. Des services de police, comme la Gendarmerie maritime et la police nationale, interviennent régulièrement pour veiller au respect des réglementations au sein de l'aire spécialement protégée d'importance méditerranéenne (ASPIM).

	Note
5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la réglementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Oui, les forces de police et de gendarmerie de l'État.

	Note
5.1.4. Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

Le Directeur de l'ASPIM dispose de pouvoirs de police spéciale lui permettant de réguler les activités humaines et de protéger les écosystèmes sensibles. Les agents commissionnés et assermentés, ainsi que les gardes du Parc national, sont habilités à effectuer des contrôles et à verbaliser les infractions, notamment en ce qui concerne le non-respect des zones protégées, la pêche illégale ou les ancrages interdits. Ces infractions peuvent être sanctionnées par des amendes, voire des poursuites judiciaires.

Par ailleurs, la gendarmerie maritime et les douanes jouent un rôle clé dans la surveillance des zones maritimes, garantissant le respect des réglementations locales, nationales et internationales. En cas de menace environnementale grave, les préfets ont également la capacité d'intervenir en interdisant temporairement certaines activités.

Le Parc national de Port-Cros a pour missions de faire respecter la réglementation ayant pour objet la protection des espèces, des habitats, et des sites dont ils ont la charge. Certains agents de terrain sont habilités et assermentés pour relever des infractions et dresser des procès-verbaux comme mentionné ci-haut.

L'ASPIM compte une vingtaine de gardes-moniteurs commissionnés et assermentés. Ces agents appliquent une politique pénale définie en collaboration avec le Parquet compétent sur le territoire. Ils sont chargés de faire respecter la réglementation et de constater les infractions, tandis que c'est le juge qui prononce les sanctions. Les infractions les plus récurrentes en mer concernent les vitesses excessives, bouées tractées dans le cœur du Parc national, pêche en zone interdite, mouillage et/ou circulation en zone interdite. En 2022, on recense 1 110 infractions environ dont 62 Procès Verbaux (PV), 68 Timbres Amendes (TA), en 2023 : 1 222 infractions dont 31 PV, 88 TA et en 2024 (non terminée donc), 1303 infractions dont 41 PV, 73 TA.

Enfin, pour le sujet pêche professionnelle et plongée, les services de l'Etat (préfectures) ont publié des arrêtés d'interdiction, précisant que le Directeur de l'ASPIM dispose des pouvoirs pour autoriser les pratiques. Des systèmes d'autorisation ont donc été mis en place. Une personne contrôlée et ne disposant pas de l'autorisation sera interdite de fréquenter les eaux du coeur.

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

L'ASPIM compte une vingtaine de gardes-moniteurs commissionnés et assermentés. Ces agents appliquent une politique pénale définie en collaboration avec le Parquet compétent sur le territoire. Ils sont chargés de faire respecter la réglementation et de constater les infractions, tandis que c'est le juge qui prononce les sanctions. Les infractions les plus récurrentes en mer concernent les vitesses excessives, bouées tractées dans le cœur du Parc national, pêche en zone interdite, mouillage et/ou circulation en zone interdite. En 2022, on recense 1 110 infractions environ dont 62 PV, 68 TA, en 2023 : 1 222 infractions dont 31 PV, 88 TA et en 2024 (non terminée donc), 1303 infractions dont 41 PV, 73 TA.

	Note
5.1.6. 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 13ème Réunion des Parties contractantes).	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

L'aire marine du Parc national de Port-Cros dispose d'un plan d'urgence pour faire face à la pollution accidentelle et à d'autres situations d'urgence graves. Ce type de plan, appelé **Plan Polmar** (Pollution Marine), est mis en place à l'échelle nationale et décliné localement. Il permet de coordonner les interventions en cas de pollution accidentelle, telle qu'une marée noire ou une pollution chimique, ainsi que les situations d'urgence environnementale.

Le Parc national de Port-Cros participe activement à ce dispositif, en collaboration avec d'autres autorités telles que la Préfecture maritime, les services de l'État, les collectivités locales, et les organismes de secours comme la gendarmerie maritime et les pompiers. Les gardes du parc et les agents de l'Office Français de la Biodiversité (OFB) jouent également un rôle clé dans la détection des incidents et l'évaluation des dommages.

En tant que gestionnaire de la ZMEL de Bagaud, le Parc national dispose également des moyens matériels (barrage flottant) nécessaires pour contenir une pollution accidentelle générée par un navire présent dans la zone.

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

	Note
6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissantdes ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Le Parc national de Port-Cros bénéficie de nombreuses collaborations avec des organisations nationales et internationales, fournissant des ressources humaines, scientifiques et financières. Parmi les partenaires nationaux figurent l'Office Français de la Biodiversité (OFB), l'Agence de l'Eau (AERMC), le Conservatoire du Littoral, le CNRS, IFREMER, le GIS Posidonie et des universités françaises.

Par ailleurs, le programme LIFE et Interreg de l'Union Européenne (et les fonds européens en général, dont Biodiversa+), la Fondation Total Energies, la GMF, Sissley, le fonds de dotation Blue, l'initiative Pelagos, l'AFD, la Région PACA, la métropole TPM, la commune d'Hyères, la DREAL, la DIRM et la Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco financent régulièrement des projets de conservation dans le parc national. Ces collaborations permettent de renforcer la gestion et la préservation des écosystèmes uniques du parc national.

	Note
6.2. 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). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Le niveau de coopération entre le Parc national de Port-Cros et d'autres ASPIM est élevé, particulièrement avec les partenaires méditerranéens (Italie, Espagne, Grèce, Croatie) grâce à des échanges techniques et scientifiques réguliers. Le Parc national joue un rôle actif au sein de réseaux comme MedPAN et l'Accord Pelagos, PIM (Petites îles méditerranéennes) favorisant une collaboration internationale pour la gestion des aires marines protégées.

Des projets de recherche conjoints et des initiatives européennes, comme le programme LIFE, le projet NEPTUNE (PatrimoiNE naturel et culTUrel immergé et gestioN durable de la plongée de loisir) renforce cette coopération.

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	

Justification de la note

Pas de recommandation formulée pour la section I dans l'évaluation précédente en 2019.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

- Continuer à s'impliquer dans les réseaux méditerranéens d'aires marines protégées pour favoriser les échanges avec d'autres aires protégées marines ou côtières, notamment les ASPIM, et partager le savoir-faire du PNPC en matière de gestion et de suivi scientifique.

→ 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.

- Etendre l'ASPIM au périmètre actuel du parc national (suite à la redéfinition de périmètre en 2012)

→ Une des priorités du Parc est d'étendre ses recherches et ses mesures de gestion en AMA (exemple : suivi du peuplement de poissons dans les coeurs et AMA prévu en 2024-2025).

CONCLUSION* (sur la base de la note*) :

Sur la base des résultats obtenus, l'ASPIM est maintenue dans le processus de révision ordinaire.

* 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;
- 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 54 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 78) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 50 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 72) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 58 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 83) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 53 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus :77).

Le bonus n'est pris en compte que dans le cas où l'ASPIM n'a pas atteint le score minimum sans le bonus. Dans ce cas, le bonus est ajouté au score total obtenu par l'ASPIM.

Section I: CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM
(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale 7 (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale 20 (Max : 24)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale 15 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE **66 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations pour l'évaluation future

1 - Poursuivre la mise en oeuvre de la Charte de territoire, valoriser les initiatives et tenir compte des recommandations de l'évaluation finale de la Charte prévue en 2027.

Signatures

Alain BARCELO
Gestionnaire d'ASPIM

Lionel Launois
Point Focal

Chedly Rais
Expert Indpendant

Sami BEN HAJ
Expert Indpendant

Charles-François BOUDOURESQUE
Expert National

9- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Cerbère-Banyuls Marine Nature Reserve (France)

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM : Cerbère-Banyuls

Type de révision : Ordinary Review

Année de révision : 2024

Les membres de la Commission Technique Consultative (CTC)

Frédéric CADENE	Gestionnaire d'ASPIM
Lionel Launois	Point Focal
Pascal ROMANS	Expert National
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Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM: Cerbère-Banyuls

Année de révision: 2024

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

(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
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** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**
Justification de la note L'ASPIM remplit toujours des critères relatifs à la valeur régionale méditerranéenne. L'ASPIM accueille des espèces et formations naturelles d'importance méditerranéenne tels que les trottoirs à Lithophyllum, les herbiers de posidonies et du coralligène, le Corb et le mérou brun (espèce emblématique de la Réserve), corail rouge (à partir de 20-25m).	

	Note
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** Changements importants : 0 Changements modérés : 1 Changements légers : 2 Pas de changements indésirables : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Il n'y a pas eu de changement indésirables. Les grandes nacres étaient déjà touchées par un parasite sur l'ensemble de la façade méditerranéenne. Des suivis ont été mis en place et maintenus pour connaitre l'évolution de cette espèce.

	Note
1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Seulement quelques uns : 1 Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux : 2 Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Les objectifs déclarés lors de la demande ont été poursuivis.

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

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

Justification de la note

La Réserve Naturelle Marine de Cerbère-Banyuls est une Réserve Naturelle Nationale. Le décret n° 90-790 du 6 septembre 1990 qui a abrogé l'arrêté de 1974, fut le fruit de larges concertations avec les administrations nationales et locales concernées, les scientifiques et les divers usagers du site. La parution de ce décret a constituée une étape importante dans la vie de la Réserve car, non seulement il a instauré une nouvelle gouvernance pour la gestion des espèces du site, en y impliquant plus étroitement les usagers, mais il a également pérennisé la « zone de protection renforcée » du cap Rédéris. Ce décret précise en outre les activités humaines autorisées et interdites sur les deux zones de la Réserve (générale et zone de protection renforcée). Ce Décret de création de la Réserve Naturelle Marine de Cerbère-Banyuls prévoit la mise en place d'une réglementation permettant de conserver les valeurs naturelles. Son objectif est de protéger un certain nombre d'espèces et d'habitats présentant un intérêt patrimonial lié à leur rareté, à leur rôle fonctionnel dans les écosystèmes. L'aire a amélioré son statut, car elle a été labellisée « Zone de protection Forte » en juillet 2024 lors du conseil maritime de façade.

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

Justification de la note

Le décret de création de la réserve définit les instances de gestion qui sont le conseil scientifique et le comité consultatif. Par ailleurs, la convention de gestion délègue la compétence de gestion des services de l'Etat français vers le département dont le service des sites naturels est devenu gestionnaire.

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

Justification de la note

La Réserve Naturelle Marine de Cerbère-Banyuls a été créée en 1974. Elle est gérée depuis 1977 par le Département des Pyrénées-Orientales. Elle dispose d'un comité consultatif qui donne son avis sur le fonctionnement de la réserve, sur sa gestion et sur les conditions d'application des mesures prévues par la décision de classement. Il est également consulté sur le projet de plan de gestion. Il peut demander au gestionnaire de la réserve naturelle la réalisation d'études scientifiques et recueillir tout avis en vue d'assurer la conservation, la protection et l'amélioration du milieu naturel de la réserve. Ce comité consultatif est présidé par le Préfet des Pyrénées-Orientales ou son représentant. Sa composition, renouvelée en janvier 2024, est fixée par arrêté préfectoral. Il réunit des représentants des services de l'État, des collectivités territoriales concernées et des usagers, des représentants d'administrations et d'établissements publics, des représentants des socioprofessionnels, des représentants d'associations de protection de la nature et des personnalités scientifiques qualifiées, donc des parties prenantes soit 35 personnes. La Réserve est aussi dotée d'un Conseil scientifique, renouvelé en novembre 2023, composé de 21 membres permanents, 4 invités permanents et 1 invité ponctuels. Ce Conseil apporte son appui scientifique à l'équipe de gestion : validation des plans de gestion et des études scientifiques réalisées par des partenaires, cadrage des protocoles d'inventaires et de suivis, alertes, expertises ponctuelles.

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de plan de gestion : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

La Réserve a entamé son 4 plan de gestion pour la période 2023-2032. Il a été validé par le Comité Consultatif et le conseil scientifique de la Réserve.

	Note
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 annoté (FA). **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Les plans de gestion des Réserves Naturelles sont élaborés selon un guide méthodologique rédigé au niveau national par des professionnels de la gestion des réserves naturelles, qui consiste à analyser cet espace dans son contexte selon une grille la plus objective possible. Le plan de gestion de la Réserve Naturelle Marine de Cerbère-Banyuls, établi pour la période 2023–2032, est le quatrième plan de gestion. Il présente cinq sections : Section A : Diagnostic de la Réserve, Section B : Gestion de la Réserve présente les objectifs à long terme, les objectifs du plan et les opérations déclinées dans le plan de travail sur 10 ans, Section C : Stratégie de la Réserve présente les enjeux, les objectifs à long terme, les objectifs opérationnels et les actions de la réserve, Section D : Tableau de bord qui présente les différents visuels du tableau de bord avec le suivi des indicateurs. La Section E : Répertoire des actions présente les différentes actions de la réserve et les 18 fiches actions utiles à la gestion. Les Objectifs à Long Terme ont été scindés en 2 types, à savoir : les objectifs liés aux enjeux du patrimoine naturel et à leur conservation, dont l'objectif à atteindre est défini et sera suivi par des indicateurs d'état et les objectifs liés aux facteurs clés de réussite, dont l'objectif à atteindre est défini et sera suivi par des indicateurs de Réponse. La Réserve présente ainsi 12 OLT dont 4 prioritaires. Le détail est le suivant : 1- Maintenir les herbiers de posidonies de la Réserve dans un bon état de conservation et garantir leur rôle fonctionnel, 2- Maintenir les fonds coralligènes de la Réserve dans un bon état de conservation et assurer leur rôle fonctionnel, 3- Maintenir les substrats rocheux infralittoraux de la Réserve dans un bon état de conservation et garantir leur rôle fonctionnel, 4- Maintenir les peuplements de poissons de la Réserve dans un bon état de conservation, 5- Veiller au bon état de conservation des espèces sensibles des zones de subsurface et des petits fonds rocheux couverts par le trottoir à Lithophyllum et par les ceintures de cystoseires, 6- Maintenir les communautés benthiques de substrats meubles de la Réserve en bon état de conservation et garantir leur rôle fonctionnel, 7 - Mieux appréhender les facteurs environnementaux influençant l'état de vitalité des habitats et des espèces sur la Réserve, 8- Évaluer et suivre les phénomènes d'invasion biologique (introduction d'espèces nouvelles ou invasives, perturbations, etc.), 9- Évaluer et suivre les évolutions spatiales et temporelles de la biodiversité globale de la Réserve, 10- Garantir un niveau de fréquentation humaine de la Réserve en adéquation avec l'état de conservation des habitats et des espèces, 11- Accueillir le public et sensibiliser les citoyens aux gestes respectueux de l'environnement marin, 12- Garantir un bon état de fonctionnement et administratif de la réserve. Les objectifs à atteindre sont déclinés en 39 Objectifs Opérationnels qui font le lien entre les pressions identifiées et les actions de terrain, et contribuent à l'atteinte des OLT, comme la réduction des causes de dégradation physique d'espèces cibles et des herbiers, l'amélioration des connaissances sur les habitats et les espèces ou encore faire connaître et faire comprendre l'intérêt de la protection du milieu. Les 39 Objectifs Opérationnels sont eux-mêmes déclinés en 95 actions de gestion.

	Note
3.3. Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible/Insuffisante : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Depuis 2023, la Réserve est dotée de 6 agents permanents à temps complet (100%). L'équipe est composée d'un conservateur, agent commissionné et assermenté et classé comme plongeur professionnel Classe II Mention B, une responsable scientifique également agent commissionnée et assermentée et classée plongeuse professionnelle Classe II Mention B. Un agent assure la mission de responsable pédagogique. Il est commissionné et assermenté et bénéficie aussi du classement plongée professionnelle Classe II Mention B. Un responsable technique est le dernier agent de la Réserve commissionné. Il est comme les autres agents plongeur professionnel Classe II Mention B. Un agent intervenant sur des missions transversales et des animations au niveau du sentier sous-marin est venu compléter l'effectif de la Réserve en 2022, lui-même plongeur professionnel Classe II Mention B. Enfin, en 2023, un agent a été recruté afin d'assurer la gestion des zones de mouillages et les missions courantes de la Réserve, elle aussi plongeuse professionnelle Classe II Mention B. La Réserve s'appuie également sur des agents salariés de la Direction Eau et Environnement du Conseil départemental, qui interviennent en appui (agents non commissionnés). 2 agents (5 mois et 2 mois) viennent renforcer l'équipe de terrain. Ils sont plongeurs professionnels et titulaires du permis bateau. De plus 3 agents sur 2 mois sont recrutés pour assurer l'accueil du public au niveau du sentier sous marin. En pleine saison, ce sont ainsi près de 11 agents qui assurent la gestion du site. Plusieurs autres agents du département, agents d'entretien, agents techniques (électriciens, menuisiers, plombiers, mécaniciens, couturières, maçons, jardiniers), agents de la Direction Informatique (Imprimerie, PAO, téléphonie, matériels et réseaux…) interviennent tout au long de l'année. L'ensemble des agents sont formés à la pratique de l'interpellation lorsqu'ils assurent des missions de police. Ils bénéficient aussi de sessions de recyclage pour intervenir en toute sécurité.

	Note

3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Les moyens financiers alloués sont en adéquations avec le plan de gestion de la Réserve. 90 % des actions prévues dans ce document sont réalisées. La Réserve bénéficie de subventions de l'État à près de 45 % de son budget. Le reste du financement est apporté par le Département (50 %) et par la Région Occitanie (5%).,Sur certaines thématiques, l'Agence de l'Eau peut apporter un soutien financier. Ces subventions annuelles permettent à l'équipe gestionnaire d'aborder sereinement les objectifs de conservation qu'elle s'est fixée. Le budget de la Réserve est établi en fonction des opérations prévues. C'est pour cela que le budget varie selon les années. Il est globalement compris entre 450 000 € et 550 000 € (charges en personnel incluses). Ces 2 dernières années, la DREAL Occitanie s'affiche comme un partenaire fort de la Réserve en la soutenant financièrement à hauteur de 45 %. Le reste du financement est assuré par le Département et la Région Occitanie. Il est important de souligner que la Réserve est bien soutenue par l'État et le Département permettant ainsi de tenir les engagements fixés par le plan de gestion et travailler sur le projet d'extension du périmètre. La Réserve possède un local administratif de 100 m² permettant d'accueillir le public. Elle bénéficie également de deux locaux supplémentaires sur le port de Banyuls. L'un est destiné à la mise en place d'une salle pédagogique pendant la période scolaire. Elle est équipée de tableaux, panneaux et d'un système de projection. L'autre local, situé à proximité du Laboratoire Arago, permet le stockage du matériel de plongée destiné aux différentes missions scientifiques. La Réserve est totalement autonome est possède son propre matériel. Afin de renforcer sa mission de sensibilisation à la protection du milieu marin, un point information agrémenté de plus de 25 panneaux permet, en juillet et août, d'accueillir le public désirant s'informer et bénéficier d'animations gratuites.

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de programme de surveillance : 0 Le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insufficient" : 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 de l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que de l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Afin d'assurer la gestion courante de la Réserve, l'équipe s'appuie sur le plan de gestion qui organise les programmes de suivis scientifiques des enjeux écologiques et socio-économiques avec une partie mise en œuvre directement par le gestionnaire de la réserve, par des prestataires extérieurs ainsi que grâce au partenariat avec l'observatoire océanologique de Banyuls et autres organismes de recherche.

	Note
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 ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

La section D du plan de gestion 2023-2032 de la Réserve présente le tableau de bord. Cela permet de présenter les différents visuels du tableau de bord avec le suivi des indicateurs. Enfin, la réserve s'appuie des résultats de l'ensemble des études pour adapter la réglementation afin qu'elle soit compatible avec l'état de conservation des espèces et des habitats.

Par exemple, concernant le corail rouge, suite aux suivis, une réglementation a été prise sur l'ensemble du département des Pyrénées Orientales pour en réglementer la collecte. De même, les suivis sur le corb et le mérou contribuent au maintien du moratoire de pêche. Les suivis de capture des pêches de loisir ont permis l'adaptation des tailles et quotas fixés réglementairement. Les suivis de fréquentation ont permis d'ajuster la réglementation des mouillages et la mise en place des bouées.

	Note
3.7. Est-ce que le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace. Les objectifs sont poursuivis. L'évaluation du plan de gestion 2015-2019 a fait état d'une bonne gestion de la Réserve. 90 % des actions prévues dans ce document ont été réalisées. La même dynamique sera poursuivie pour le nouveau document de gestion.

	Note
3.8. Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont-elles été mises en œuvre ?	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	

Justification de la note Des mesures de conservation des herbiers de posidonies (habitat d'intérêt communautaire prioritaire), des formations coralligènes (habitat d'intérêt communautaire), des substrats rocheux infralittoraux (habitat d'intérêt communautaire), des peuplements de poissons (espèces clés, ressources halieutiques), des roches médiolittorales (zones de subsurface) et petits fonds rocheux (inférieurs à 5 m) et des fonds meubles sont mises en place. Depuis plus de 10 ans, la Réserve effectue un suivi afin de mettre en évidence la variabilité de la fréquentation et des usages, en fonction de la saison, des conditions météorologiques et de la tranche horaire. Les objectifs des comptages, réalisés tout au long de l'année par les agents de la Réserve, sont les suivants : Évaluer la fréquentation des différentes activités dans la Réserve, mesurer l'évolution temporelle et la répartition spatiale des activités et mettre en place des mesures de gestion adaptées. Tous les usages sont contrôlés et règlementés par des textes. Ces suivis ont permis de mettre en place des actions d'évolution des dispositions d'amarrage, des ajustements de la réglementation de la pêche de loisir. Par ailleurs, des actions de sensibilisation et de pédagogie auprès du grand public et des publics scolaires (via le renforcement des sorties pédagogiques ou la mise à jour des panneaux de sensibilisation) ont été renforcées.

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

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

Sous la section 4.1, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces dans le site, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.1.1.a. L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

La Réserve s'appuie sur des arrêtés du Préfet Maritime ou du Préfet du Département concernant l'organisation de la pêche, de la plongée et de la plaisance sur la zone. En fonction des suivis scientifiques et des différentes observations réalisées sur le terrain, ces arrêtés peuvent évoluer pour limiter voir supprimer les menaces.

	Note
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'exploitation non réglementée des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes) Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.1. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

L'évolution de la réglementation en matière de plongée, de pêche de loisir et d'organisation des mouillages a été réalisée en fonction des suivis.

	Note
4.1.2.a. Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

Pas de menaces sérieuses dans la zone hormis l'arrivée en 2018 d'un parasite *Haplosporidium pinae* qui a infecté et tué toutes les grandes nacres de la réserve et plus généralement de Méditerranée pour les grandes nacres vivant en milieu ouvert (non lagunaire). L'arrivée de la *caulerpa racemosa* est pour l'instant une menace légère car elle n'impacte pas les espèces locales mais sa propagation est suivie.

	Note
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

Des suivis réguliers sont mis en place par la Réserve pour suivre ces menaces (rôle de veille assuré par la Réserve).

	Note
4.1.3.a. Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.4. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

La fréquentation dans la Réserve Naturelle reste stable depuis quelques années.

	Note
4.1.3.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion 2023-2032 identifie dans sa section 2, partie "menaces et pressions sur les habitats et les espèces" Les activités humaines susceptibles de porter atteinte aux valeurs naturelles et de constituer des menaces sont la pêche professionnelle, la pêche de loisir (à pied ou depuis un bateau) , la fréquentation par les plongeurs, la plaisance, les snorklers, les scooters des mers par le bruit qu'ils dégagent et les kayakistes (et pratiquants du paddle) s'ils débarquent sur les trottoirs à lithophylum....

Toutefois, des aménagements ont été effectués pour organiser l'accueil des plaisanciers sur la zone. Des dispositifs d'amarrage écologiques supplémentaires ont été installés sur certaines zones afin de supprimer l'impact des ancres sur le fond. Aujourd'hui, la Réserve gère 32 bouées d'amarrage. Les textes réglementaires ont également évolué. Concernant la pêche de loisir, les tailles de certaines espèces ont été augmentées et les quotas diminués. En ce qui concerne la pêche professionnelle, le nombre de pêcheurs autorisés est passé de 15 à 10.

En ce qui concerne la plongée sous marine, l'augmentation de l'activité ces dernières années a pu permettre la mise en place d'un texte réglementaire en 2020. Les mesures prisent dans ce texte vont permettre d'améliorer les connaissances sur le nombre réel de plongeurs présents à l'année sur la réserve. Suite à cela, ce texte réglementaire, couplé aux études en cours sur l'impact potentiel de la plongée sous marine, pourra être ajusté et durci afin de limiter le nombre de plongeurs.

Cependant, la pêche professionnelle est réglementée avec une limitation de la taille des navires, du matériel et du nombre de licence. La pêche de loisir est également soumise à autorisation. Cette activité a été ajustée afin de limiter le nombre de licence, le nombre de ligne et la mise en place de tailles et de quotas spécifiques et de période de fermeture pour certaines espèces. La plongée sous marine est également cadrée par un texte réglementaire mis en place en 2020. Il limite comme pour les autres usages, le nombre d'autorisations délivrées. Ces restrictions d'usage visent uniquement à réduire les impacts sur les milieux et les espèces (dérangement, coups de palmes sur les gorgones...). La fréquentation et ses impacts font donc l'objet de suivis réguliers dans la Réserve. La connaissance des usages et de la surveillance du site font partie d'un des 10 enjeux de la Réserve repris dans la partie C du plan de gestion 2023-2032. Afin de préserver les fonds marins, la Réserve gère 32 dispositifs d'amarrage écologiques sur 2 secteurs différents. Ces mouillages sont mis en place dès le 1er avril et jusqu'au 30 novembre. Des flotteurs de surface viennent compléter ces dispositifs lors de leur retrait pour permettre aux usagers de ne pas jeter l'ancre hors de la période d'exploitation. Enfin, de nombreuses actions de sensibilisation sont réalisées auprès des scolaires et du grand public. Plus de 45 classes sont accueillis chaque année sur la Réserve. L'été, au niveau du point information de la plage de Peyrefite, 3500 personnes y sont sensibilisés.

	Note
4.1.4.a. Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA.	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.5. a).

Justification de la note

Les usagers participent à la prise de décision, ce qui désamorce les conflits.

	Note
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.4. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**Non Applicable**

Prière d'inclure ici une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

- Divers facteurs environnementaux influencent la distribution et la conservation des habitats et des espèces de la Réserve, à savoir la température de l'eau, la lumière, la turbidité ou l'hydrodynamisme. Toutefois, la température de l'eau et le changement climatique constituent un axe prioritaire. Les activités humaines sont également susceptibles d'exercer une pression sur le milieu marin. La plaisance, en raison de l'utilisation d'ancres et de chaînes de mouillage, dégrade les fonds et les espèces. La Réserve a créé 2 zones de mouillages permettant de réduire l'ancrage. 32 bouées sont à disposition des usagers. Ils contribuent à la préservation des herbiers de posidonie et fonds rocheux. La plongée sous marine génère, par les gestes des plongeurs, de nombreuses contraintes mécaniques et physiques pour le milieu. Les plongeurs sous-marins peuvent également générer un stress pour les peuplements de poissons (bruits) et causer des dégradations sur les espèces fixées par les nombreux contacts directs (coups de palme, main posées….) .Un quota de 20 autorisations pour les structures commerciales peuvent être attribuées. Les structures associatives disposent elles aussi de 20 autorisations. Enfin, 500 autorisations sont réservées aux plongeurs particuliers. La pêche professionnelle par le prélèvement, la pose de filets ainsi que la perte éventuelle des engins sur le fond (filets abandonnés) apparaît comme une menace pour le milieu. 10 licences maximum peuvent être délivrées pour des bateaux de moins de 10 mètres. Chaque pêcheur peut utiliser 3 fois 750 m de filet maillant, à raison d'une calée par 24 heures. Les calées de jour dans les zones de mouillage sont interdites du 1er juillet au 31 août, pour des raisons de sécurité. Le partenariat engagé avec les pêcheurs professionnels permet d'échanger sur ces filets perdus et d'être réactif sur leur récupération. Le programme « GhostMed » permet de quantifier les filets perdus et récupérés et propose un protocole de récupération. La pêche récréative par le prélèvement, la perte des engins de pêche, l'utilisation des ancres pour limiter la dérive du bateau ou l'équipement électronique de plus en plus performant à bord engendrent des menaces. Depuis le bord, les usagers peuvent également dégrader les espèces fixées des roches de subsurface en piétinant les abords pour accéder aux sites de pêche.

4.2. Évaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire(B4 . a de l'Annexe I) et les efforts déployés pour les traiter/atténuer. Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

Sous la section 4.2, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces extérieures, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est “aucune menace“, la partie b) n’est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n’a aucune incidence sur l’évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.2.1.a. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est “aucune menace“, passez directement à la question 4.2.2. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

Les communes de Cerbère et de Banyuls-sur-Mer représentent les deux stations balnéaires les plus au sud du département. Banyuls-sur-Mer est la commune la plus peuplée qui borde la Réserve. Sa population estivale est multipliée par 4. Le port de Banyuls a bénéficié de gros travaux permettant ainsi de répondre aux différentes normes (collecte de déchets, des eaux usées et des eaux de carénage des bateaux). Le trafic maritime sur ces 2 communes est bien calibré et la capacité d’accueil n’évoluera pas. La pression touristique semble se stabiliser depuis quelques années sur le site. Elle est due en partie par la limitation des structures d’accueil sur le territoire. Le suivi de cette fréquentation reste primordial afin de garantir qu’elle soit en adéquation avec les objectifs de conservation du patrimoine naturel. La gestion des deux stations d’épuration des deux communes bordant la réserve (Banyuls s/ mer et Cerbère). La première rejette en mer à limite nord de la réserve. Mais lors de grosses intempéries il arrive que la station rejette en directe sur des zones de relargage. Un réel travail est engagé avec la communauté de communes pour mieux gérer ces évènements exceptionnels mais également de mettre aux normes les pompes de relevage afin de traiter au mieux à la fois les périodes de fortes intempéries mais également les périodes de fortes affluences touristiques. L'utilisation de produits phytosanitaires lié à la viticulture aux abords de la réserve marine est devenu très limité. Beaucoup de viticulteurs se sont tournés vers une viticulture biologique.

	Note
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Justification de la note

Les communes ont amélioré la gestion de leurs stations d'épuration. Les résultats sont conformes aux attentes et aux objectifs fixés par le plan de gestion de la Réserve.

	Note
4.2.2.a. Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.3. a).**	**1**

Justification de la note

La température de l'eau peut avoir un impact sur les paysages. Le réchauffement climatique serait une des premières causes d'extinction d'espèces et de déplacement de populations vers des eaux plus froides. Au niveau de la Réserve, suite aux premières observations de mortalité massive de gorgones rouges (*Paramuricea clavata*) sur les côtes de Marseille, un protocole d'évaluation du taux de nécrose par colonie a rapidement été déployé à l'échelle de la Méditerranée nord occidentale. Ce protocole standardisé évalue le taux de nécrose observé sur un échantillonnage de gorgones rouges (*Paramuricea clavata*), blanches (*Eunicella singularis*), jaunes (*Eunicella cavolini*) et oranges (*Leptogorgia sarmentosa*), et sur le corail rouge (*Coralium rubrum*). De plus, le Département est impliqué sur cette problématique. Des ateliers et actions de sensibilisation sont régulièrement mis en place pour mieux anticiper ce phénomène. On peut également noter l'impact des ancres sur les habitats et l'impact des contacts de plongeurs sur le fond qui peut modifier le paysage.

	Note
4.2.2.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**1**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Justification de la note

Le chapitre 3 du décret de création de la Réserve du 6 septembre 1990 présente la réglementation mise en place. Il prévoit l'interdiction d'abandonner, de déposer ou de jeter tout produit quel qu'il soit de nature à nuire à la qualité de l'eau, de l'air, du sol ou du site ou à l'intégrité de la faune et de la flore, à l'exception des rejets faisant déjà l'objet d'autorisations. Il prévoit également l'interdiction d'abandonner, de déposer ou de jeter des détritus de quelque nature que ce soit et de troubler la tranquillité des lieux en utilisant tout instrument sonore. Tout travail public ou privé est interdit, à l'exception de ceux nécessités par l'entretien de la réserve, la sécurité de la navigation. Toute activité de recherche ou d'exploitation minière est interdite dans la Réserve. La collecte des minéraux et des fossiles est interdite, sauf autorisation délivrée à des fins scientifiques par le préfet après avis du comité consultatif. Enfin, toute activité industrielle est interdite.

	Note
4.2.3.a. Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA.	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.4. a).

Justification de la note

Le Parc naturel marin du golfe du Lion entoure l'aire. S'étendant sur 4500 km², il permet de limiter fortement voir supprimer les menaces aux abords de la Réserve.

	Note
4.2.3.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer le développement des menaces attendu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA.	**Non Applicable**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.3. a) est "aucune

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion du Parc naturel permet atténuer voir limiter le développement des menaces attendues aux abords de l'aire.

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

Les menaces et pressions sur les habitats et les espèces sont prises en compte dans la partie B du plan de gestion de la Réserve. Divers facteurs environnementaux influencent la distribution et la conservation des habitats et des espèces de la Réserve, à savoir la température de l'eau, la lumière, la turbidité ou l'hydrodynamisme. Toutefois, la température de l'eau et le changement climatique constituent un axe prioritaire. Plusieurs espèces nouvelles sont considérées comme invasives en Méditerranée. Les espèces qui ont été identifiées comme prioritaires sont les algues, les algues filamenteuses, les espèces de poissons non indigènes. A ces espèces déjà suivies, viendront s'ajouter le crabe bleu, le parasite à l'origine de la quasi-disparition de la grande nacre et toutes espèces pouvant apparaître dans les prochaines années. La surveillance des risques de perturbation par ces espèces (invasion, prolifération, déséquilibre, disparition) est réalisée de manière active par le gestionnaire en collaboration avec les organismes de recherche et le Conseil Scientifique. Cette veille s'appuie également sur les réseaux de plongeurs professionnels et de loisirs. Les activités humaines sont également susceptibles d'exercer une pression sur le milieu marin. La plaisance, en raison de l'utilisation d'ancres et de chaînes de mouillage, dégrade les fonds et les espèces. La plongée sous marine génère, par les gestes des plongeurs, de nombreuses contraintes mécaniques et physiques pour le milieu. Les plongeurs sous-marins peuvent également générer un stress pour les peuplements de poissons (bruits) et causer des dégradations sur les espèces fixées par les nombreux contacts directs (coups de palme, main posées….). La pêche professionnelle par le prélèvement, la pose de filets ainsi que la perte éventuelle des engins sur le fond (filets abandonnés) apparaît comme une menace pour le milieu. Le partenariat engagé avec les pêcheurs professionnels permet d'échanger sur ces filets perdus et d'être réactif sur leur récupération. Le programme « GhostMed » permet de quantifier les filets perdus et récupérés et propose un protocole de récupération. La pêche récréative par le prélèvement, la perte des engins de pêche, l'utilisation des ancres pour limiter la dérive du bateau ou l'équipement électronique de plus en plus performant à bord engendrent des menaces. Depuis le bord, les usagers peuvent également dégrader les espèces fixées (Cystoseires, Lithophyllum) des roches de subsurface en piétinant les abords pour accéder aux sites de pêche. La réglementation doit concilier les objectifs de protection et l'ouverture de la zone aux activités humaines. Son statut de pionnier dans la protection de l'environnement marin a permis à la Réserve d'innover en matière législative. Le décret de création du 6 septembre 1990 comprend 4 chapitres et 20 articles. Il est complété par des arrêtés préfectoraux portant réglementation mis à jour régulièrement en concertation avec les différents acteurs de la navigation, du mouillage et de la plongée sous-marine (Arrêté Préfectoral du 14 janvier 2022), de la pêche récréative (Arrêté Préfectoral du 9 juillet 2024), de la pêche professionnelle (Arrêté Préfectoral du 26 septembre 2022),de la plongée sous-marine (Arrêté Préfectoral du 14 janvier 2022) et de dispositions en matière de protection de l'environnement à l'échelle de la façade sur le bruit la lumière et l'approche des mammifères marins et interdisant les compétitions de sports motonautiques en zones protégées (Arrêté Préfectoral 384/2023 du 172/2021). De nombreux suivis sur la pêche de loisir, la pêche professionnelle, la plongée sous marine permettent d'évaluer les impacts sur le milieu et ajuster les textes réglementaires.

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) qui ont été éliminées ou résolues :

La Réserve est localisée dans une zone peu urbanisée. Les communes de Banyuls-sur-Mer et de Cerbère disposent chacune d'un port. Deux activités principales ont été identifiées comme facteurs pouvant influencer la qualité de l'eau : le tourisme (activité portuaire, traitement des eaux usées, etc.) et l'activité agricole liée à l'exploitation de la vigne. À ce titre plusieurs sources de pollution ont été identifiées par le gestionnaire comme le rejet des eaux usées par les stations d'épuration Pollution bactériologique et microbienne) des eaux de la Réserve. En 2012, la station de Banyuls-sur a été mise aux normes biologiques, ce qui réduit les risques de pollution liés au traitement des eaux usées ou encore les apports polluants des bassins versants et des fleuves côtiers (Pollution physico-chimique des eaux littorales : pesticides, métaux lourds, nitrates, résidus médicamenteux, matières organiques, etc.). Des suivis sur la qualité des eaux sont réalisés régulièrement dans la Réserve et en périphérie. Les macro-déchets (Sacs plastiques, bouteilles, débris plastiques, filets de pêche, polystyrène, masques, etc) : De nombreuses actions de sensibilisation sont réalisées auprès des usagers afin de réduire la présence de ces macro-déchets (plaisanciers, usagers des plages, etc.). Des pollutions accidentelles par hydrocarbures (dégazages, nappes, etc.) peuvent arriver. Afin de prévenir ce problème, la Réserve est intégrée au dispositif « Infra-POLMAR » qui traite les pollutions marines.

	Note
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	**1**

l'Annexe I). Voir 5.2.3 dans le FA.

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

Depuis 2011, la Réserve s'intègre également dans le périmètre du Parc naturel marin du golfe du Lion. Cette structure est dotée d'un plan de gestion. Une articulation entre ces différents outils permet d'assurer la conservation des habitats et des espèces, ainsi que de mettre en place une gestion cohérente des activités nautiques qui se pratiquent dans cet espace maritime. La Réserve est également intégrée dans le périmètre du site Natura 2000 « Posidonies de la Côte des Albères » (site FR 910 1482) et du site Natura 2000 « Cap Béar – Cap Cerbère ».

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

La présence de la Réserve a influencé la gouvernance de la zone environnante du Parc naturel marin du golfe du Lion. Il permet à la Réserve de bénéficier de mesures mises en place dans sa périphérie (sur le territoire du Parc). Une collaboration entre les 2 aires marines protégées est établie afin d'optimiser la protection du milieu sur un périmètre plus large (réglementation sur la pêche de loisir, sur la pêche professionnelle, mise en place de mouillages écologiques pour préserver les fonds…).

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Évaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection En particulier

	Note
5.1.1. Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate à terre et, le cas échéant, marquées de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Les limites en mer de la Réserve sont matérialisées par quatre balises jaunes lumineuses de marque spéciale portant la mention « Réserve Marine de Cerbère-Banyuls ». Pour la zone de protection renforcée les deux balises portent la mention « Périmètre renforcé ». Cette zone est également limitée à terre par deux marques jaunes. La zone de la Réserve est également mentionnée sur les instruments de navigation et sur des applications comme Donia ou Nav&Co.

	Note
5.1.2. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion 2023-2032 a été validé par le comité consultatif et le conseil scientifique de la Réserve. De part cette validation, il engage les autres autorités disposant de compétences sur la Réserve. Les missions de surveillance du site sont coordonnées avec les autorités de contrôle afin d'optimiser la présence sur la zone et également les agents du Parc Naturel Marin du Golfe du Lion. Les suivis scientifiques permettent aussi d'impliquer des laboratoires de recherches qui apportent au gestionnaire de nombreux résultats sur la gestion de l'espace.Pour assurer la surveillance du site, la Réserve s'appuie sur des échanges réguliers avec d'autres services comme le Parc naturel marin du golfe du Lion, la Brigade de surveillance du littoral de Port-la-Nouvelle, la Brigade Nautique Côtière de Saint-Cyprien, les services de la Gendarmerie Nationale, les Affaires Maritimes, les Polices Municipales de Banyuls et de Cerbère, et le Sémaphore du Cap Béar. Pour chaque sortie, un appel au CACEM est passé par les agents de la Réserve.

	Note
5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la réglementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

L'ensemble des agents intervenant sur le périmètre de la Réserve sont habilités à faire respecter la réglementation relative aux mesures de protection de l'ASPIM.

	Note
5.1.4. Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

En moyenne, 250 infractions sont relevées par les agents de la Réserve. 25 procédures sont transmises au tribunal de grande instance de Perpignan ou à la Direction Départementale des Territoires et de la Mer des Pyrénées-Orientales pour des retraits de permis de navigation. La saisie de matériel peut être effectuée pour toutes les infractions de pêche ou de plongée dans la Réserve. Enfin, 225 rappels à la réglementation sont délivrés par les agents, dont 180 environ concernent le non-respect de la réglementation spécifique sur la circulation des 8 nœuds hors de la bande des 300 mètres.

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Tous les agents permanents et saisonniers sont en capacité de réaliser des missions de terrain. 4 agents de la Réserve sont commissionnés et assermentés pour dresser des procédures. Un agent occupe les fonctions de « référent police » afin de faire le lien avec le Tribunal et adapter la politique pénale de la Réserve aux attentes du parquet. Il permet également de faire lien avec les autres agents de réserves naturelles commissionnés et assermentés présent sur le département des Pyrénées-Orientales.

	Note
5.1.6. 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 13ème Réunion des Parties contractantes). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

La Réserve est associée au dispositif POLMAR (POLlutions MARines) qui permet de lutter contre les pollutions marines par hydrocarbures sur le littoral français. Cette organisation a évolué pour s'adapter aux changements des organisations et des menaces. Depuis 2005, le dispositif POLMAR est rattaché à l'Organisation de la Réponse de Sécurité civile (ORSEC), qui est le tronc commun de tous les plans d'urgence. Cette organisation a identifié la Réserve comme une zone prioritaire et sera en capacité d'agir en cas de pollution accidentelle.

Concernant la gestion de situations d'urgence avec les tortues ou les mammifères marins, des agents du parc naturel marin et de l'observatoire sont compétents, dont sur le territoire de la réserve.

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

	Note
6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissantdes ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Non : 0

Insuffisante : 1

Moyenne : 2

Justification de la note

La Réserve s'est entourée de nombreux organismes qui collaborent et fournissent, lors de leurs interventions, un appui en ressources humaines. Au niveau de la surveillance du site, la Réserve s'appuie sur le Parc naturel marin du golfe du Lion (OFB), la Brigade de surveillance du littoral de Port-la-Nouvelle, la Brigade Nautique Côtière de Saint-Cyprien, les services de la Gendarmerie Nationale, les Affaires Maritimes, les Polices Municipales de Banyuls et de Cerbère, et le Sémaphore du Cap Béar. En ce qui concerne les suivis scientifiques, l'Observatoire Océanologique de Banyuls (Sorbonne Université), les Universités de Perpignan, de Montpellier et de Barcelone participent aux études et apportent de la connaissance. Des échanges sont également mis en place avec le GEM afin de centraliser à l'échelle de la façade des données sur les mérous. Depuis de nombreuses années, la Réserve adhère au réseau MedPan et Réserves Naturelles de France. En ce qui concerne la gestion des usages, la Réserve réalise des interventions auprès de la FFESSM, la prud'homie de Port-Vendres et le comité Régional des pêches et s'appuie régulièrement sur les services de l'État (DIRM, DREAL, DDTM, PREMAR). Enfin, de par son rôle pour la conservation des équilibres biologiques et son action exemplaire, la Réserve a depuis fait l'objet de nombreuses reconnaissances. Elle a été classée Réserve Biogénétique du Conseil de l'Europe 1981. Depuis 2014, le Réserve est inscrite sur la liste verte de l'UICN qui vise à reconnaître la qualité de gestion et de gouvernance d'aires protégées, au regard de standards internationaux. En 2018, la Réserve a rejoint le système mondial de protection des océans (GLORES) en tant que l'un des refuges mondiaux pour les océans.

	Note
6.2. 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). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

La Réserve échange avec la Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio et le Parc National des Calanques afin d'harmoniser les règles de pêche de loisir (2022-2023). Des échanges sur les suivis scientifiques et plus particulièrement sur les comptages de poissons sont également réalisés (2024) avec ces structures. Des échanges sur la gestion des mouillages et les protocoles de suivis sont mis en place avec le Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue (2024). Enfin, des projets européens sur la connectivité ont permis de renforcer la coopération avec le Parc naturel du cap Creus et les Iles Medes (2019-2024).

CONCLUSION* (sur la base de la note*) :

Sur la base des résultats obtenus, l'ASPIM est maintenue dans le processus de révision ordinaire.

* 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;
- 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 54 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 78) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 50 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 72) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 58 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 83) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 53 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus :77).

Le bonus n'est pris en compte que dans le cas où l'ASPIM n'a pas atteint le score minimum sans le bonus. Dans ce cas, le bonus est ajouté au score total obtenu par l'ASPIM.

Section I: CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM
(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale	7 (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale	6 (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale	23 (Max : 24)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale	17 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale	6 (Max : 6)

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

Note totale	5 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE	**64 (Max : 72)**

Recommendations pour l'évaluation future

1 - Renforcer la coopération avec les autres ASPIM, notamment les ASPIM des autres nations.

2 - Une fois l'extension de la réserve effective, veiller à la mise en place des moyens nécessaires pour répondre aux besoins de gestion, de suivis scientifiques et de surveillance de la réserve étendue.

Signatures

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10- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (France, Italy and Monaco)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Pelagos Sanctuary

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Lionel Launois	Focal Point
Leonardo TUNESI	Focal Point
Raphaël SIMONET	Focal Point
Robert Turk	Independent Expert
Chedly Rais	Independent Expert
Costanza FAVILLI	SPAMI Manager

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Pelagos Sanctuary

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The Pelagos Sanctuary fulfils several criteria related to the regional Mediterranean values as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I as follows:

a) Uniqueness and b) Natural Representativeness: The Sanctuary's marine currents (including the frontal zone, which concentrates different water masses, and the Ligurian-Provencal current) alongside its unique underwater topography drive a nutrient upwelling. This upwelling supports high biological productivity, fostering the development of abundant and diverse wildlife. As a result, the Sanctuary hosts one of the most productive pelagic environments in the Mediterranean Sea, home to all commonly resident cetacean species in the region.

Two EBSAs (Ecologically or Biologically Important Marine Areas), declared in the 2010s by the UN Convention on Biodiversity, fully overlap the Pelagos Sanctuary: the North-western Mediterranean Pelagic Ecosystems and the North-western Mediterranean Benthic Ecosystems. This recognizing the high ecological value of the marine habitats and species of the area.

c) Diversity: The area is rich in biodiversity, featuring various species of magnoliophytes, phaeophytes, rhodophytes, porifera, cnidarians, echinoderms, molluscs, fish, reptiles, birds and marine mammals. Regarding the latter, eight species are regularly observed in the Sanctuary: Fin whale, Sperm whale, Long-finned pilot whale, Risso's dolphin, Cuvier's beaked whale, Common Bottlenose dolphin, Striped dolphin and Common dolphin. Due to its distinctive physical, ecological, and biological characteristics, the Sanctuary serves as an ideal habitat for migrating cetaceans during the spring and summer months. Rare sightings of Monk seal can also occur. Indeed Monk seal's sightings have become more frequent in recent years and non-invasive monitoring, such as photo-traps in potential caves used by the animals and environmental DNA analysis, have confirmed its presence. Moreover, accidental sightings of species like the Humpback whale, Harbor porpoise and Killer whale have also occurred.

Recently the IUCN identified two IMMAs (Important Marine Mammal Areas) in this region: the Western Ligurian Sea and Genoa Canyon IMMA (a key habitat for the Cuvier's beaked whale) and the North West Mediterranean Sea, Slope and Canyon System IMMA (important habitat for fin and sperm whales and extending further beyond Pelagos).

e) Critical Habitats for Endangered, Threatened, or Endemic Species: The Sanctuary encompasses a variety of habitats that are regularly used by cetaceans in the northwestern Mediterranean, serving as a vital feeding ground for many species, particularly in the summer. All cetacean species, except the Common bottlenose dolphin (listed in Appendix II), are included in Appendix IV of the Directive for the Flora Fauna Habitats 92/43/EEC. The continental shelf is the primary habitat for the Common bottlenose dolphin, whose Mediterranean subpopulation is classified as "least concern" by the IUCN with a decreasing trend (Natoli et al., 2021). Although rare in the Sanctuary, the Common dolphin (with a Mediterranean subpopulation considered "endangered" by the IUCN (Bearzi et al.,2022)) also inhabit this area. The continental slope is a favored habitat for large teutophage species, including the Sperm whale ("endangered" according to IUCN criteria (Pirotta et al., 2021)), as well as the Long-finned pilot whale ("endangered" according to IUCN criteria (Gauffier & Verborgh, 2021)) and Risso's dolphin ("endangered" according to IUCN criteria (Lanfredi et al., 2022)). The Great Abyssal Plain, located in the western part of the Sanctuary, is the preferred habitat for the Fin whale ("endangered" according to IUCN criteria (Panigada et al., 2021)). Additionally, underwater canyons, due to their unique biogeographic features, promote high productivity, which regularly attracts species like the Cuvier's beaked whale ("vulnerable" according to IUCN criteria (Cañadas, A. & Notarbartolo di Sciara, G. 2018), Sperm whale, and Risso's dolphin.

f) Cultural Representativeness: The Pelagos Sanctuary encompasses the sea embedded between five French and Italian administrative regions (Corsica, Liguria, Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, Sardinia, and Tuscany) and the principality of Monaco, which are extremely rich in culture and historical traditions link to the sea. Many educational and awareness-raising activities take place in the Sanctuary area, thanks to events organized for schools in the municipalities that have signed the Pelagos Partnership Charter, as well as by environmental associations, museums, and aquariums. Activities and workshops are promoted and/or co-organised every year by the Permanent Secretariat of the Pelagos Agreement in order to foster cooperation between Italian, French and Monegasque classes. Lectures on various topics related to the Pelagos Sanctuary are given regularly at Universities in the three member countries. Moreover the Pelagos Agreement created a dedicated website page, new communication and awareness-raising tools (https://pelagos-sanctuary.org/activities-for-children/) for children and schools.

Finally, media interest has been steadily increasing, with major newspapers and TV stations covering the Sanctuary and the collaborative efforts between the three Countries in their reports.

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

During the evaluation period there were no adverse changes. In June 2022, the stranding of 4 specimens of Cuvier's beaked whale occurred in the Pelagos Sanctuary (3 in Corsica and 1 in Elba island), most probably due to impulsive underwater noise of military exercises. Although Article 15 of the text of the Agreement states that "Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice the sovereign immunity of warships or other ships owned or operated by a State, insofar as they are used for non-commercial public services", the Parties, through the Permanent Secretariat, sent an official note to the French and Italian navies in order to make them aware of the impact of military exercises on Cuvier's beaked whale and suggested them, if possible, to not organize the military exercises in Summer or Spring in the area, because they are the seasons with the highest concentration of specimens. Moreover, the Pelagos Working Group on Impacts, focused on the Cuvier's beaked whale and the challenges posed by impulsive underwater noise, developing a document aimed at recommending specific protective measures to the Pelagos Agreement's Contracting Parties (France, Italy and Monaco) as decided during the 9th Meeting of the Parties (MOP9), held in January 2024 in Nice, with Res. 9.1/: https://pelagos-sanctuary.org/the-cuviers-beaked-whale/

Another stranding involving 3 Cuvier's beaked whales occurred in May 2024 (the 18th or around) on three different beaches along the coasts of Corsica. On the basis of a preliminary report, there is evidence that human noise caused by unknown sources was generated in the marine area where the strandings occurred. French marine informed that internal processes are undertaken (as soon as when planifying activities and permanent acoustic monitoring during operations) in order to avoid or reduce impacts of military operations on cetaceans. Furthermore, ACCOBAMS agreement, together with ASCOBANS and CMS, conducts a dialgue with marines in oprder to enhance the optimal management of uses at sea, in particular reconcile the need for military exercises and the protection of marine species.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

Multilateral framework

The objectives outlined in the original proposal to designate the Sanctuary as a SPAMI are actively pursued through the cooperation among the three countries. These objectives form the basis of the Agreement and are detailed in its text, specifically in the following articles focused on establishing a Sanctuary for marine mammals in the Mediterranean:

- Art. 2:

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.

During the evaluation period:

- in order to reduce ship strikes, the Pelagos Parties and Spain finalised an initiative that was launched in the Pelagos fora in 2013: the designation of a *Particularly Sensitive Sea Area* (PSSA). The PSSA, encompassing the Pelagos Sanctuary and the Spanish Cetacean Corridor, was declared in July 2023 by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) in the North-Western Mediterranean (NW-Med PSSA), with associated voluntary protection measures (MEPC 380(80)).
- the objectives of the Agreement are pursued through a six-year management plan, implemented via a two-year Working programme approved by the Parties at the occasion of the MOP. The Working programmes are implemented by the Permanent Secretariat in collaboration with the Parties, the Scientific and Technical Committee (STC), including through the support of the working groups, as well as the Pelagos relevant stakeholders.

National frameworks

France

-Moreover, the French maritime authority (Préfecture maritime) has decided to ban fast motor boat competitions in the Pelagos Sanctuary

Moreover, the French maritime authority (Préfecture maritime) has decided to ban fast motor boat competitions in the Pelagos Sanctuary (Arrêté 384/2023 du 20 November 2023).

- Ministerial 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;

- Ministerial 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;

- Ministerial decree n. 2012-1148 of the 12.10.12 related to the creation of the EEZ in the Mediterranean Sea;

- Ministerial decree of the 07.12.11 amending the decree of May 3, 1995 on nautical events;

- Ministerial decree of July 11, 2011 concerning the ban on fishing with 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

- Constitutional Law of 11 February 2022, No. 1, amending art. 9 of the Italian Constitution and introducing environmental protection and protection of animals among its fundamental principles;

- Law of 17 May 2022, n. 60. including provisions for the recovery of waste at sea and inland waters for the promotion of circular economy (the so called Legge “SalvaMare”);

- 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” including provisions to restrict or prohibit the transit of merchant vessels for the protection of sensitive areas within the territorial sea;

- Legislative decree 190/2010 of national transposition of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/CE;

- 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. 201 Articles 11 and 12 of the Italian Code of Navigation on violation of the ban from the UE of driftnets;

-Italy prohibited the offshore powerboat racing within the Italian territorial waters of the Pelagos Sanctuary already in 2001, through the law of ratification of the Agreement (Italian Law n. 391 of October 11th 2001).

- Law n. 157 of 1992 related to the protection of the marine mammals;

- Ministerial Decree of 18 July 1991 “Suspension of the fishing of swordfish and albacore tuna with drift nets”;

- Ministerial Decree of 3 May 1989 “Discipline of cetaceans, turtles and sturgeon catching”

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.

-Monaco is assessing how to align its legislation with the ban in force in France and Italy regarding offshore powerboat racing.

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status with reference to the previous evaluation report and the objectives actively pursued thought an innovative Management Plan 2022-2027.

The legal status of the Agreement is based on the following acts:

France

- 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;

Italy

- Law n.391 dated of 11.10.01 ratifying the Agreement signed in Rome on the 25th November 1999 on the creation of a marine mammal Sanctuary in the Mediterranean Sea;

Monaco

- 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
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The Pelagos Management Plan 2022-2027 designates the responsible for the implementation of each action.

Moreover, the new Rules of Procedure (Resolution 9.6) clearly define the competencies and the responsibilities of the bodies of the Agreement, as well as the role of other entities, such as the official partners.

	Score
2.3. Does the area have governance bodies in line with the original application for inclusion in the SPAMI List? **Rating scale** No governance bodies : 0 Only some governance bodies are in place : 1 The governance bodies are in place, but they are not functioning on a regular basis (e.g.: no regular meetings or works) : 2 The SPAMI has fully dedicated governance bodies and sufficient powers to address the conservation challenges : 3	**3**

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Rationale for the note

The Meeting of the Parties (MOP) serves as the decision-making body of the Agreement, responsible for adopting the recommendations. It expresses its opinion on the recommendations of the Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) and on the proposals of the Permanent Secretariat, established based on the Management Plan.

The MOP consists of the Chair of the Meeting of the Parties, the Chair of the STC, delegations from the three Parties, members of the Permanent Secretariat, and observers.

The STC collaborates with the Permanent Secretariat and the National Focal Points from France, Italy and the Principality of Monaco. It includes the Chair of the STC, the Heads of Delegation, and up to five members and experts representing each Party to the Agreement. The STC provides advice and guidance to the Parties on achieving the Agreement's objectives, supporting the Permanent Secretariat in preparing recommendations, resolutions, programmes of work and setting international priorities.

The MOP reviews and approves the STC's proposals, based on the management plan and priority actions.

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?	**3**

Rating scale

No management plan : 0

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 : 3

Rationale for the note

A new six-year Management and Action Plan was adopted at the occasion of the 8th Meeting of the Parties to the Pelagos Agreement (Resolution 8.1 - Rome, 15-16 December 2021)). Covering the period from 2022 to 2027, the plan is implemented through biennial programmes of work. The Management Plan was elaborated with the support of a consultant during the year prior to MOP8. The authorities of the agreement were involved in its drafting, as well as all stakeholders through public consultations.

Among the innovative elements that the Management Plan introduces:

1. Rediscovering the international dimension of the Pelagos Agreement, because every action that leads to the achievement of an objective, if determined by only one party to the Agreement, does not constitute a success for the Agreement itself;
2. Revitalisation of the Pelagos community to bring all stakeholders, including NGOs, IOs, economic operators, citizens, territorial and local authorities, etc. to participate in the implementation of the Management Plan. Pelagos sees itself as an agora in which all parties can participate in the governance of the Agreement and the implementation of its objectives.
3. Participation in capitalisation projects such as *Interreg-Med* and *Life* for the implementation of specific actions in the Working Programme;
4. Prioritise simplification through:
    - revision of the Agreement's Rules of Procedure (Resolution 9.6);
    - introduction of more dynamic and lighter procedures (introduction of tacit acceptance);
    - system of delegations at Permanent Secretariat and national level;
    - building a system and relationships of trust among the Agreement authorities.

From a scientific point of view, it is planned to carry out inventories of the Sanctuary's populations and to approach research from the point of view of pressures, because it is on pressures that interventions and management must be carried out.

From a financial point of view, in view of the ambition of the Management Plan and the resulting Working Programmes, a 'Pelagos Voluntary Fund' (PVF) has been set up to receive voluntary contributions from any entity wishing to contribute to the implementation of the Management Plan and the Agreement's Working Programmes.

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF).	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Recalling art. 7 of the Protocol:

*(a) the development and adoption of a management plan that specifies the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable;*The Management Plan 2022-27, sets the mandate for action and provides practical guidance on:

- the policy agreed by the Parties by order of priority and the fields of action (A. Networks; B. Communication and awareness; C. Training; D. Registers, databases, archives; E. Assessments; F. Protocols; G. Mitigation measures; H. Modus operandi; I-J. Harmonisation of procedures for governance; K-L. Administrative management of the Permanent Secretariat);
- the governance framework of the executive bodies (Contracting Parties and Permanent Secretariat);
- the role of other stakeholders.

(b) the continuous monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, population dynamics, landscapes, as well as the impact of human activities; One of the 4 domains in which the Management Plan is divided is "The cohabitation of marine mammals and the uses of the sea": this theme includes all the activities for the periodic assessment of the status of species and the environment in the Pelagos Sanctuary.

(c) the active involvement of local communities and populations, as appropriate, in the management of specially protected areas, including assistance to local inhabitants who might be affected by the establishment of such areas; Under the domain "Communication and training" of the Management Plan are included all communication, awareness-raising and training activities organised by the Agreement for all stakeholders and local inhabitants.

*(d) the adoption of mechanisms for financing the promotion and management of specially protected areas, as well as the development of activities which ensure that management is compatible with the objectives of such areas;*Management and activities are funded by annual ordinary contributions of the Parties. Moreover, the creation of a Pelagos Voluntary fund receiving contributions and donations from both internal and external sources, was adopted during MOP8 (15 - 16 December 2021, Rome).

*(e) the regulation of activities compatible with the objectives for which the specially protected area was established and the terms of the related permits;*The domain "Governance" contains, among others, the harmonisation of national and international policies and legislation as well as internal and administrative regulations.

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. **Rating scale** Very low/Insufficient : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The Parties provide financial support for the Permanent Secretariat, formed by an Executive Secretary and a Deputy Executive Secretary. The Permanent Secretariat gives its own support to the Agreement's bodies (MOP, STC, National Focal Points). Moreover, aware of the ambitious management plan and Working Programmes, the Parties, also through the allocation of voluntary contributions, have allowed the Permanent Secretariat to draw on the support of 1 technical and administrative and 6 technical and scientific consultancies for the implementation of the Working Programme priority actions.

Each of the three Parties to the Pelagos Agreement has its own administrative staff overseeing their respective areas within the Pelagos Sanctuary.

In Italy, the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE) leads the national delegation, supported by the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA). The Italian delegation to the STC is composed by representatives of the Ministry, of ISPRA and of other scientific institutes and NGOs. Additionally, a network of experts contribute to the activities of the Pelagos working groups.

In France, the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Cohesion of Territories (MTECT) leads the national delegation, supported by Port-Cros National Park (PNPC), which manages the French section of the Sanctuary and fosters networking activities with NGOs, the national stranding network, scientists, politicians, and other stakeholders. To support these efforts, the PNPC allocates 1.75 staff units. Additionally, a network of experts contributes to Pelagos activities.

In Monaco, the Department of External Relations and Cooperation leads the national delegation, supported by Maritime Affairs Department, Environment Department and the Monaco Scientific Center.

The diverse roles, expertise and organizations contributing resources to the Pelagos Sanctuary at the national level represent a significant asset for the effective implementation of its international activities.

	Score
3.4.1. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available for the implementation of the SPAMI conservation/management measures at national level **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The MTEBFMP (France) provides funds to the Port Cros National Park to cover its activities undertaken for the Pelagos Sanctuary: triennial research programmes, awareness, communication and measures related to cetaceans stranding. 295.500 € for 2021-2023 period and 395.000 € for 2024-2027 period Besides, MTECT supports every year NGOs for their actions related to the Pelagos activities.

In 2024, MASE (Italy) provided 208.659,00 € for the implementation of project proposals submitted by the Italian Pelagos Partnership Municipalities for the protection of marine mammals of the Pelagos Sanctuary and their habitat. Moreover, through the voluntary contributions allocated for the implementation of the Pelagos Programmes of Work, MASE also supported activities that had a valuable impact at national level, such as the training session on disentanglement involving operational units of the Coast Guard.

	Score
3.4.2. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the multilateral governance bodies of the SPAMI	**2**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The ordinary contributions of the Pelagos Parties cover mainly the running costs of the Permanent Secretariat and the organisation of institutional meetings (total amount of the ordinary contribution is 168.750,000 euro per year).

The Monegasque Party hosts the Agreement's headquarter. It provided a new larger office in 2023 and covers the expenses resulting from its use.

During the evaluation period, the financial and material resources available to the Agreement have increased following the creation of the "Pelagos Voluntary Fund" (PVF) by the Pelagos Parties in order to improve the Governance of the Agreement and ensure the financial support to the implementation of the Pelagos Management Plan.

Voluntary contributions to the PVF have been granted by the Pelagos Parties for a total amount of 537.000,00 euro and by private donors for a total amount of 62.300,00 euro. These voluntary funds enable the implementation of the Management Plan actions and its management measures.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

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).

The monitoring parameters considered at a national level are:

- 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.

The current Management Plan recalls the priority themes of interest in the Agreement which are:

(a) species and ecosystem status assessment;

(b) pollution (with priority given to the type of pollution under Annex I of the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention);

(c) deliberate disturbance;

(d) fisheries (including competition for resources and the problem of ghost nets);

(e) support for coordinated research and awareness raising among all stakeholders (particularly on the problem of collisions, drilling and emergency situations).

To cover these specific topics, six calls for scientific consultancy were signed in December 2023 (see section III item 4.1 for full list) and the related projects, lasting one and a half years, are currently in the final phase of implementation.

Moreover, the Sanctuary benefits from national surveys conducted in France and Italy under the framework of the MSFD, the EU Habitat Directive, the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF) for fishery aspects, the IMAP of the Barcelona Convention as well as from international surveys and monitoring activities carried out by scientific institution that are partners of the Agreement (i.e. Accobams Survey Initiative) and from national or local associations.

	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? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The monitoring activities are regularly carried out at a national level (see question 3.5) and the STC assesses the status of species, habitat and pressures based on monitoring results and data, and formulates recommendations to the MOP in order to adapt protection and management measures if needed.

With the end of the implementation of the Management Plan 2022-2027, a “Quality Status Report” (QSR) will be elaborated to assess the objectives achieved, as well as the status of the area.

	Score

3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The Management Plan is effectively implemented through its Action Plan, which is a more detailed guide to the activities that are necessary to achieve the short and long-term objectives across various sectors. The biennial Working Programmes, provide specific details on completing the proposed activities. Moreover, the Management Plan 2022-2027 foresees the elaboration of a "Quality Status Report" (QSR) that will be elaborated to assess the objectives achieved, as well as the status of the area.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Many concrete activities and actions are regularly implemented. For more details on the progress of the activities following the Management and Action Plan 2022-2027, please check the following link: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1jidc0cTrzR_JJZQ-Y5C347BNH1Ihu5rG/edit

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF.	**3**

Rating scale No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	

Rationale for the note

Not applicable for this topic.

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

Species and habitats are subject to cumulative threats that could affect the conservation status of marine mammals and their habitats. The presence of commercial and industrial activities, the urbanisation, the overfishing, the impact of tourism and maritime traffic as well as chemical, biological and acoustic pollution, are amongst pressures that can lead to disturbance, stress, changes in migratory and reproductive behaviour, but also potential diseases and mortality.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

Details about efforts undertaken during the evaluation period can be found at the following link:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1jidc0cTrzR_JJZQ-Y5C347BNH1Ihu5rG/edit

Here are examples of activities aiming at mitigating the threats:

The Pelagos WG on Impacts worked on a document about the Cuvier's beaked whale and impulsive underwater noise in the Mediterranean Sea with the aim to recommend measures to the contracting Parties: https://pelagos-sanctuary.org/the-cuviers-beaked-whale/

The 3 Contracting Parties and Spain, are discussing on a possible exchange protocol for collection of information about cetaceans sightings finalized to provide a specific AIS service to vessels sailing in the Pelagos area in the PSSA framework. This specific service, launched by Italy, is being developed within the technical group established during the second coordination meeting of the NW Med PSSA

The Secretariat participated to the meetings for the implementation of the PSSA, contributing to the discussions and the work of the technical groups, including through the presentation of the first results of the study on the Assessment of the distribution of maritime traffic and anthropogenic underwater noise in the Pelagos Sanctuary and initial considerations on their potential impacts on the priority species".

The REPCET system to mitigate the risk of collision between large ships and cetaceans has been adopted by 29 ships (as of 31/12/2023), of which 24 from France, where as a result of regulation the tool is mandatory in the French part of the Sanctuary, 4 from Italy and 1 from Monaco, where it is set up on a voluntary basis.

Knowing that entanglement is one of the major threats for marine mammals, a 2-days training course on the rescue of large cetaceans entangled in fishing gears was organized by the Agreement in cooperation with the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the Coast Guard – Maritime Directorate of Genoa. This was the first tripartite training provided to the operational units of the three countries Parties to the Agreement.

In addition, environmental awareness and education activities were carried out at national and international level and a specific communication was made on high quality whale watching label.

In particular for Pelagos Ambassadors was prepared and distributed a dedicated brief guide consisting of 10 laminated cards bound with a ring, containing useful information for boaters navigating the Pelagos Sanctuary. The kit contains from emergency contact numbers, to the code of good conduct for whale and dolphin watching, to advice on using sustainable materials on board, information on different marine mammal species, and guidelines for sustainable navigation, ending with a page dedicated to children.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Being aware of the increase of human impact in the area of the Sanctuary surrounded by commercial and industrial activities, urbanisation, tourism and maritime traffic, the top priority of the current Management Plan (2022-2027) is the identification and implementation of effective and adapted measures to mitigate the impacts of key human activities on marine mammals and their ecosystem. In this regard, in late 2023, 6 scientific projects have been funded through the voluntary contribution by Italy and scientific experts are working on evidence to be presented to the next Scientific Committee.

Whale-watching activities (dedicated tours for sighting of cetaceans) are constantly increasing. In order to mitigate the risk of animal disturbance, the label "High Quality Whale Watching®" (HQWW®), property of ACCOBAMS and elaborated jointly with the Pelagos Agreement, introduced good practices for a sustainable whale-watching tourism. The label is operated in France, in Monaco and Italy.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

In order to mitigate the disturbance caused by whale watching activities, continuous efforts to disseminate the Code of Good Conduct among pleasure boaters and whale watching operators has so far resulted in 20 French and 15 Italian whale watching operators labelled 'High Quality Whale Watching®' to operate in the Sanctuary waters. To obtain the certification, the operator undertakes a training programme aimed at adding value to the excursions by conducting awareness-raising activities on boats, limiting the impact of the activity on cetaceans by respecting the Code of Good Conduct ACCOBAMS/Pelagos for approaching the sea, contributing to their protection and to scientific research by sharing data on sightings, and guaranteeing a sustainable future for commercial marine mammal observation.

In addition, environmental awareness and education activities were carried out at national and international level.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

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.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Chemical and biological pollutants

A scientific consultancy project is ongoing for the assessment of chemical and biological pollution status in the Sanctuary through a bibliographic review, the elaboration of contaminant maps and the assessment of the potential risk for marine mammals from different types of pollutants. Results will be available in June 2025.

The assessment of pathological effects (including mortality) resulting from chemical and biological contamination in cetaceans in the Pelagos Sanctuary is the content of a scientific consultancy project currently underway, the results of which will be available in June 2025.

I

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Solid waste (including plastics), runoff, and wastewater from agricultural operations, industrial sites and human settlements impact the coasts and waters of the Pelagos Sanctuary.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale**	**3**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

Many communication and education activities were carried out to raise awareness of best practices to reduce impacts from external sources. For example, the dissemination to Municipalities of the Pelagos Partnership Charter, MPAs and National Parks of a guide prepared by RAMOGE Agreement and dedicated to local communities on how to combat plastic pollution with easy and not-expensive actions, a guide by ISPRA dedicated to actions for sustainable boating and the recommendations and management measures developed in the framework of 2 projects supported by the Pelagos Agreement, Pelagos Plastic Free and Plastic Busters.

A specific tool for recreational boaters was distributed to the Pelagos Ambassadors and made available to be downloaded in the Pelagos website. The “Pelagos Ambassadors Kit” features a concise guide made up of 10 laminated cards bound by a ring, providing key information including emergency contact numbers, guidelines for respectful whale and dolphin watching, recommendations for sustainable materials on board, insights into different marine mammal species, and tips for eco-friendly navigation.

Based on the results of Calls 3 and 4 of the Pelagos scientific consultancies on chemical and biological pollution and its pathogenicity and Call 5 on the impact of port-related activities, awareness-raising material will be produced to disseminate good practices among stakeholders (see section III item 4.1 for full list of consultancy calls).

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

Not significant impacts

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**Not Applicable**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).

Rationale for the note

Maritime traffic is expected to increase in view of the enlargement of some commercial ports whitin and outside the Sanctuary area. At the same time, increased noise, chemical and biological pollution is a consequence of urbanisation, tourism and coastal development.

The Mediterranean Sea is recognized as the most overfished sea in the world. Following GFCM report ("The state of the Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries 2023") more than half the stocks for which validated assessments are available are fished outside biologically sustainable limits and fishing pressure remains twice what is considered sustainable, with a consequent depletion of prey for cetaceans.

Threats from climate change and warming seas are now considered, though not yet quantifiable.

The Pelagos secretariat has launched a series of consultancies (available at section III question 4.1), in order to further understand upcoming pollutions.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

In order to reduce ship strikes, the Pelagos Parties and Spain finalised an initiative that was launched in the Pelagos fora in 2013: the designation of a *Particularly Sensitive Sea Area* (PSSA). The PSSA, encompassing the Pelagos Sanctuary and the Spanish Cetacean Corridor, was declared in July 2023 by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) in the North-Western Mediterranean (NW-Med PSSA), with associated voluntary protection measures (MEPC 380(80)).

All Pelagos scientific consultancies currently ongoing on the impacts of pollutants, port activities and maritime traffic will prepare information booklets and advisory material to make port authorities, shipping companies, tourism organisations and citizens aware of good practices for sustainable activities.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) 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 Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

France and Italy adopted their national Maritime Spatial Plans while Monaco adopted a National Maritime Strategy.

Pelagos and RAMOGE Agreements (see section II item 6.1) are cooperating on many topics related to integrated coastal management.

In the frame of the collaboration of the Municipalities of the Pelagos Partnership Charter, it is required, amongst the others, to: “make express reference to the presence of the Pelagos Sanctuary and the objectives it pursues in any relevant administrative process - planning and/or regulatory - that has an impact on the marine environment”. Mainly, the Partnership Charter promotes the collaboration in the following fields:

- Information and awareness-raising;
- Education and training;
- Environmental monitoring;
- Prevention/reduction of negative impacts of human activities;
- Cooperation with other signatory municipalities/Unions of municipalities.
- Cooperation with Marine Protected Areas and National Parks of the area of the Pelagos Sanctuary

For more details on the Municipalities of the Pelagos Partnership Charter, see question 6.1

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The Management Plan of the Pelagos Sanctuary has an influence over the governance of the surrounding area. In fact, the Permanent Secretariat is often invited in conferences and workshops in order to present the transboundary experience of the Pelagos Sanctuary and its Management and Action Plan (i.e. for EBSAs, etc.) Some tools initially deployed in the Pelagos Sanctuary were also tested in other areas, such as the High Quality Whale Watching (HQWW®) label, that 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).

The ship strike REPCET tool, developed by France, has been implemented on a voluntary basis in the Pelagos Sanctuary and currently is being used also in other areas.

Finally, the discussions that led to the designation of the PSSA were initiated in the Pelagos fora and for the Pelagos area and extended, years later, to the NW Mediterranean Sea.

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1.a. Is the area officially depicted on the international marine / terrestrial maps? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The area is officially represented on international marine/terrestrial maps

	Score
5.1.1.b. Is the area officially reported on the marine / terrestrial maps of each SPAMI Member State? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The area is officially reported on the sea/land maps of each SPAMI member state

	Score
5.1.1.c. Are the coordinates of the area easily accessible (maps,internet, etc.)? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The coordinates of the area are established by the text of the Agreement and they are easily accessible on internet and on maps.

	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale**	**1**

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

The Maritime Prefecture of the Channel and Mediterranean along with the National Navy in France, the Italian Coast Guard and Maritime Affairs, and the Division of Maritime and Airport Police in the Principality of Monaco, are responsible for surveillance and marine protection of the area at the national level.

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Each Party has adequate provisions for penalties or sanctions.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The relevant authorities in charge of enforcing the agreement provisions are those listed in point 5.1.2, they have staff empowered to impose sanctions.

	Score
5.1.6. Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or	**1**

other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recommendation of the 13th Meeting ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

In the event of ship strikes or stranding incidents, National and regional Stranding Networks are in operation.

In case of accidental pollution, RAMOGEPOL plan is activated, covering the entire Pelagos Sanctuary.

Additionally, the Pelagos Secretariat has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the RAMOGE Secretariat in March 2024, which resulted in Representatives of the Secretariat participating in the RAMOGEPOL annual anti-pollution exercise that took place in Viareggio (Italy) 28-30 May 2024.

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Weakly : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

In the framework of the Pelagos Management Plan, the Permanent Secretariat has established several new collaborations.

The Permanent Secretariat has become official partner of the Barcelona Convention. It has also signed a MoU with Info/RAC (Information and Communication Regional Activity Centre of UNEP-MAP) and is negotiating a MoU with REMPEC. A MoU was established also with RAMOGE, IWC (International Whaling Commission), as well as with "The Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community" MBPC with the support of the Interreg Mediterranean Joint Secretariat for the implementation of specific activities of the Working Program 2022-2023.

A network of collaboration with academic research institutes was also initiated and a MoU was signed with CoNISMa (Italian Inter-University Consortium for Marine Sciences) and IUM (International University of Monaco).

The new Rules of Procedure establish also a process to become official partner of the Pelagos Agreement (Ris. 9.6).

The Pelagos Partnership Charter and network (currently composed by 89 Municipalities) have evolved and a version 2.0 was approved by Resolution 8.11. This version of the Charter provides for a strengthening of the collaboration between the Agreement and the signatory Municipalities. It is in line with the priorities identified by the Parties to the Agreement, and the changes were discussed with the Municipalities themselves during two surveys and a dedicated meeting, the 2nd International Meeting of the Signatory Municipalities of the Pelagos Charter of Partnership (Sassari, 22 June 2023).

The 'Pelagos Ambassadors' instrument will also evolve. The views and proposals of the Pelagos Ambassadors was sought through different public consultations and at a round table organised at the joint RAMOGE-Pelagos event (Menton, 15 October 2024). The proposals will be assessed by the WG on Governance and finally presented to the STC and to the next Meeting of the Parties of the Pelagos Agreement, end of 2025 or early 2026.

Finally, a network of 127 voluntary experts regularly collaborate with the Pelagos Agreement in the framework of the new Working Groups. In fact, openness and inclusiveness are fundamental elements of the new Pelagos WGs. Those WGs are ruled by specific ToRs. They are open to all stakeholders with expertise who can help develop the actions of the Working Programmes. The WGs are the following ones: WG on Assessment, WG Impact (and Sub-WG on maritime traffic and collisions, Sub-WG on Noise, Sub-WG on Pollution, Sub-WG on Fisheries, Sub-WG on Good Practices), WG SPAMIs and MPAs, WG on Laws, WG on Governance, WG on Communication (and Sub-WG on Monk Seal).

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The Pelagos Agreement collaborates regularly with the three SPAMIs within the area of the Pelagos Sanctuary: Port-Cros National Park, Bonifacio Strait Nature Reserve and Portofino Marine Protected Area. The three SPAMIs are regularly invited in round tables and workshops for the exchange of good practices and the harmonization of measure along with other MPAs and National Parks in the Sanctuary. For this purpose, the WG on SPAMIs and MPAs is a dedicated space for the implementation of the priority activities of the Pelagos Working programs.

Furthermore, the Permanent Secretariat of the Pelagos Agreement has initiated exchanges with the *Spanish Cetacean Corridor* aimed at ensuring the protection and conservation of cetaceans and marine mammals in both areas, increasing the ecological connectivity among them, and ensuring the coordinated implementation of the NW Mediterranean PSSA.

The Pelagos Agreement hosted and co-organised, together with UNEP/MAP and SPA/RAC, the 1st edition of the SPAMI Day (20 May 2022, Monaco) and took part in the Mediterranean Workshop on the SPAMI Collaborative Paltform ((28-29 January 2021, Brindisi).

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

Rationale for the note

Following the recommendations made by the previous evaluation:

-Improve as appropriate the resources for the implementation of the management plan:

The tool of the "Pelagos Voluntary Fund" (PVF) was created for this purpose.

-Monitoring activities should be reinforced and oriented to provide useful data to identify and, where necessary, adapt the management measures in the coming years.

-Further integration of international and national monitoring programs is recommended:

During MOP 8th the Contracting Parties committed (resolution 8.1) to use data collected in the Pelagos area in the framework of MSFD, NATURA2000, MSP, Barcelona Convention, ACCOBAMS and other relevant frameworks for the assessment of pressures and populations. This decision is being implemented in particular through scientific consultancies.

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

Rationale for the note

no recommendation regarding Section II was made by the previous valuations

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total score 7 (Max : 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total score 7 (Max : 7)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total score 22 (Max : 27)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 18 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score 7 (Max : 7)

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	6 (Max : 6)
Overall total score	**72 (Max : 83)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - The TAC recommends to the Parties of the Agreement to ensure the continuity and the operationality of the SPAMI management.

Signatures

Lionel Launois
Focal Point

Leonardo TUNESI
Focal Point

Raphaël SIMONET
Focal Point

Robert Turk
Independent Expert

Chedly Rais
Independent Expert

Costanza FAVILLI
SPAMI Manager

11- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Egadi Islands Marine Protected Area (Italy)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Isole Egadi

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2025

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Salvatore Livreri Console	SPAMI Manager
Leonardo TUNESI	Focal Point
Robert Turk	Independent Expert
Chedly Rais	Independent Expert
Renato Chemello	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Isole Egadi

Review year: 2025

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The MPA fulfills most of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value required for a SPAMI:

1)PRESENCE OF ECOSYSTEMS/HABITATS SPECIFIC TO THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION:

I.4.1.Biocenosis of supralittoral rock,

- II.4.1.Biocenosis of the upper mediolittoral rock,

- II.4.2.Biocenosis of the lower mediolittoral rock,

- III.6.1.Biocenosis of infralittoral algae (tot 1.841ha);
- III.5.1.Posidonia Ooceanica meadows (tot 12.536 ha);
- III.2.2. III.3.2.Biocenosis of coarse sands and fine gravels as a result of underwater currents (tot 3871 ha);
- IV.2.2.Biocenosis of coastal detritus (tot 344 ha); - V.III.1.Coralligenous, V.3.1.Biocenosis of deep sea corals present in the Mediterranean's bathyal zone, IV.3.3.Biocenosis of shelf-edge rock (tot 102 ha).

2) PRESENCE OF HABITATS THAT ARE CRITICAL TO ENDANGERED, THREATENED OR ENDEMIC SPECIES:

Posidonia meadows: *Posidonia oceanica*, *Cymodocea nodosa*, *Pinna nobilis*, *Asterina pancerii*.
Vermetid reef: *Cystoseira* complex of species, *Dendropoma petraeum* complex of species, *Lithophyllum bissoides*.
Caves of Marettimo: *Monachus monachus*, *Hydrobates pelagicus.*
Shallow water coralligenous outcrop: *Astroides calycularis*, *Cladocora caespitosa*, *Lithophyllum bissoides*.
Deep water coralligenous: *Anthipatella subpinnata*, *Madreopora oculata*, *Axinella cannabina*, *Savalia savaglia*.
Marettimo's intertidal rocky shore: *Patella ferruginea*.

3) Educational Interest:

The presence of a Marine Protected Area managed and monitored by a managing Body, the creation of functional facilities for the conservation and protection of the species (such as the Observatory monk seal in Marettimo and the Sea Turtle Rescue Centre in Favignana), the natural peculiarities and the high biodiversity of the area are all elements that contribute to make the site interesting from an educational point of view.

4) Scientific Interest:

The presence of several endemic species of the Mediterranean Sea makes the MPA relevant to research. Equally, the presence of prehistorical and historical settlements represents a significant feature of conservation importance.
The MPA is also rich in archaeological finds, which can be admired also through diving tours.

5) Aesthetic Interest:

The caves of Marettimo and the intense karst of the island are the most representative feature of the carbonate nature of the Egadi coastline. The numerous caves and tunnels are equally distributed along the coasts and underwater, including aerial, submerged and semi-submerged caves. Around the Egadi islands, a number of rocky shallows provide an impressive natural scenery from an aesthetic point of view as well as in terms of remarkable presence of animal populations, gorgonians and sponges.
The Calcarenites quarries: the longtime mining, especially in the eastern part of Favignana, has affected the coastal landscape, which is characterized by the presence of caves and tunnels. The abandoned caves have now turned into underground gardens with typical Mediterranean vegetation and are an element of anthropogenic origin with distinctive natural features that make them particularly attractive to visitors.
The caves: several submerged or semi-submerged caves occur along the coastline of the three islands forming a unique landscape scenery. One of the best known is Grotta del Genovese in Levanzo where it is possible to admire prehistoric paintings portraying scenes of hunting and fishing (tuna fish).
A succession of semi-submerged caves characterizes the coast of Marettimo too and is a major tourist attraction. The “Grotta del Cammello” takes its name from a rock at the entrance that looks like a camel's head; the cave presents a large cavern with a small pebble beach. The “Grotta del Presepe” is said to resemble the nativity scene for the shapes taken by the stalactites and stalagmites. The “Grotta della Bombarda” derives its name from the characteristic "blow" made by the sea storms in the little cracks of the rocks.

6) Main cultural features:

In Favignana, the ancient tuna processing factory "Tonnara Florio" provides an example. The factory is no longer in function and the renewed premises host today an important Museum of history which is a primary tourist attraction for visitors from all parts of the world.
On the mainland of Favignana calcarenites stone quarries are also present, which represent an example of industrial archeology. The economy, in fact, since the days of the Roman domination, has been linked to the production of this high quality material for the building industry.

	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**
Rating scale	

Significant changes : 0

Moderate changes : 1

Slight changes : 2

No adverse change : 3

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

Rating scale

Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0

Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status : 2

Rationale for the note

Yes, it is still managed by the Municipality of Favignana on behalf of the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security, without any change in the legal status.

Score

2

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

Rating scale

Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0

The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1

The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2

Rationale for the note

The MPA Regulation clearly defines the different actors involved in the management of the area together with their respective tasks and functions, in order to avoid any possible overlapping of roles and responsibilities.
The management of the area is carried out in synergy between the Municipality of Favignana, the Authorities responsible for sea control, the Regional "State Property Office and the Superintendence of Sea Cultural Heritage, each within the scope of their own competences and in compliance with the requirements of sustainable development.

Score

2

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

Rating scale

No : 0

Only some of them : 1

Yes for most of them : 2

Yes for all of them : 3

Rationale for the note

Pinna nobilis, as in other areas of the Mediterranean, has been subject to the phenomenon of infection and mortality caused by the protozoan *Haplosporidium pinnae*.

Hovewer the observed change during the evaluation period is considered not significant as it impacted only one species under the effect of a Mediterranean issue.

Score

3

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has a fully dedicated managing body, belonging to the Municipality of Favignana, by mandate of the Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? **Rating scale** No management plan : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The Regulations set in the management plan of the Marine Protected Area (Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of 1 June 2010), together with the additional municipal provisions adopted by the Management Body, regulate the exercise of professional and recreational activities both on land and at sea.
The conservation measures have also been approved and an updated version of the Regulation that integrates the conservation measures is being evaluated by the Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security.

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF).	**2**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The Regulation set out in the management plan of the Marine Protected Areas allows to regulate all human activities conducted in the area, both recreational and professional. Furthermore, depending on the protection needs, possibly changed over time, it is updated with municipal approval tools, to guarantee a sustainable use of the sea and the territory in compliance with the protection of the environment.

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI.	**2**

Rating scale

Very low/Insufficient : 0

Low : 1

Adequate : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI staff is composed by:

- full time Director
- 3 marine biologists assigned (part time - 50%) acting as technical instructors.
- 11 fully dedicated staff qualified and trained (biologists, architects, archeologists, lawyer, skipper. professional scuba divers) provided through a contracted company.
- 3 full time municipal police units, patrolling the sea in summer season

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI	**2**

Rating scale

Very low : 0

Rationale for the note

The adequacy of the financial and material means is assessed as adequate thanks to the availability of EU projects.

The SPAMI receives funds from the Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security for management functions and also for the necessary investments.
Furthermore, it uses its own funds from the issuing of permits or fines.
Some activities, such as the Turtle Recovery Center, have received contributions from private individuals, given the collective value of the activity carried out.
Finally, the management body participates in European programs, such as the Life program or Interreg, to assure the economic resources necessary to achieve specific protection objectives

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The monitoring programme covers the main environmental and socio-econimic elements foreseen in the management plan but there is the need to improve it in terms of number of monitoring stations and frequency.

Dirung the evaluation period, within the Marine Strategy Framework Directive monitoring activities, SPAMI has conducted monitoring campaigns on the main indicators of interest. Through participation in the Life SEA.NET project, the Management Body is implementing the campaigns conducted with a new updated data set on *Posidonia oceanica* and *Pinna nobilis*.
Through collaboration agreements with Research Institutes (ISPRA, CNR, Stazione Zoologica A. Dhorn, University of Palermo and Chieti) it conducts monitoring campaigns on habitats and species of conservation interest.
Finally, with its own funds, the Management Body conducts monitoring campaigns on recreational fishing and the sea urchin *Paracentrotus lividus*, to monitor the effect of harvesting .

	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? **Rating scale**	**2**

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

As provided for by the Regulation, the results of the monitoring activities are used to adjust the regulation of specific activities. An improved monitoring would have a positve impact on the applkcation of the adaptive management approach

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented?	**2**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The current management plan is fully implemented.

A new version under revision in order to be harmonized also with the mandatory conservation measures of the EU SAC.
It has been sent to the Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security for approval and subsequent adoption.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented?	**2**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The applied conservation measures, the monitoring and research activities, the awareness-raising activities, are all aimed at achieving the objectives of the conservation measures, with particular attention to the main habitats (*P. oceanica* and coralligenous), as well as the species (*Patella ferruginea, Tursiops truncatus, Monachus monachus, Myliobatis aquila, Caretta caretta, Pinna nobilis*)

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale**	**Not Applicable**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

During summer period the touristic presence greatly increases with an impact on biodiversity. Visitors trips and boats anchoring represent the main threat to marine habitats and species. Large stretches of shallow water are subject to over-fishing of sea-urchins.

Moreover, the presence of NIS (expecially *Caulerpa taxifolia*) affect the native benthic habitats.

Recently the presence of *Callinectes sapidus* has also been reported

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale**	**3**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Rationale for the note

Efforts undertaken during the evaluation period including mainly information campaigns aimed at the population and stakeholders, communications to Research Institutes in case of reporting of NIS and to the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security

During the evaluation period, five aditional mooring fileds were put in place.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.	**1**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).

Rationale for the note

The Municipality of Favignana showed no substantial growth of the population over the years, thus the demographic increase is not expected to be a threat.

Tourist pressure, especially after the end of the restrictions of the COVID pandemic, shows an increasing trend in the summer period both from sea and land

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has devoted a great deal of effort to mitigate the human impact through:

- Awareness campaigns
- Patrolling
- Upgrading the regulation to reduce the pressure of tourists in time and space

During the evaluation period, five aditional mooring fileds were also put in place.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).

Rationale for the note

The main conflicts arise between professional and recreational fishing or between nautical tourism, conducted with the use of large vessels, as opposed to local tourism, which operates with small vessels.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI, to reduce conflicts between professional and recreational fishermen, revised the regulation in order to limit the use of fishing gear and periods of recreative fishing overlapping, in terms of catches, with professional fishing.

To reduce conflicts between nautical tourism, conducted with the use of large vessels, as opposed to local tourism, which operates with small vessels, the SPAMI, revised the regulation in order to identify specific areas devoted to each of these different typogies of tourism.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

illegal fishing (in particular recreational and bottom trawling);

anchoring,

trampling,

coverage increase of the Caulerpa NIS,

noise due to the boat traffic.

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

marine litter is still a non-significant problem, thanks also to the territorial conformation of SPAMI and the marine currents to which the area is subjected.
The same goes for other sources of pollution, such as oil spills, in areas outside the area.

Occasional phenomena were immediately managed and eliminated.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI, in evaluation period, organised marine litter and ghost net removal campaigns.
During the summer period the "sweeper" boat of the MPA was used as well as hydrocarbon absorbing systems.

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**3**
Rationale for the note	

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale**	**Not Applicable**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

noise due to the boat traffic.

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved :

llegal fishing (in particular recreational and bottom trawling fishing): positioning of anti-trawling deterrents on the seabed

anchor damage: installation of mooring fields on the three main islands; replanting of P. oceanica

damage caused by the of divers,: regulation of scuba diving, including limitations on the number of divers in sensitive sites

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Italy adopted a Maritime Spatial Plan.

	Score
4.4. Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the	**1**

governance'. ' of the surrounding area? (D5.d Annex I). See 7.4.4. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

The size and proximity of the SPAMI to the Sicilian coast influence the governance of maritime activities

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The MPA and its boundaries are officially indicated on the national nautical charts and on the harbour handbooks.
The A zones (no entry-no take) of the MPA are delimited by specific buoys.
A specific app is available in order to informs the sea-users of the zoning and conservation measures applicable to thier location.

	Score
5.1.2. 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.	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

Surveillance both at sea and on the coast is provided by the Coastguard that the competent authority. The other collaborating authorities are Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza.

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures?	**0**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF.	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

The national rules are effectively enforced by the management authority. The Managing Authority brought forward a proposal to amend the current nationl rules in order to be more effectives.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**
Rationale for the note	

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**
Rationale for the note The Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security has an active action protocol in the case of emergency situations. The SPAMI is a part of the local Contingency Plan. The managing body has activated training courses for the management of any accidental phenomena.	

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale**	**3**

No : 0

Weakly : 1

Fairly : 2

Rationale for the note

According to the agreements in force, the MPA conducts research and monitoring activities with the support of scientific institutions (i.e. universities, CoNISMa, ISPRA, CNR, NGOs).

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

At a national level, the exchange of good practices and the opportunities for comparison are very good.
As regards the exchange and comparison activities with other foreign SPAMIs, the MPA is partecipating to SPAMI twinning programme which is very useful for promoting knowledge and harmonizing management activities.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

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	17 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score	17 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score	5 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total score	6 (Max : 6)
Overall total score	**57 (Max : 72)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

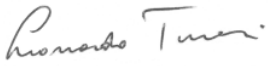
1 - Most of the current MPA staff have been recruited on fixed-term contracts. Although this current staff ensures a good level of implementation of protection and management measures, it is recommended to increase the number of permanent staff to ensure more sustainability of the good management of the MPA.

2 - Although the monitoring programme covers the main environmental and socio-economic elements of the management plan, it is recommended that it be increased in terms of spatial and temporal coverage.

Signatures

Salvatore Livreri Console
SPAMI Manager

Leonardo TUNESI
Focal Point



Robert Turk
Independent Expert

Chedly Rais
Independent Expert

Renato Chemello
National Expert

12- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Landscape Park Strunjan (Slovenia)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Strunjan Landscape Park

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Marko Starman	SPAMI Manager
Tina CENTRIH GENOV	Focal Point
Borut Mavric	National Expert
Carlo FRANZOSINI	Independent Expert
Patricia Puig	Independent Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Strunjan Landscape Park

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's AnnexI. More data and additional justification is provided in report issued by independent experts,

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The population of Pinna nobilis is drastically reduced, bordering extinction.. Other habitats and species, have not been adversely affected.

In 2020 a mass mortality of *Pinna nobilis* occurred, during the internal monitoring in 2022 only two specimens were found alive. The area of LPS is included in the LIFE Pinna project as a pilot site for monitoring with collectors for *Pinna nobilis* larvae and monitoring of the habitat with remaining shells. More info on the project website: LIFE 3.0 - LIFE20 NAT/IT/001122.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The objectives of the protected area are defined in law are as follows:
- the protection of natural values
- the conservation of biodiversity
- the conservation of the populations of rare, threatened, nationally and internationally protected species,
- assuring the good conservation status of the Natura 2000 habitat types and species,
- the conservation of the landscape diversity of the area and the ecological characteristics of the salt pans, the coastal lagoon and the coastline, as well as the natural processes between the supra, - medio and infralittoral.

Management plan of the Landscape Park Strunjan 2018-2027, has defined the objectives in more detail

Priority must be given to the preservation of the natural areas of the seashore; in the secondary habitats of the sea lagoons and salt pans, appropriate living conditions for typical plant and animal species are preserved by management measures. The use of natural resources in the Park is carried out in such a way as to preserve the mosaic landscape which is typical of the Park. A modern park infrastructure has been developed to guide visitors to the less vulnerable parts of the Park and to support sustainable tourism.

For the implementation of the Management plan each year the Institute prepares a work programme, a financial plan, an investment plan and the Institute's Annual Report;

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). **Rating scale**	**2**

Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0

Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1

Rationale for the note

Legal framework has not been changed. Nature conservation law (ZON-1) has been changed in 2020 regarding the status of NGO in the procedure impact assesment. No significant changes in the management of protected areas are planned in the ongoing process of legal changes. The line ministry is preparing some legislative modifications including limitation on charges for visiting nature sites, that do not impact the SPAMI management.

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?	**2**

Rating scale

Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0

The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1

The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2

Rationale for the note

On the basis of this Nature conservation law, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Decree on Landscape Park Strunjan.

The Decree defines the area of the Park, the territory of narrower protected areas within the Park, the rules of conduct and protection regimes, the structure of managing the Park, survelince and control in the Park and other actions necessary and proper to achieve the purpose of the Decree. The Decree also sets out development guidelines in the Park, in line with the principles of sustainable development.

On the basis of the Decree, the conservation aims for the Park are set: preservation of natural values; preservation of great biodiversity; preservation of populations of endangered and internationally protected wild plant and animal species; preservation of the existing volume of habitat types at the very least; preservation of the landscape with the mosaic distribution of landscape structures; preservation of the ecological characteristics of the salt pans, the lagoon and the seashore; and the natural processes and connections between the splash zone, intertidal zone and the infralittoral.

In 2008, the amended Decree (Official Gazette RS, No. 71/08) stated that the Government of the Republic of Slovenia established a Public Institute for the management of the Park. The Public Institute Landscape Park Strunjan was established at the end of 2008 by a Resolution Establishing the Public Institute Landscape Park Strunjan.

It should be stressed that other institutions also have jurisdiction in the area of the Park such as:

- Warden Services of the Municipality of Izola and the Municipality of Piran in charge of enforcement of municipalities regulation (parking, littering..)
- National Police on the land and sea in charge of enforcement public safety and criminal justice and border crossing
- Agricultural, construction, environmental, and forestry inspections in charge of line ministries areas of regulation
- Slovenian Maritime Administration (coast guard) in charge of nautical safety.

The jurisdiction in the area of nature protection is exercised by rangers employed by the public institute. There is no competing jurisdiction but some illegal activity can represent several breaches that fall within competencies of different listed institutions. For effective enforcement cooperation among institutions has been established.

	Score
	2

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

Rating scale

No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0

The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1

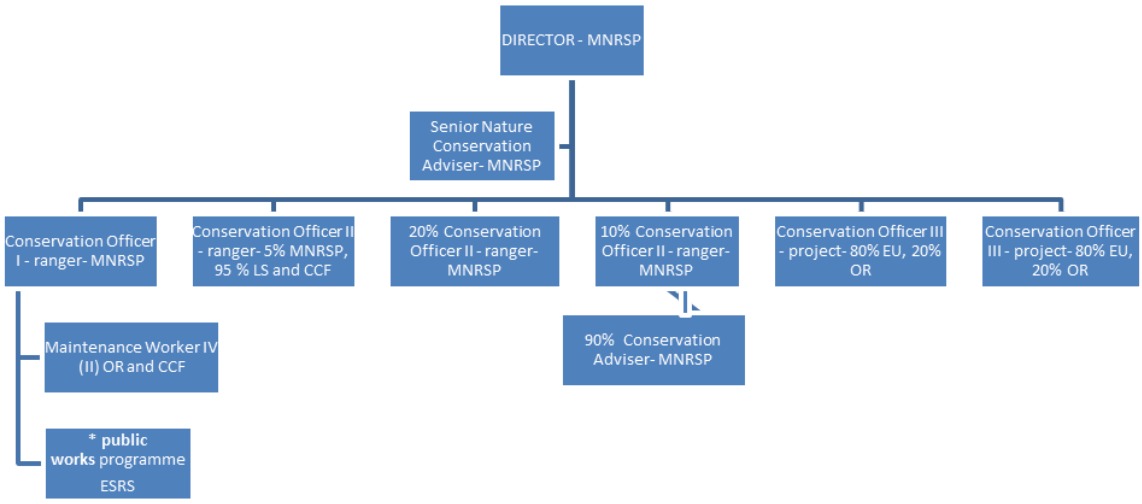
The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2

Rationale for the note

Public Institute Landscape Park Strunjan is established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenija in 2008 as a permanent legal entity governed by public law. It was established by **The Act of Incorporation or Establishmen**t which includes the name and objectives of the Landscape Park, as well as its seat, the property appropriated, and the members of its management.

The line ministry in charge of natural resources in the name of the government exercise indirect control over the Landscape Park through the management board, where the government has the absolute majority, by proposing the nominating the director to be confirmed by the government. The line ministry has direct control of the Landscape Park, by ownership of its assets and by 100% financing its public service activity of nature protection of the marina and coastal protected area.

The organisational chart of the managment body.



* 1 additional staff from a national public works programme that is not part of the organizational chart

MNRSP - Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning

ESRS - Employment Service of the Republic of Slovenia

CCF - Climate Change Fund

EU- Projects funded by European union

OR- own resources

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? **Rating scale** No management plan : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

On the basis of the Nature Conservation Act and the Decree on Landscape Park Strunjan, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Decree on the Management Plan of Landscape Park Strunjan for the period 2018-2027 on 28th February 2019.

Printout is available in digital version:

https://parkstrunjan.si/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/NUKPS_2018_2027.pdf

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF).	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Management Plan of Landscape Park Strunjan for the period 2018-2027, along with national laws and regulations includes all the requirements of Art. 7. Available in the link https://parkstrunjan.si/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/NUKPS_2018_2027.pdf

• Legal/institutional framework:

page 11: Legal basis for protection and governance (*"3 Pravna izhodišča za zavarovanje in upravljanje"*)

• Zoning (with regulations for each zone):

page 20 - 24: Nature Conservation Areas ("7.3 Območja ohranjanja narave v Krajinskem parku Strunjan") page 59 - 63: Detailed definition of protection regimes ("VI Podrobna opredelitev varstvenih režimov")

• Management programmes (protection, resource management, education, monitoring, etc.):

page 40 - 58: Objectives and measures for the period 2018-2027 ("13 Cilji in ukrepi za obdobje 2018–2027")

page 71 - 81: Programme for the implementation of the management plan with the Research and Monitoring Programme ("VIII Program izvajanja načrta upravljanja; 25 Raziskovalni program in program spremljanja")

page 81 - 83 Financial plan for the implementation of the management plan ("26 Finančni načrt za izvajanje načrta upravljanja")

• Periodic revisions:

page 84 - 88 Modalities of implementation of the management plan and reporting on implementation ("26.2 Načini izvajanja načrta upravljanja in poročanje o izvajanju")

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI.	**2**

Rating scale

Very low/Insufficient : 0

Low : 1

Adequate : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Permanent staff at the management body include 6 employees (5 fulltime and 1 part-time), two with master degrees and the other four with university degrees from different fields: law, human resources, geology, ecology, biochemistry, tourism. The employees are experienced since most of them have been employed more than ten years.

Additional support is offered by project employment ranging from 1-3 employees mostly biology majors.

Professional development:

Exam for Nature Conservation Officers (Ranger), Exam in General and Administrative Procedure, Exam in Management and Decision Making in the Offence Procedure, Boat Conductor Exam, Diver Exam, QGIS Course

Skill-building or technical workshops attended:

- Workshop of the NatGuidES project - Identification, valuation and mapping of ecosystem services in areas of nature conservation importance in Slovenia, Ecosystem services in protected areas, Ljubljana

- Heritage Interpretation Training, Ljubljana

- Workshop on schematic representation of the ISEA Management Plan (organised by SPA/RAC), Tunisia,

- Training on mapping habitats, species and pressures in shallow coastal waters (organized by MedPAN), France

- Summer School on Monitoring and Assessment of Marine Protected Areas Ecology and Fisheries, Greece

- Business Planning for Mediterranean Protected Areas training (organised by MedPAN, jointly with Brijuni NP), on-line

- Regional Training on harmonised Marine litter monitoring protocols, Croatia

- Training on innovative approaches in sustainable mariculture, organised in the framework of the BLUE BIO MED project, on-line

- Training on the management of the MPA geoportal AMAre PLUS and a number of additional trainings within the project: GIS training course, Approaches to detect early warning indicators of collapse in benthic assemblages, Mediterranean MPAs facing Climate Change, on-line

- Training Building participatory approaches to the management of fishing activities in your MPA in the Gokova Marine Protected Area (organized by MedPAN), Turkey

- Training and contribution of expertise in working groups on fisheries and mobile species in the Mediterranean, including on the preparation of recommendations to support policy-making in the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 on fisheries and mobile species, MPA NETWORKS project, on-line

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI **Rating scale** Very low : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

As a national public institute, the employment and other administrative costs of the permanent staff is covered by the line ministry. Major investments in infrastructure are financed by national climate grant managed by ministry in charge of climate. Co-financing of EU project is covered by institute own income produced by guided tours and renting mooring places for small vessels.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The protected area has a comprehensive monitoring program revised every two years. The programme aligns with the ecological processes and conservation objectives set in the Management Plan. It covers all technical topics as follows:

A) general monitoring of biodiversity:

1. narrow protected areas and natural values

2. protected habitat types

3. terrestrial flora

4. terrestrial fauna

5. marine flora and fauna

6. climate change

7. non-native species,

B) detailed monitoring of Natura 2000 qualification species and habitat types

C) visitor monitoring

Beside the internal staff, the Marine biology station Piran is performing monitoring programmes on tropicalisation and bioinvasion. They do also regular inventarisation of coastal fish assemblage.

	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?	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Monitoring results are part of annual report of the Institute's Annual Report submitted for confirmation to the line ministry. Ministry evaluates the results and accordingly defines obligations for carrying out public services and implementing public powers on the basis of an annual contract concluded between the competent Ministry for the following year. Management plan is efficiently implemented according to demands of the plan itself

The central and most important part of the management plan involves the definition of objectives and actions for the period 2018-2027. It defines the management objectives and actions for the entire programming period. Medium-term objectives are materialised through short-term objectives and individual actions and activities, measured by appropriate indicators of results and impacts. Quantitative indicator data are outputs of the monitoring programme and are performance indicators used to monitor effectiveness to make any necessary revisions or interventions in the future management plan. The annual evaluation of performed tasks is run by the Institutes' Council as well as the adoption of the programme of the following year.

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented?	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Management plan is efficiently implemented according to demands of the plan.

Number of actions from the management plan implemented versus planned, in the period 2018 - 2022:

Ongoing - regular work	Completed 2018-2022	Planned 2023-2027	Other sectors' responsibilities	Total
27	13	9	6	55
49%	24%	16%	11%	100%

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented?	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Management plan is efficiently implemented according to demands of the plan itself. It defines four objectives concerning nature conservation, visitors, sustainable development, management and organisation that systemically realized through 55 measures among which 27 are regular, such as: monitoring, surveillance, investments and maintenance of park infrastructure, eradication of alien species, guided tours.

The rest of the measures consist of concrete measures and actions among which the following have been implemented so far:

1. All the necessary investment in flood and sea level raising protection of the saltpans
2. Water circulation within the marine lagune have been improved
3. The system of co-management of small-scale fishery in the nature reserve have been implemented and maintained
4. Infrastructure and equipment for sustainable mobility of visitors have been improved.
5. Revival of cultural heritage elements such as stonewalls features have been reconstruction

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part

b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**3**
Rationale for the note The exploitation of natural resources is strictly regulated and no threats have been identified.	

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale**	**2**

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).

Rationale for the note

On seagrass meadows and coral reefs, the most obvious impacts are related to anchoring. The flood risk to the salt pans has been fully reduced by 2022 with the restoration of all embarkments.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

A new bathing protection regime has been introduced by the Slovenian Maritime Administration in areas of high boat traffic close to the coast. The measure has had a positive impact on the protection of the seagrass meadows within the park, as it prevents the entry and anchoring of vessels. For the coral reef area, we have taken an active role in the preparation of a proposal for the extension of the marine protected area on the sea. A draft technical baseline has been prepared, which foresees the inclusion of the reef within the park boundaries and its protection by stricter regimes. The salt pans area is protected by the restoration of all the sea embankments, and it is important to continue traditional salt production.

The slovenian climate change fund, cofinanced measures for mitigation and adaptation to the effect of climate change. The park manager received a significant budget increase for the biodiversitiy conservation from the national fund.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).

Rationale for the note

No serious threats from tourism infrastructure is expected or nothing that would not be in line with the municipal spatial plans. Increased frequentation is typical for all protected areas in the Mediterranean and the Slovenian coast is no exception, however, elevated human presence is concentrated only in the summer season. The provider of turist services could be more aware of the importance of nature protection to include it in their communication and products.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

Efforts to mitigate the increased human impact can be divided into two parts:
- monitoring tourist flow and calculating carrying capacity for vulnerable areas (salt pans and cliff coast)
- active removal and cleanning of visitor related impacts and damage (shoreline alteration, littering).

In connection with visitor management, the park runs "Adopt a beach" information campaigns, clean-up campaigns and cooperates with the municipality in the field of traffic issues, actively lobbying the tourist organisations and providers of services

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).

Rationale for the note

Some conflicts present in the past during the summer season, between local inhabitants and tourists have been drastically reduced, by measures taken such us physical prevention of carparking in natura areas and private properties. Regular cleaning of litter. The system of info points is established and managed during summer months.

There are currently no conflicts between users or user groups. With the planned expansion of the marine protected areas at sea and the associated new regimes, problems may arise with fishermen (commercial and recreational) and visitors. The new proposed regimes aim to ensure sustainable management of fisheries and tourism activities.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

no threats

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b)

should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Regarding the sources of marine litter, according to the results of the IPA-Adriatic DeFishGear project marine litter on the Slovenian coastline, only 57.6% of the litter items found on beaches could be attributed to the various main sources; with shoreline, tourism and recreational related items accounting for 45.1%. The contribution of fisheries and aquaculture related items were 6.8%, followed by sanitary and sewage related items with 3.9%, fly-tipping related items with 1.4%, medical related items with 0.3% and shipping related items 0.3%.

Within the ACT4LITTER project the assessment of beach macro-litter was carried out following the approach described by the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive TG10 "Guidance on Monitoring of Marine Litter in European Seas" (Galgani et al., 2013). Beach litter surveys were performed on predetermined transects located on the Slovenian coast. Three out of the four beach transects, were located in the MPA of Strunjan (transects: Strunjan, Bele skale 1, Bele skale 2).

Avg. density of marine litter: (items/100m): 442

Avg. weight of marine litter: (kg/m2): 0.6

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

There is no systematic removal of marine litter on natural parts of the Slovenian coast, therefore Landscape Park Strunjan prepared an Action plan for marine litter in 2018 within the Interreg Med funded ACT4LITTER project that has been fully implemented to date. Actions were prioritised in collaboration and with contributions from Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenian Water Agency; Ministry of Infrastructure, Slovenian Maritime Administration; Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia, Nature parks of Slovenia, NGO TRI-NITI and tourist service providers within the area of Landscape Park Strunjan through three different campaigns:

- actions promoting the phasing out of single-use plastics in beach restaurants and bars;

- the national campaign “Living with the sea” with clean-ups, exhibitions within nautical fair, round table discussions with a wide range of experts;

- the “Adopt a beach” campaign includes the participation of schools and other volunteers to take care of a preselected piece of the Slovene natural coast, supported by a web platform with a wide set of information about the specifics of different locations, list of top marine litter items, instructions for monitoring and other practical logistic data;

- and cleanup campaign “Clean coast” aims to remove marine litter and to monitor the number, weight and type of litter and to raise awareness on the issue of marine litter; underwater cleanup actions have been organised since 2021.

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

There could be negative impacts linked to the development plans of the two municipalities and the tourist companies, however, due to the fact that they have to adapt their plans to the conservation goals and measures of the protected area, the possible negative impacts can be evaluated as very limited.

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale**	**3**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Rationale for the note

In 2019, a government decree adopted the Management Plan of Landscape Park Strunjan, which defines in detail the protection regimes for the nature reserves and gives development guidelines for activities in the park. Municipalities adopting spatial plans and strategic acts should comply with the plan. The population structure in the park is changing and fewer people are engaged in agriculture than in the past. Land is often targeted for recreational purposes and the purpose of housing is changing to holiday homes. The Public Institute works closely with the local community and the building and agricultural inspectorates to control and report unauthorised constructions.

In addition, the salt pans, where salt has been produced in the traditional way for more than 700 years, are an important cultural heritage site. Although the public institute is not a concessionaire for salt extraction, it invests significant resources in infrastructure for water regulation and control, which is crucial for the preservation of the cultural value.

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

Threats to nature in Landscape Park Strunjan can be seen as a result of insufficient support to traditional activities as well as insufficient investment in infrastructure to direct visitors.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale**	**3**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Rationale for the note

All identified threats in the AF have been addressed by the public institute:

- the threat to the salt pans from flood risk due to the lack of maintenance of embankments has been dealt with;

- the abandonment of traditional agricultural uses has been mitigated by measures supporting the labelling of local products in the conservation of ancient species;

- management of fishing effort has been included in the Agreement with professional small-scale fishermen;

- mass tourism in the park has been mitigated by improved surveillance of park rangers and traffic management measures,

- regular waste removal

- regular removal of non-native invasive species

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

- noise
- climate change (temperature anomalies)
- alien species

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved :

Some conflicts present in the past during the summer season, between local inhabitants and tourists have been drastically reduced, by measures taken such us physical prevention of carparking in natura areas and private properties. Regular cleaning of litter. The system of info points is established and managed during summer months.

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

MARITIME SPATIAL PLAN OF SLOVENIA adopted in 2021 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 116/21):

- Maritime spatial plan: https://dokumenti-pis.mop.gov.si/javno/veljavni/PPP2192/1/English/MSP_Slovenia.pdf
- Decree: https://dokumenti-pis.mop.gov.si/javno/veljavni/PPP2192/1/English/MSP_Slovenia_Decree.pdf
- Maps, legends: https://dokumenti-pis.mop.gov.si/javno/veljavni/PPP2192/1/English/MSP_Slovenia_map_legends.pdf

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Management plan is legally a decree adopted by the government which binding for the national agencies as well as the municipalities. As such is a relevant legal document in the procedures of territorial planning and issuing od construction and other permits by national authorities.

The management plan is a legal act adopted by the government on the proposal of the public institute in accordance with the line ministry directives. The management plan cannot amend the legal regimes of the SPAMI but can specify them and clear the ambiguities. Planning decisions of the SPAMI area and the surrounding can be influenced only indirectly through the impact assessment procedure that is required by the SEA Directive. The environmental report has to take into consideration the limitations and the goals defined by the management plan even outside the SPAMI area if the plan or program could have an impact in the SPAMI area.

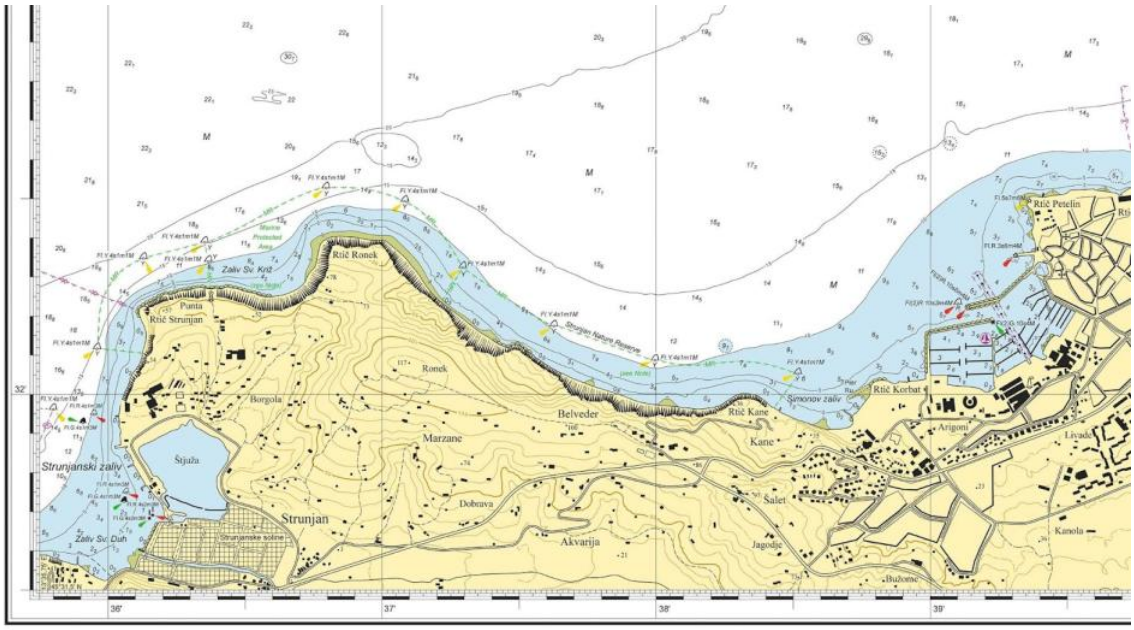
5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The park's boundaries are marked by buoys at sea and by road signs on land, and the entry points to the nature reserves are marked by information boards.



	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Two national institutions are involved in the implementation of conservation measures - the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation and the Institue for the protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia.

There is regular cooperation between park rangers and other offending authorities at sea. In 2024 we had 3 joint patrols and several ongoing infringement proceedings.

Reinforcement of surveillance is ongoing with:

- the Maritime Administration of the Republic of Slovenia on anchoring too close to the shore or in prohibited places.

- the Fisheries Inspectorate on the issue of fines for illegal fishing and shellfish harvesting

- the Police on the identification of offenders.

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Several authorities are involved in enforcement of the area:

- Slovenian Maritime Administration: Performs administrative and professional tasks in the field of maritime affairs and port infrastructure. They oversee order in ports, the rest of the territorial sea, and internal waters. They supervise maritime safety, maritime traffic operations, and the maintenance of safety facilities for navigation and waterways. They also carry out inspections to ensure compliance with maritime traffic and port infrastructure regulations.
- Fisheries Inspectorate for marine fisheries carries out: Inspection of fishing permits for all active commercial fishermen; inspection of equipment and tools permitted for commercial fishing;
  Supervision of fishing activities in Piran Bay (in cooperation with other supervisory bodies); Control over the sale of fish and fish products, ensuring weighing according to the program approved by the European Commission; inspections of suppliers and other entities (fishmongers, stores, etc.).
- Maritime Police: Enforces and supervises the implementation of the rules governing the regime at sea, identify and prevent infringements of environmental protection rules and take action in accordance with its competences.
- Municipal police: control road traffic in settlements, ensure road safety, ensure safety on municipal public paths, recreational and other public areas, protect public property and natural and cultural heritage, maintain law and order.

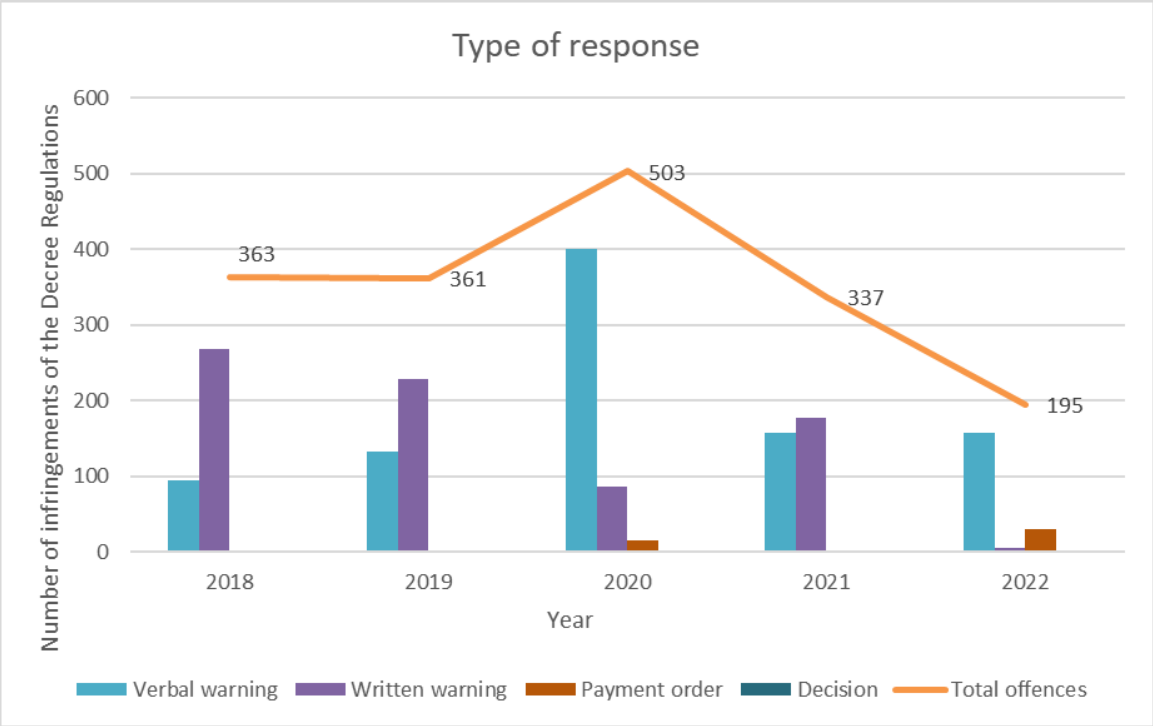
	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Direct surveillance in the field involves control over compliance with the prohibitions provided by the Nature Conservation Act (Official Gazette RS, No. 96/04 – official consolidated text) and the provisions from the area of nature protection. It is carried out by nature protection supervisors employed by the Institute, who are specially trained for this and have the powers of the Minister competent for nature conservation.

Tasks of direct surveillance include: monitoring of the situation, control over the implementation of protection regimes, establishing the facts in violations of the prohibition from the Nature Conservation Act and the rules adopted on the basis thereof, taking into account the rules of conduct and the protection regimes set out in the Decree on Landscape Park Strunjan.

Effectivness of sentencies



	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The field staff is trained and can impose sanctions. The rangers have passed an exam for environmental supervisors, an exam for conducting and decision-making in the minor offences procedure.

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The National Maritime Disaster Protection and Rescue Plan is the basic plan for responding to a maritime disaster outside ports and for intervening on the seashore in the event of pollution resulting from a maritime disaster. It regulates protection, rescue and assistance up to the point where the immediate danger to people, animals, property, cultural heritage and the environment is removed and the risk of further damage is reduced.

The plan was prepared by the Slovenian Protection and Rescue Administration and the Ministry of Defence and covers both accidents at sea and coastal pollution.

For the implementation of the contingency plan in case of marine pollution the national civil protection as part of the ministry for defence is in charge. Protected areas and vulnerable areas have a special priority and plan of interventions. There is a special protocol in place for intervention in case of oil pollution regarding marine birds' impact. Training for staff is performed every few years.

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale**	**2**

No : 0

Weakly : 1

Fairly : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

In order to carry out its tasks, the Public Institute connects with various educational institutions and other professional institutions, in particular the University of Ljubljana and the University of Primorska, the National Institute of Biology and Piran Marine Biology Station, the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, the Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia, the Society for Bird Watching and Surveying, and the Slovenian Marine Mammal Society – Morigenos. In organizing clean-up operations, the Institute cooperates with local associations and other non-profit organizations, which can bring some volunteers in the order of about 100 person.

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The Landscape Park Strunjan cooperated with several SPAMIs:

Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park – Albania

Port-Cros National Park – France

Portofino Marine Protected Area – Italy

Miramare Protected Area – Italy

Torre Guaceto Marine Protected Area – Italy

1. Specific training sessions or capacity-building activities exchanged with other SPAMIs:

- Workshop on schematic representation of the ISEA Management Plan (organised by SPA/RAC), Tunisia,

- LPS was part of a Twinning Programme (SPAMI TWINNING) with the objective of promoting the creation of networks and standardising management by supporting the best practices involving Civil Society Organizations. In 2019 Landscape Park Strunjan and Torre del Cerrano MPA signed the Twinning, together with three other pairs of Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas, aimed at exchanging experiences and joint projects to share best practice and management strategies.

- The MPA NETWORKS project (Interreg MED) allowed nine MPA pilot sites to better manage and reduce threats to marine biodiversity, based on the results of previous EU projects. The MPA management capacities in the Mediterranean strengthened through active networking, knowledge sharing and capacity building on key topics such as fishery, mobile species, financing and effective management. Project partners: MedPAN, (FR), Lead; Marine Protected Area of Portofino (IT); National Park of Port-Cros (FR); MPA of Torre Guaceto (IT); Torre del Cerrano MPA (IT); Brijuni National Park (HR); Landscape Park Strunjan (SI); National Marine Park of Zakynthos (N.M.P.Z.), (EL); Marilles Foundation (SP); Institute of Nature Conservation in Albania -INCA (AL).

2. Participation in regional networks or programs (e.g., MedPAN or EU-funded initiatives):

There is a collaboration with MedPAN and SPA/RAC in workshops and direct consultation during the preparation of The post-2020 Roadmap for MPAs in the Mediterranean that is a strategic framework and action plan developed to guide conservation efforts in the Mediterranean Sea beyond the year 2020.

3. Opportunities for joint projects, particularly transboundary cooperation (as encouraged by Article 21 of the SPA/BD Protocol):

Opportunities for joint projects can be found on open transboundary calls such as Interreg Med, Interreg Slovenia Italy and Slovenia Croatia, LIFE+.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

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	22 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score	17 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score	6 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total score	5 (Max : 6)
Overall total score	**62 (Max : 72)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - * Expand the Marine Protected Area * Several important habitats, including areas with Cladocora caespitosa coral formations and seagrass meadows, lie outside the current SPAMI boundaries but within the nearby Natura 2000 sites. These habitats face significant pressures from anchoring and fishing activities, putting their ecological value at risk. To ensure comprehensive protection, we strongly recommend that SPAMI management works to incorporate these critical areas into the park's boundaries, advocating for their inclusion through legal and administrative processes.

2 - * Manage Tourism Impacts * During the summer months, Moon Bay and other key areas of the park experience heavy tourist influxes that far exceed the site's carrying capacity, leading to habitat degradation and strain on park resources. We recommend conducting a thorough assessment of tourism impacts, including environmental monitoring and visitor behavior analysis. Based on these findings, the park should implement strategies such as capacity limits, zoning for sustainable tourism, and targeted visitor education to mitigate adverse effects and ensure long-term sustainability.

3 - * Strengthen Communication and Awareness * Effective communication between SPAMI management and tourism operators is crucial for raising awareness about the park's ecological and cultural value. We recommend developing joint initiatives with operators to inform visitors about conservation efforts, promote sustainable tourism practices, and enhance the quality of local products and services. These efforts should be supported by clear messaging on the importance of environmental stewardship, using tools such as guided tours, interpretive signage, and digital campaigns to reach a broader audience.

Signatures

Marko Starman
SPAMI Manager

Tina CENTRIH GENOV
Focal Point

Borut Mavric
National Expert

Carlo FRANZOSINI
Independent Expert

Patricia Puig
Independent Expert

13- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Alboran Island (Spain)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Alboran Island

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

José Manuel Lorenzo Sentis	SPAMI Manager
Zeljka Rajkovic	Independent Expert
Monica Montefalcone	Independent Expert
Francisco Guil Celada	Focal Point
Ángel Luque del Villar	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Alboran Island

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

In accordance with the ruling of the Andalusian High Court of Justice, issued on May 25, 2017, by the Third Section of the Administrative-Contentious based in Seville, regarding administrative appeal 22/2016, the declaration of the Alborán Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and its Management Plan were annulled. This was because the ecological continuity between the terrestrial and marine ecosystems, supported by the best available scientific evidence, was not sufficiently demonstrated. Consequently, the marine portion was transferred to the jurisdiction of the State Administration.

As a result, under Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/424 of February 2, 2024, which adopts the seventeenth updated list of sites of community importance in the Mediterranean biogeographical region, the Alborán SAC (ES6110015) was renamed the Isla de Alborán SAC (ES6110015) and its area was revised to 12.29 hectares. Its boundaries now follow the low-tide line, coinciding only partially with the originally designated SAC.

We understand that the Protected Natural Areas Service of the Territorial Delegation for Sustainability and Environment of Almería is the managing body for these 12.29 hectares, with the remaining area of the SPAMI (Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance) falling under the jurisdiction of the State Administration.

The SPAMI meets the criteria of Annex I (uniqueness, exceptional value, natural representativeness, diversity, presence of critical habitats for threatened species, and naturalness). The area has been identified as one of Spain's biodiversity hotspots and was included in the Life Indemares project to carry out oceanographic campaigns to improve knowledge. Comprehensive reports on the natural values of the area can be consulted at the following links:

Book: *Between Africa and Europe: Natural History of Alborán Island* (2006)

[Marine PA/MITECO]

Uniqueness:The Alborán Island SPA and its surrounding seabed constitute a space of unique interest due to the high biodiversity it houses, a wealth that is partly due to its isolated geographical location, in the center of the Alborán Sea, being under the influence of the Atlantic waters that enter the Mediterranean through the Strait of Gibraltar and the Island of Alborán constitutes the emerged part of a ridge.

Exceptional value: The island of Alborán is of great importance both for migratory birds, due to its strategic position in the pre- and post-nuptial migration phases between Europe and Morocco, and for the conservation of coastal and marine birdlife (it is only directly related to the island because it is reproduces there)

Natural representativeness: This protected area presents habitats (Community interest habitat types 1170 "Reefs", 1110 "Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time" and 8330 "Submerged or semi-submerged marine caves") and plant communities representative of the different ecosystems that integrate this maritime-terrestrial area.

Diversity: the area has a series of characteristics as a whole, making it a true biodiversity hotspot. Has developed an extraordinary ecological system with an unparalleled biocenosis, with 1,800 plant and animal species described.

Presence of critical habitats for threatened species: Regarding the emerged surface, due to its isolation and maritime influence, endemisms appear, highlighting:
- *Diplotaxis siettiana*
- *Anacyclus alboranensis*
- *Senecio alboranicus*

Regarding the marine environment, it stands out for its high biodiversity, with many species listed as threatened and several being endemic. Notable features include:

- Community interest habitats 1170 "Reefs", 1110 "Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time" and 8330 "Submerged or semi-submerged marine caves"
- The largest Andalusian population of *Patella ferruginea*, an endemic Mediterranean species that is endangered.

The Island is an important area for seabirds, particularly the breeding colony of *Larus audouinii*, which is the only Andalusian site where the Audouin's gull nests.

Naturalness: High degree of naturalness due mainly to the geographic situation of isolation that causes a decrease in pressures and threats, especially external ones, and to the permanent military presence on the island.

See the following links:

Gofas, Serge; Goutayer, Juan; Luque, Ángel A.; Salas, Carmen;
Templado, José, Espacio Marino de Alborán. Proyecto LIFE+ INDEMARES. Ed. Fundación Biodiversidad del Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente. 2014. 129 pp. Dowloadable from
https://www.indemares.es/sites/default/files/espacio_marino_de_alboran.pdf
See also:
https://www.indemares.es/areas-marinas/espacio-marino-de-alboran

	Score
1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI	**2**

presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

A new reality that must be taken into account is people's migration from Africa to Europe, which may have direct effects on flora and fauna. The presence/introduction of terrestrial invasive exotic species should also be noted.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

According to our current knowledge, we are not aware of relevant changes.

[Fisheries/ MAPA]

According to our current knowledge, we are not aware of relevant changes.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**2**

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**1**

Rationale for the note

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

Most of the objectives outlined in the original SPAMI designation request have been actively pursued.

The SPAMI has retained its legal status since the previous evaluation report of 2019. However, it is noteworthy that its designation as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) was annulled by the ruling of the Andalusian High Court of Justice (Judgement of May 29, 2017). The current level of legal protection for the Alborán SPAMI is reflected in the following protective designations:

- **Natural Area** (Law 3/2003, of March 28, BOJA no. 63, issues 1, 4, 2003)
- **Natura 2000 Network**: Proposed as a Site of Community Importance (SCI ES6110015) and declared as a Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) through the sole additional provision of the aforementioned Law 3/2003
- **Marine Reserve of Fishing Interest**

In 2013, the Andalusian government approved a decree (Andalusian Decree 369/2015) designating the area as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC ES6110011: Alborán) within the Natura 2000 Network and approved a management plan. However, the ruling of the Andalusian High Court of Justice annulled the Decree 369/2015, arguing that the authority to declare the SAC and approve a management plan fell under the jurisdiction of the State Administration (specifically under the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge).

In addition, overlapping with the SPAMI, the Ministerial Order ARM 1260/2014 designated several Special Protection Areas for Birds (SPA) within Spanish marine waters, including "ES0000505 Alborán Island Marine Area." The management plan for this SPA is currently being drafted, with approval expected in 2025.

Under the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/424 of February 2, 2024, which adopts the seventeenth updated list of Sites of Community Importance in the Mediterranean biogeographical region, the Alborán SCI (ES6110015) was renamed the Isla de Alborán SCI (ES6110015) and its area revised to 12.29 hectares, with its boundaries following the low-tide line. This coincides only partially with the original designated SCI (more than 200 thousand hectares).

Currently, the Directorate General for Protected Natural Areas of the Ministry for Sustainability and Environment is drafting the decree to declare the Site of Community Importance of Alborán Island (ES6110015) as a Special Area of Conservation and to approve its management plan, with approval projected for 2025.

[Marine PA/ MTEGO]

Most of the objectives established in the original SPAMI application for the designation have been actively pursued. The objectives set out in point 7.1.3 of the original proposal were:

1. To conserve the richness of marine and terrestrial habitats that the space possesses, guaranteeing the maintenance of the unique species that live there.
2. To recuperate the fauna and flora species that are currently in danger, thus preserving the genetic diversity in the communities that exist in the zone.
3. To guarantee the conservation of the natural values of the sea floors faced with the sport activities (sailing and diving) and educational.
4. To assure the sustainable use of the fishing resources and the maintenance of a artesian, traditional, and professional fishing activity in such a way as to not put in danger the species communities, ecosystems, and present landscapes.
5. To favour the biological recuperation of the fishing grounds.
6. To avoid the generation of environmental impacts caused by activities or installations that could be carried out in the space.
7. To optimise the knowledge on the dynamics and resources of the zone, their deficits and possibilities thus contributing support directrix for the environmental management of the Space.

[Marine PA/ MTEGO]

These objectives have been actively pursued according to the following criteria and tools.

1. Marine habitats are preserved from abrupt transformation with the Natura 2000's adequate evaluation. And they are preserved from the potential effects of fisheries with the Marine Reserve of Fishing Interest (RMIP).
2. To our knowledge, the only endangered marine species as considered at national level is *Patella ferruginea*, which is maintaining its population in the island (see Junta de Andalucía, 2018, at https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/portal/areas-tematicas/biodiversidad-y-vegetacion/ecosistemas-y-capital-natural/medio-marino/seguimiento-de-invertebrados-marinos-amenazados/informes-regionales).
3. Sport activities are regulated through the marine reserve, so they are actively pursued
4. Traditional fishing is encouraged and regulated through the marine reserve, so it's actively pursued
5. The biological recuperation of the fishing grounds is pursued through the marine reserve
6. Natura 2000's adequate evaluation and maritime spatial planning is preventing impacts caused by activities or installations that could be carried out in the space, so it's actively pursued
7. There can be more public awareness of the site, despite the efforts already developed by the Junta de Andalucía.

[Fisheries reserve/ MAPAG]

There are no changes

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

As regards Natura 2000 areas, the distribution of powers and responsibilities between administrations is defined as already stated: The powers over the land part of the Alboran Natural Area are the responsibility of the Junta de Andalucía.

In the marine environment, those competencies and responsibilities related to biodiversity conservation are held by the MITECO, while the MAPA holds competencies and responsibilities related to fiheries.

These compenteces are defined by Ley 42/2007, de 13 de diciembre, del Patrimonio Natural y la Biodiversidad (Article 6) and Ley 5/2023, de 17 de marzo, de pesca sostenible e investigación pesquera. (Artículo 26. Régimen aplicable en los Espacios Naturales Protegidos y los espacios Red Natura 2000

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	**1**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

The managing authority of the terrestrial area and the abrasion platform (12.29 ha), that follows the boundaries along the low-tide line, is the Protected Natural Areas Service of the Territorial Delegation for Sustainability and Environment of Almería from the Regional Administration.

This Service is responsible for the management of all natural areas within the Natura 2000 Network (SCI, SAC, SPA), as well as other protected natural areas defined under Law 2/1989, of July 18, which approved the Inventory of Protected Natural Areas of Andalusia and established additional protective measures. This law was amended by Law 18/2003, of December 29, which approved specific fiscal and administrative measures, and by Law 42/2007, of December 13, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, further amended by Law 33/2015, of September 21.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

The staff is partially dedicated to the site. There are 3 rangers in marine waters bordering Málaga, Almería and Murcia, so they come to the SPAMI evenlly. The technical staff is able to go the SPAMI seldomly. And there's an ongoing contract with the public enterprise TRAGSATEC which devotes 2 technicians and a pilot for each province. The go to Alboran in a 2/3-month basis

[Fisheries reserve/ MAPA]

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is the management body responsible for the Marine Reserve. There is a staff of 15 people devoted to this marine reserve and Cabo de Gata.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? **Rating scale** No management plan : 0 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 : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

Law 3/2003, of June 25, declaring the Alborán Natural Area, serves as the primary framework for planning and regulating activities within this natural area. Subsequently, the Order of May 25, 2005, was published, approving measures for the regulation and management of the Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) Alborán Natural Area (BOJA of June 16, 2005). As stated in point 4 of the Annex to the aforementioned Order, the rules for the regulation and management of the Alborán SPAMI are those set out in Title I (Protection Regime of the Natural Area) of Law 3/2003, of June 25.

Currently, the Directorate-General for Protected Natural Areas of the Ministry for Sustainability and Environment is drafting the decree to declare Alborán Island as a Site of Community Importance (SCI ES6110015) as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Junta de Andalucía has published the draft management plan (find attached the regulation here, and the document here).

Additionally, the following legislation applies, complementing the previously established management plans:

- **Law 2/1989, of July 18**, which approves the Inventory of Protected Natural Areas and establishes additional protection measures.
- **Law 8/2003, of October 28**, on Wild Flora and Fauna.
- **Law 42/2007, of December 13**, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.
- **Decree 23/2012, of February 14**, regulating the conservation and sustainable use of wild flora, fauna, and their habitats.
- **Recovery and Conservation Plan for dune, sandbank, and coastal cliff species**, approved by the Government Council Agreement of March 13, 2012.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

Currently, the Directorate-General for Protected Natural Areas of the Ministry for Sustainability and Environment is drafting the decree to declare the Site of Community Importance of Alborán Island (ES6110015) as a Special Area of Conservation and to approve its management plan, with approval projected for 2025.

MAPA is involved in the developing of a management plan including the management of fisheries, as they are co-proposing the Royal Decree that approves the management plan

[Fisheries reserve/ MAPA]

The management plan is dfined through Orden de 8 de septiembre de 1998 por la que se establece una reserva marina y una reserva de pesca en el entorno de la isla de Alborán y se regula el ejercicio de la pesca en los caladeros adyacentes.

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF). **Rating scale**	**1**

Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	

Rationale for the note

According to SPA/RAC (spamis2018.pdf), the basic objectives of a SPAMI are protecting the natural heritage, scientific research, and environment education, provided that these are compatible with conservation objectives. In the management plan there are specific measures for protecting the natural heritage, most of them stated before. There is also a strong scientific research and monitoring programme. Finally, the, results of these programs is used for environment education, despite the island can not be visited freely.

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

The provisions of Law 3/2003, approved by the Ministry of Environment of the Andalusian Government, take into account some of the objectives and requirements established in Article 7 of the SPA/DB Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Management Plan. However, they need to be updated.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

The future managment plan will be adequate taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements mentioned.

According to the COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2023/2806 of 15 December 2023, concerning a site information format for Natura 2000 sites, there has to be a specific statement for each habitat and species. And “the ‘prevent deterioration’ or the ‘maintenance of the habitat’s surface area and its good condition’ in the site are the minimum conservation objectives (to be further translated in terms of the specific characteristics/attributes that define the condition of the habitat)” for habitat types and “‘prevent deterioration’ or the maintenance of the species (in terms of population size) and its habitat in the site (in terms of extent and good quality) are the minimum conservation objective (to be further translated in terms of the specific attributes)” for the species.

So, the preservation of Mediterranean habitats and species of Mediterranean interest are now considered as detailed conservation objectives in the management plan,.

Most of the Art. 7 requirements are legal requirements for Natura 2000 sites. Spain has recently approved the revised version of the Natura 2000 management guidelines (a legal obligation, under Art- 42.3, Law 42/2007).

Article 7 requirements	Spanish Natura 2000 Guidelines
1. The Parties shall, in accordance with the rules of international law, adopt planning, management, supervision and monitoring measures for the specially protected areas.	Legal requirement (Art. 43, Law 42/2007)
2. Such measures should include for each specially protected area:	-
(a) the development and adoption of a management plan that specifies the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable;	The adoption of a management plan is a legal requirement (Art. 43, Law 42/2007), and includes establishing conservation measures and objectives (Art. 46, Law 42/2007)
(b) the continuous monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, population dynamics, landscapes, as well as the impact of human activities;	The continuous monitoring of species and habitats is a legal requirement (Art. 48, Law 42/2007). In Natura 2000 human activities are reported as pressures and threats, and in section 4.3.4.1. DESCRIPCIÓN DE PRESIONES, IMPACTOS Y AMENAZA
(c) the active involvement of local communities and populations, as appropriate, in the management of specially protected areas, including assistance to local inhabitants who might be affected by the establishment of such areas;	Participation is a legal requirement according Law 27/2006 and it’s defined in the Guidelines, in section 10.1.1. Objeto de la participación pública. The assistance to local inhabitants who might be affected by the establishment of such areas is a legal obligation (Art. 42.4 and Art. 46, Law 42/2007)
(d) the adoption of mechanisms for financing the promotion and management of specially protected areas, as well as the development of activities which ensure that management is compatible with the objectives of such areas;	There is a whole chapter of the Guidelines devoted to this issue: 12. DIRECTRICES Y BUENAS PRÁCTICAS PARA LA MEJORA DE LA FINANCIACIÓN DE LA RED NATURA 2000, which is also part of the Habitats Directive (Art. 8, Priority Action Framework).
(e) the regulation of activities compatible with the objectives for which the specially protected area was established and the terms of the related permits;	It’s a legal obligation (Art. 46.1.b, Law 42/2007) and they are also analyzed in the Guidelines (4.3.7.3. USOS EXISTENTES Y SU REGULA CIÓN)
(f) the training of managers and qualified technical personnel, as well as the development of an appropriate infrastructure.	It’s included as an obligation for the whole Natura 2000 network (Guidelines, 11.4.2. Formación para gestores)
3. The Parties shall ensure that national contingency plans incorporate measures for responding to incidents that could cause damage or constitute a threat to the specially protected areas.	Considering pollution as the major incident, Spain has approved the *Plan Estatal de Protección de la Ribera del Mar contra la Contaminación (Plan Ribera)*. Threats related to projects are subject to EIA.
4. When specially protected areas covering both land and marine areas have been established, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure the coordination of the administration and management of the specially protected area as a whole.	Coordination between administrations is a legal requirement (Art. 144 of Law 40/2015). Thus, we’re fostering coordination meeetings with Junta de Andalucíaand the rest of the public administrations involved in the management of the site.

[Fisheries reserve/ MAPA]

The managment plan is adequate taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements mentioned.

	Score

3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. **Rating scale** Very low/Insufficient : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

The personnel assigned to the SPAMI are sufficient to meet the objectives of management, conservation, monitoring, and control and is composed as follows:

- Manager: 1 part-time
- Technicians: 5 part-time
- Administratives: 2 part-time
- Divers: 2 part-time person with biology background and excellent training level.

Furthermore, as previously mentioned, the staff are not exclusively or fully dedicated to this SPAMI but rather share and divide their time managing all other protected natural areas in the province of Almería.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

There is partially dedicated personnel. Since 2020, there are rangers in Spanish coast and waters for preserving marine biodiversity. https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/biodiversidad-marina/bm-vigilancia-seguimiento.html

Among them, there are 3 rangers in marine waters bordering Málaga, Almería and Murcia, so they come to the SPAMI evenlly. The technical staff is able to go the SPAMI seldomly. And there's an ongoing contract with the public enterprise TRAGSATEC which devotes 2 technicians and a pilot for each province. They go to Alboran in a 2/3-month basis

Our technical public servant staff is three times higher than in 2019 (6 technicians in 2019, and 17 right now). We have also incorporated 3 biologists, 1 veterinarian and 1 boat captain for Estrecho-Alborán Marine Demarcation (excluding Cadiz province), where also work now 3 rangers with 2 cars.
Monitoring of benthic habitats is designed and will be developed by the Spanish Institute of Oceanography. It's done according to the methodology described in the attached file.
For these reasons, we consider the current team to be adequate, with expectations of improvement, since we will add new members (environmental agents and technicians) and new means (vessels), together with improvement through the management plans of the necessary coordination among the administrations involved in the surveillance and considering the researchers teams involved in future monitoring programmes in the area.

[Fisheries reserve/ MAPA]

There is a staff of 15 people, shared with Cabo de Gata, devoted to manage the main pressure: Fisheries.

However, although the SPAMI has sufficient personnel, it could improve with an increased number of technical and administrative assistance, as well as more permanently assigned environmental agents in the protected area

IEO Alboran Report

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI	**2**

Rating scale

Very low : 0

Low : 1

Adequate : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Since 2019, financial means to the SPAMI has increased in the 3 administrations: MAPA, MITECO and Junta de Andalucía.

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

The primary funding for the SPAMI comes from the Andalusian Government, the Government of Spain, and the EU through the European Regional Development Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, and the European Social Fund. Some universities and research centers also fund research projects.

The infrastructure, along with other elements, is located on Alborán Island and originates from activities related to military use and navigation support:

- The Alborán lighthouse building and tower.
- Two harbours or refuge docks ("Poniente" and "Levante").
- A helipad.
- Communication antennas.
- A seismograph and weather station.
- Warehouses.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

Currently, funds are available for the recovery, transformation and resilience monitoring plan of the space by the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge. These funds have helped to contract a techncial assistance with the public enterprisee Tragsatec and now there are a couple of technicians, a rented boat and a pilot for each province.

The ranger staff is growing slowly, but steadily.

While boats and ROVs are now rented, a tender procedure has been launched to acquire semi-rigid boats, ROVs, optical equipement, and other stuff.

[Fisheries reserve/ MAPA]
The staff fot this reserve (shared with Cabo de Gata one) is increasing steadily. They have a boat, with ROVs and optical stuff, and a staff of 15 people.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**1**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

- **Recovery and Conservation Plan for Endangered Invertebrates and Phanerogams in the Marine Environment in Andalusia** (*Patella ferruginea*). → Mainly, improve or maintain the habitat in the areas where populations settle, increase knowledge and tools for management and reduce the incidence of threat factors.
- **POCTEFEX Alborán Project** (2008–2013). → were generated tools (manuals, worksheets, protocols...) for shared management between the two shores of the Alboran Sea (from 2012 to 2014).
- **Sustainable Management Program for Andalusian Marine Environments**.→made censuses of cetaceans arround the Alboran Island (2005 - 2011)
- **Program for Emergencies, Epidemiological Control, and Wildlife Monitoring in Andalusia**. → Marine bird censuses → Larus audouinii.
- **Program for the Control of Invasive Exotic Species in Andalusia**. → Actions taken to manage invasive exotic species
- **Recovery and Conservation Program for Dunes, Sandbanks, and Coastal Cliffs**.→ The purpose consists of achieving sustainable populations of the species included, acting on the threat factors (Diplotaxis siettiana, Anacyclus alboranensis, Senecio alboranicus)
- **Flora Conservation Program**.→ 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. This monitoring has been taking place during the last years 2015-2024 in one or two annual visits to Alborán island. The conservation and restoration works are based fundamentally on these transversal programs.
- Germoplasm conservatio
- Plant production for reinforcement actions
- Control of invasive species

Annex I includes detailed monitoring programs and their results for both the coastal-marine environment and terrestrial flora and fauna. It can be downloaded from the following link:

https://consigna.juntadeandalucia.es/b29c4ac03d244571a0e7d3146458a476

Annex I_Alboran Island 3.5_ Monitoring program

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

The actual monitoring programme covers most of the key envionmental variables, but not all. The maerl community needs a better monitoring programme.

Annex_II_3.5_Alboran_Inventory_Evaluation

	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? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**1**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

Although the feedback mechanism between monitoring results and management objectives needs improvement, the quality of species and habitat monitoring conducted under the Sustainable Management Program for Marine Environments, data on seabird nesting provided by the Wildlife Monitoring Team, and terrestrial flora data (from the Recovery and Conservation Program for Dunes, Sandbanks, and Coastal Cliffs and the Flora Conservation Program) are valuable for adopting and adapting protection and management measures.

[Marine PA/MITECO]

The future management plan for the SAC should include provisions for reviewing its objectives and measures based on the monitoring data obtained. Despite this, in Spain, and according to EU guidelines, management plans have to be updated if there are relevant changes in the conservation objetives. If an ecological feature which is relevant for the site needs an increase in the management intensity this should deliver a new plan.

It is expected that the future management plan will include concrete and clear measures on coordination and cooperation between the different administrations, as well as a Containment Plan for what is considered the greatest threat to SPAMI, hydrocarbon spills, especially the intertidal zone or platform. Island abrasion

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**1**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

The knowledge gained from previous monitoring and control programs is considered to contribute to the effective implementation of the management plan. However, there is a weakness in implementation due to a lack of resources and the unique geographical location of the area, leading to the fact that the monitoring and control of flora, fauna, and habitats are not carried out with the optimal frequency desired.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

A future management plan is currently under development, but it has not yet been implemented. In the interim, the precautionary principle is being applied to ensure responsible decision-making and minimize potential risks. This approach prioritizes safeguarding environmental interests by avoiding actions that could lead to harm, even in the absence of complete scientific certainty. Once the management plan is finalized and enacted, it will provide a more structured framework for addressing challenges and opportunities effectively.

[Fisheries reserve/ MAPA]

The management plan of the Fisheries Reserve is effectively implemented, but it is mainly based on fisheries regulation

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been	**2**

implemented?

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

[Fisheries reserve/ MAPA]

The Alboran Marine Reserve is located in the southern Mediterranean of Almeria and covers an area of 1,650 ha around the island of Alboran and the shallows of the 'Piedra Escuela' to the northeast of the island.

This space has its own management plan is in force sin 1997. Nowadays, there are several rules covering the fish management, recreational uses and scientific access in order to preserve and recover the fisheries resources of this area. All the activities would carry out in Alboran should be authorized:

- ORDEN de 8 de septiembre de 1998 por la que se establece una reserva marina y una reserva de pesca en el entorno de la isla de Alborán y se regula el ejercicio de la pesca en los caladeros adyacentes.Which is updated when appropiate.

For professional fishing vessel, there are two different authorization lists, which are divided by fishing gears.

- Resolución de 19 de mayo de 2023, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se publica el censo de buques autorizados a ejercer la pesca, en la modalidad de artes menores y palangre de fondo, en el caladero de Alborán y su reserva de pesca.
- Resolución de 24 de febrero de 2023, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se actualiza el censo de buques autorizados a ejercer la pesca, en la modalidad de arrastre de fondo, en el caladero de Alborán y su reserva de pesca.

The access to Alboran island is limited because there is a military base hold in the lighthouse, for this reason, it is not possible to develop activities in the island. It is only allowed scientific activities under authorization of Military and Fisheries Departments.

The removal of drifnets and other illegal fishing gears and the rescue of entangled cetaceans and turtles are among the developed conservation actions by the Fisheries Reserve.

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

Based on the data obtained from the monitoring efforts previously mentioned, which provide a solid understanding of the flora, fauna and habitats, specific management actions have been undertaken. These include the control of invasive exotic plant species, culling of individuals, and sterilization of eggs to reduce populations of the yellow-legged gull in order to mitigate the damage caused to Audouin's gull. Additionally, translocations of *Patella ferruginea* have been carried out during construction works around the port, a location that has been selected for the provisional construction of a shelter for migrants.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

Conservation actions can be both precautionary (through reports, before each plan or project happens) or direct. And we're currently developing precautionary conservation actions, and not yet active management.

The marine protected area (MPA) currently lacks active control measures to address the presence of alien species, posing a significant challenge to its ecological integrity. Instead of direct interventions, the conservation strategy within the MPA relies heavily on regulatory measures, such as restrictions on certain activities, zoning regulations, and compliance with international frameworks. These regulatory tools are designed to prevent further introductions of invasive species and minimize human-induced impacts, but they fall short of actively managing or eradicating existing alien populations. As a result, the effectiveness of the MPA in preserving native biodiversity may be compromised without additional, proactive management actions.

Since 2021, 4 projects or activities have been conditioned by the MITECO, including the Alborán port works, 2 oceanographic campaigns and a drone request.

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

No threats due to unregulated exploitation of natural resources in the terrestrial part.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

As Illegal fishing activities (like drifnets) are included under “Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing” by FAO, there is a weak threat considering that.

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is “no threats”.)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

[Fisheries/MAPA]

Drifnets are removed as soon as they are watched. Only there were 4 sightseeings in 2024-

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

In previous years, *Mesembryanthemum crystalinum*, an exotic species from the island, was accidentally introduced, threatening the populations of the island's three threatened endemic species.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

The main risks and threats and their degrees of relevance are set out below:

- Resource extraction (High)
- Maritime transport (Medium): causes marine pollution, introduction of alien species, disturbance by noise
- Alien species, such as *Rugulopterix okamurae*, are an emerging threat, with an unknown deegreee of impact.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

Even though it is managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food (MAPA), manager of the Marine Reserve Authority, the actions are mostly taking place on land:

During 2024 important actions have been undertaken such as the control of *Mesembryanthemum crystalinum* and the population reinforcement of the three endangered species within the Project for the restoration and conservation of the dock and cliffs of Alboran island (Directorate General for Sustainable Fisheries. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA).

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

Surveillance and threat detection have been increased, due to the increase of MITECO rangers and technical assistance. Coordinated action has been taken with the relevant administrations, especially for water discharges. As regards invasive species, monitoring of kelp forest is being carried out, and no impact of these species has been observed.

There is a staff of 15 people, including fish rangers, which enforce the regulations on fish gears, by visiting all the boats that are detected with the Army radar in the lighthouse.

	Score

4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

Increased migration

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

Marine traffic is the main increasing threat.

[Fisheries / MAPA]

No increasing threats.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

For humanitarian reasons, construction of a temporary shelter for migrannts on the island of Alborán by the Ministry of Defense with authorization and conditios from theTerrotorial Delegation to prevent affections to the terrestrel flora and fauna mainly.

[Marine PA/ MITECO]

An analysis of Maritime Traffic in the Estrecho-Alborán maritime demarcation has been carried out in relation to collisions between ships and cetaceans.

[Fisheries/ MAPA]

The staff has increased in a 66.7% (from 9 to 15). The order regulating the marine reserve has also been updated: Orden APA/177/2023, de 21 de febrero, por la que se modifica la Orden de 8 de septiembre de 1998, por la que se establece una reserva marina y una reserva de pesca en el entorno de la isla de Alborán y se regula el ejercicio de la pesca en los caladeros adyacentes.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/ CSMA]

NO THREATS

[Fisheries/MAPA]

Potential conflicts between recreational and pofessional fishermen have been detected here.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale**	**2**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

[Fisheries/MAPA]

Recreational fishing permits are not being granted for many yeears. When these recreational fishermen come to the Reserve they are closely obsrveed, to avoid illegal competence with professional fishermen.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

The following threats pose a serious risk, particularly affecting the abrasion platform:

- Solid waste (floating plastics, polystyrene balls, remnants of inflatable boats, etc.).
- Tar and oil stains.
- Risk of oil spills.

[Marine PA/MITECO]

In this case, the main form is pollution is noise, related to marine traffic. Noise pollution can also be considered.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

There are have being some initial meetings for tackling vessel speed, among the MITECO and the Ministry of Transports and the ferries companies, to tackle the traffic and associated noise events.

The prevention of marine pollution caused by ships will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the international conventions on the subject to which Spain is a Party, and specifically with the MARPOL Convention.

The space covered by the ZEP and their bordering area will be considered a restricted area for the dumping of waste or other materials from ships or aircraft.

The prevention of marine pollution from land-based sources will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of international conventions on the subject, specifically the Barcelona Convention, as well as the requirements contained in Spanish legislation on pollution control and Law 41/2010, of 29 December, on the protection of the marine environment.

The different contingency plans for marine pollution that are applicable within the scope of this regulation, whether of a state, regional or local nature, must take into consideration the conservation measures of the ZEP

The National Response System for Marine Pollution, governed by Royal Decree 1695/2012, ensures coordination across all levels of plans in Spain. The Plan Ribera, approved in 2014, includes tools like a sensitivity atlas and risk assessments to manage major coastal pollution events. It works alongside regional plans to ensure cohesive responses, especially for cross-regional or international incidents or urgent threats of irreparable damage.

https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/costas/temas/proteccion-medio-marino/plan-ribera/default.aspx

	Score
	2

4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).**	

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

There was a landscape impact due to the degradation of the port and the lighthouse.

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is “no threats”.)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

The port and the lighthouse have been repaired, improving their visual impact. This action was carried out by MAPA with authorization from CSMA.

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

Threats related to alien species may increase, as human presence due inmigration does.

[Marine PA/MITECO]

Threats related to alien species may increase, and so will do marine pollution due to traffic.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

There is a monitring programme for alien species, and a pollution control programme.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

Other threats not previously mentioned:

- Rising sea levels, impacting habitats and species on the abrasion platform.

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved :

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

For the part that affects the Island and its intertidal zone, the illegal extraction of red coral and Patella ferruginia mainly, was resolved with permanent military protection in 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 Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Integrated coastal management plan is not applicable in the area since it is essentially offshore, but we consider this as a yes becuse we have the Marine Spatial Planing aproved (Real Decreto 150/2023, de 28 de febrero, por el que se aprueban los planes de ordenación del espacio marítimo de las cinco demarcaciones marinas españolas)

https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2023-5704).

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The land plan is currently being updated and marine management plan is close to being finalized and approved and will have due influence on the governance of the surrounding areas. The management plan must define the bodies for participation and coordination of management in which all administrations with powers in the preservation of biodiversity, fisheries management and protection of the sea will be represented.

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

There have been changes from a regulatory standpoint, with the competencies between the different administrations clearly delineated. In the Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/424 of the Commission dated February 2, 2024, which adopts the seventeenth updated list of sites of community importance in the Mediterranean biogeographical region, the SCI Alborán (ES6110015) is renamed SCI Isla de Alborán (ES6110015) and has an area of 12.29 hectares, following its boundaries along the low water line, which means it only partially coincides with the initially designated SCI.

This new territorial delimitation has been established by mutual agreement between the state administration and the regional administration to resolve the issues regarding the competencies existing in the previous declaration of 2015, which led to its annulment.

[Marine PA/MITECO]
Currently, the Decree XX/202X is being drafted, declaring the SCI Isla de Alborán (ES6110015) as a Special Area of Conservation in accordance with the boundaries established in the seventeenth updated list of sites of community importance in the Mediterranean biogeographical region. The Management Plan for the SCI Isla de Alborán (ES6110015) is being developed to comply with Article 46.1 of Law 42/2007, of December 13, regarding the establishment of conservation measures for the European Ecological Network Natura 2000, thus constituting the management instrument for the SAC, particularly for the habitats and species of community interest that motivated its inclusion in this Network.

Additionally, compliance is ensured with the provisions of Article 29.2 of the aforementioned Law, by integrating into a single document the planning mechanisms of the different protection figures that partially overlap in their respective geographical areas of application: Natural Area, SPAB, and SAC. Therefore, this plan will constitute the management instrument for the SAC Isla de Alborán (ES6110015) and part of the SPAB and Natural Area.

Thus, it is clearly defined when carrying out the corresponding actions and/or authorizations, as well as who is responsible for their conservation, evaluation and monitoring of the conservation priorities established in the future Declaration Decree and its Management Plan.

Once the management plan is approved, the conservation objectives outlined in the management plan will guide the impact assessment and the Natura 2000 appropriate assessment, both of which are not feasible without these objectives. According to the Habitats Directive, the appropriate assessment must evaluate how each plan or project affects the conservation objectives specified in the management plan. Without an approved plan, these objectives remain vague. However, once the plan is finalized and the conservation objectives are clearly defined, the appropriate assessment becomes significantly more straightforward.

MITECO and Junta de Andalucía have established a regular meeting system, to be developed in the spring and autumn. First meeting was at the beginning of March 2025. In these meetings it's expected a better coordination for the surrounding area where Spain can have direct influence. Moreover, an additional MPA is being proposed on the waters North of Alboran, the SCI ESZZ16015 Bancos y Gargantas del Mar de Alborán, according to the ministerial order https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/participacion-publica/ip-om-eemarinos.html

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures in particular

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

It's not necessary, as the island has a military base, and it can not be visited freely. The SPAMI is marked in the nautical charts.

	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale**	**1**

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

There is collaboration between the State Administration (MAPA, MITECO, and the Ministry of Defense) and the Regional Government of Andalusia.

Junta de Andalucía developes certain monitoring actions, specially focused on threatened species, while MITECO is developing thee monitoring on habitats and pressures and threats.

Alboran_Island_Annex_5.1.2 Surveillance_monitoring

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The Directorate General of Maritime Transport is empowered to enforce the regulations regarding SPAMI protection measures, since most of them are related to maritime transport.

Guardia Civil is often patrolling the area, as it's a key point for controlling illegal migration.

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

Article 15 on Offenses and Penalties of Law 3/2003, of June 25, declaring the Alborán Natural Area, establishes that the sanctioning regime applicable to the Alborán Natural Area will be as provided in Chapter VI of Law 2/1989, of July 18, and Title VI of Law 4/1989, of March 27.

The sanctions are sufficient to deter people who do not have authorization, commit environmental crimes or do not respect the regulations of the area.

[Marine PA/MITECO]

There is a general system on infringements and penalties established by Law 42/2007 on Natural heritage and Biodiversity , and santions are effective enought to disuade .

[Fisheries / MAPA]

The fish rangers present in the reserve can impose fines, the amount of which depends on the severity and nature of the offence, and which also increase with repeated offences. This, together with the fact that there is hardly any recreational fishing, means that the volume of fines imposed annually is very small.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

[Terrestrial PA/CSMA]

The surveillance and protection of the SPAMI of Alboran is carried out by the military detachment present on the island, the marine patrols of the Guardia Civil and Salvamento Marítimo.

[Marine PA/MITECO]

The MITECO's body of Environmental Agents have the character of Agents of the Authority in the performance of their functions

[Fisheries / MAPA]

The fish rangers present in the marine reserve can impose fines.

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale**	**1**

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

The National Response System for Marine Pollution, governed by Royal Decree 1695/2012, ensures coordination across all levels of plans in Spain. The Plan Ribera, approved in 2014, includes tools like a sensitivity atlas and risk assessments to manage major coastal pollution events. It works alongside regional plans to ensure cohesive responses, especially for cross-regional or international incidents or urgent threats of irreparable damage.

https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/costas/temas/proteccion-medio-marino/plan-ribera/default.aspx

Document "Analysis of risks against climate change in the SPA Marine Space of Alborán Island and the LIC Espacio Marino de Alborán December 2023" INTERNAL IP LIFE Integrated, innovative and participatory management of the Natura 2000 Network in the Spanish marine environment. It is a first step, the evaluation of risks in order to establish protective and/or corrective measures.

https://intemares.es/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Analisis-riesgos-Alboran.pdf

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Score

6.1. 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.

2

Rating scale

No : 0

Weakly : 1

Fairly : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

There is a good cooperation with all the environmental administrations with the Army, which has a base in the Island.

All the admnistrations are copperating for developing this new management plan. A significant amount of scientific information about habitats and species has been collected within the framework of the LIFE+ INDEMARES project, focused on the seabeds of the SPAMI areas

More information is available at https://intemares.es/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/INF_Taller-Alboran.pdf

This information will be used to develop a consistent and socially supported management plan for the combined area of the SCI ESZZ16005 Alborán Marine Area and ES6110015 Alborán, within the framework of the Integrated Life+ Intemares Project.

Score

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

2

Rating scale

No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2	

Rationale for the note

There is cooperation with Cabo de Gata and other national SPAMI, while there is no cooperation or exchange with SPAMI 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

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

Rationale for the note

In the last evaluation, the reecommendations aplicable on section 1 were:

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 area.

Since the management plan has not yet ben aproved, there are no officially constitued coordination/working groups, but there had been relevant efforts to cooperate through projects, such as Intemares. But, as these coordination bodies are not fully constitued, the cooperation has not being completely archieved

	Score
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 **Rating scale**	**2**

‘No’ for all of them : 0 ‘Yes’ for some of them : 1 ‘Yes’ for most of them : 2 ‘Yes’ for all of them : 3	

Rationale for the note

In the last evaluation, the reecommendations aplicable on section 2 were:

There should be an attempt to develop proposal for funding and ensuring better cooperation for the monitoring of the marine and coastal biodiversity.

Since the management plan has not yet ben approved, there are no officially constitued coordination/working groups, but there had been relevant efforts to jointly monitor the site and optimize efforts.

The budgetary part has not been fully achieved, as the draft of the management plan is under revision. Junta de Andalucía joined INTEMARES LIFE integrated project after the 2019 evaluation, and this helped to ensure more funds.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total score 5 (Max : 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total score 4 (Max : 6)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total score 12 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 16 (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	4 (Max : 6)
Total score without bonus	**51 (Max : 78)**
Bonus points	**15**
Overall total score	**66 (Max : 92)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - The complete Alboran SPAMI, formed by the SCIs ES6110015 (Isla de Alborán) and ESZZ16005 (Espacio Marino de Alborán) and SPA ES0000336 (Isla de Alborán), must have a management plan approved and implemented by the three responsible administrations: Consejería de Sostenibilidad y Medio Ambiente de la Junta de Andalucía (CMA), Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico (MITECO), and Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación (MAPA).

2 - The management plan should establish an adaptive management for the entire SPAMI in accordance with the SPA/BD Protocol and recommendations.

3 - Since the main current impact on the area is fishing, the management plan must include an annexed report on the status and evolution of the regulated exploitation of fishery resources since 2001 and its impact on the marine biota and ecosystems of the Alboran SPAMI, together with an estimate of the impact of other forms of fishing.

4 - CMA, MITECO and MAPA should agree how to coordinate the common governance, monitoring, surveillance, personnel and material resources and funding to meet conservation objectives of Alboran SPAMI, and how to address/mitigate the main risk and threats.

5 - The monitoring programme should include monitoring of fisheries resources and impacts of fishing on the marine biota and ecosystems.

6 - The monitoring programme should include maerl community, cold water corals, and the rest of the elements of the Mediterranean interest, since they are unexplored communities and probably strongly affected by fisheries.

7 - Maintain and/or improve the surveillance and enforcement of illegal activities in the area, especially regarding fishing.

8 - Monitoring programme should establish early warning system for invasive alien species.

9 - Implement training exercise on marine pollution incidents response for all the management authorities.

10 - Improve cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs at national and international level.

Signatures

José Manuel Lorenzo Sentis
SPAMI Manager

Zeljka Rajkovic
Independent Expert

Monica Montefalcone
Independent Expert

Francisco Guil Celada
Focal Point

Ángel Luque del Villar
National Expert

14- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Cabo de Gata-Nijar Natural Park (Spain)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Cabo de Gata Nijar

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

José Manuel Lorenzo Sentis	Reserve Marine Manager
Diego Moreno Lampreave	National Expert
Zeljka Rajkovic	Independent Expert
Monica Montefalcone	Independent Expert
Francisco Guil Celada	Focal Point
Salvador Parra Gómez	SPAMI Manager

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Cabo de Gata Nijar

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI Cabo de Gata-Níjar fulfils more than one of these criteria:

- Uniqueness: Area with a semi-arid climate that determines 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 inscribed in the European Directive Habitats and species in danger of extinction, such as the *Patella ferruginea,* as well as other threatened species, such as *Charonia lampas*, *Astroides calycularis* and *Dendropoma lebeche*, among others.
- Natural representativeness: This protected area presents habitats and plant communities representative of the different ecosystems that integrate this maritime-terrestrial area.
- 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, especially marine hard substrate communities, sand seabeds, *Posidonia oceanica* 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 *Posidonia oceanica*) constitute the support of a great faunistic richness, with the presence of many species of importance for the Mediterranean. These *Posidonia* meadows are the southern- most meadows in the Mediterranean representing one of the main habitats for the critically endangered species *Pinna nobilis*.
- 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
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. **Rating scale**	**2**

Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2	

Rationale for the note

During July 2022 and January 2023, a hydrological collapse occurred in the *Las Salinas de Cabo de Gata* wetland (Ramsar Site) due to the lack of seawater inflow through the entry canal. This was caused by the collapse of the canal, which led to the near-complete drying of the lagoon. As a result, there was a sharp decline in the wintering of waterbirds dependent on the wetland, with significant reductions in both the abundance of individuals and species richness. Only small groups of shorebirds, primarily gulls and related species, were identified. However, current monitoring of both wintering and breeding bird populations shows a gradual recovery of waterbird breeding in the Cabo de Gata salt flats following the re-flooding of the wetland in January 2023. Species such as *Charadrius alexandrinus* and *Recurvirostra avosetta*, both listed in Annex II of the SPA-BD Protocol, have reached levels similar to those observed before the hydrological collapse of 2022.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Most of the objectives established in the original SPAMI application for the designation have been actively pursued.

Cabo de Gata-Níjar still maintains the considerations for which it was included in the SPAMI List. The presence of typically Mediterranean habitats in a good state of conservation and of endemic or endangered species, and the existence of different elements of educational, scientific, aesthetic and cultural interest.

These are the remarkable Mediterranean habitats in Cabo de Gata-Níjar: The sub-desert vegetation in the interior of the Natural Park. The dunes and beaches highlight the typical Iberian-North African flora and fauna. Salty formations are very important for the breeding community of birds. Regarding the marine communities, all the typical floors of the Mediterranean ecosystems are presented, both on soft substrates (the most predominant ones) and on rocks and reefs.

Regarding endemic or endangered species, there is a quite significant representation, especially of *Posidonia oceanica*. Other characteristics for which this space was declared SPAMI, and whose conditions are still maintained today, are its geological formations of volcanic origin, mining-industrial archaeology, the traditional Mediterranean garden, as well as the rich and varied cultural heritage (watchtowers, reservoirs, forms, etc.).

To achieve the objectives of preserving and ensuring the representativeness of the protected marine ecosystem and its biological diversity, the environmental administration managing the SPAMI has actively worked to regulate and manage the increasing pressure from sun-and-beach tourism in recent years. The aim is to prevent any risk to the conservation status of species and their habitats. To this end, efforts have been focused on working with local companies in the nautical sector and other stakeholders involved in marine-related tourism activities to establish regulatory and management measures during peak tourist seasons. These measures include:

• Limiting the maximum number of motorized and non-motorized boats per company.

• Restricting access to the most visited beaches for motor vehicles by establishing a maximum number of parking spaces in designated areas and promoting access through collective public transportation.

• Prohibiting motorized boats from accessing certain natural beaches and enclaves during the summer months.

• Increasing surveillance along the protected marine zone to prevent activities that could endanger the conservation of the protected marine and coastal ecosystem.

In any case, these regulatory and management measures are aimed at protecting marine and coastal ecological and biological processes from potential impacts caused by the rapid growth of sun-and-beach tourism.

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status since the previous evaluation report (year 2019).

The level of legal protection of the SPAMI Cabo de Gata is remarkable:

- 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
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The competences of the terrestrial part of the area correspond to the government of Andalucia.

The competences of the marine part of the area are shared between:

- 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 conservation of marine biodiversity is under the responsibility of the Andalusian department with competencies in environmental matters, while fishery resources are managed by the department with competencies in fishing matters.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has the competence for external waters in relation to fishing and its protection.

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has a management body that directly depends on the Andalusian government through the Andalusian Department of Sustainability and Environment. It includes a qualified and responsible manager and a technical team operating at the local, provincial, and regional levels, with the necessary competencies to implement the conservation measures established by legislation.

Its decisions are supported by a legally constituted participation body (DECREE 239/1997, of October 15), which has oversight and monitoring functions to effectively defend the ecological values of the SPAMI. This body promotes citizen participation and sustainable development within the area and its immediate surroundings. It is composed of representatives from regional and local administrations, scientists, entrepreneurs, residents, conservation associations, and experts appointed by the same body. This participation body is a best practice example for the management body.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is the management body responsible for the Marine Reserve, and is present in the participation body.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? **Rating scale** No management plan : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

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 are in full implementation.

The II Sustainable Development Plan of Cabo de Gata Natural Parc and its Socioeconomic Area, as well as the Operating Programme Horizonte 2024, has been approved by the Decree 101/2022, of June 14.

The Marine Reserve is regulated by the next norm applicable to the SPAMI management plan:

- 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
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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF). **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The plans of this protected area take into account all the objectives and requirements established in 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 that are, among others:

1. To maintain essential ecological processes, both terrestrial and marine, and to conserve the genetic diversity of biological resources, as well as habitats of community interest, particularly those classified as priority and exclusive, with special emphasis on *Posidonia* meadows.

2. To conserve arid terrestrial landscapes, arid agro-environments, and coastal marine areas as expressions of ecosystem integrity and the interaction between the natural environment and traditional human activities, recognizing that their exceptional uniqueness represents the primary hallmark of this area.

3. To maintain and improve the populations of fauna and flora, especially those that are threatened, endemic, or representative of semi-arid and aquatic areas, by avoiding the fragmentation of the habitats they occupy.

- They establish the zoning of the SPAMI and the regulation of the activities compatible with 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 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
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. **Rating scale** Very low/Insufficient : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI's staff, necessary to meet the objectives of management, conservation, monitoring and control, is composed as follows:

- - Manager: 1 full-time person with excellent training level.
- - Technicians: 5 full-time people and 2 part-time with excellent training levels.
- - Administrative: 1 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: 3 full-time with the qualification required for work at sea.
- - Rangers: 4 SPAMI-fully devoted rangers

Since 2019, the SPAMI has reinforced personnel every summer, increasing the number of agents in the protected area, and particularly since 2021, exclusive surveillance shifts at sea during the summer months have been implemented. These surveillance shifts are coordinated among all the involved administrations, including environmental agents under the national and the regional government, coast guards and nature protection guards from the *Guardia Civil*, and local and regional officers. Over the last five years, surveillance has been strengthened, resulting in greater control of the protected marine strip and a decrease in the threat posed by tourism pressure in summer.

The SPAMI has also an extraordinary surveillance program with reinforced personnel every summer, which is exclusive to the SPAMI area and can be used for any timetable, for example for night surveillance, and extraordinary activities on camps or at sea. The personnel depends every year, but on average, about 20 wardens monitor the area.

However, although the SPAMI has sufficient personnel, it could improve with an increased number of technical and administrative assistance, as well as more permanently assigned environmental agents in the protected area.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI **Rating scale** Very low : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The main funding for the SPAMI is guaranteed through the annual budgets approved by the Andalusian government. This budget receives support from the national government's and European Union funds (FEDER, FEADER, FEMPA, FSE, Next Generation Funds, etc).

Some universities and research centres also finance research projects.

The SPAMI has the following infrastructures and equipments:

- - 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 boat (“ARCA”).
- - Environmental awareness materials
- - Botanic garden
- - Bird Observatory
- - Viewpoints
- - Information points
- - Geological ecomuseum
- - Surveillance equipment such as: Telescope, night vision binoculars, cameras, Drone.
- - Scuba diving equipment
- - Educational outreach material

The park is not allowed to collect entrance fees.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

- Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment.
- Work plan for Conservation and maintenance of the coastal environment, which includes cleaning and environmental education activities.
- Close collaboration with the Monitoring Global Change Programme in arid and semiarid ecosystems of Almería (University of Almería).
- The Emergency Program, Epidemiological and Monitoring Wildlife of Andalusia has monitored the seabirds *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* and *Larus michahellis* from 1993 to 2024, including control of nesting pairs in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI (coast of Cabo de Gata, La Higuera and Cabrera; see Annex I for more information).
- Participation in the conservation program of *Pinna nobilis: for example through the P*AN-Mediterranean Pinna Larval Collectors Network.
- Flora Conservation Program, for example through monitoring programs (see Annex I for more information).
- Program of Actions for the conservation of aquatic invertebrates in Andalusia (Agreement of November 7 of 2017, from the Council of Government, through which the Recovery and Conservation Plan for Threatened Invertebrates and Marine Phanerogams is approved).
- Program of Control of Invasive Alien Species of Andalusia. For example, the LIFE+ Posidonia Andalusia Program has established a network of early detection of invasive alien species (see Annex I for more information).
- Program of Visit to Protected Natural Areas.
- Plan for the recovery and conservation of wetland birds.
- Program for the recovery and conservation of dunes, sands and coastal cliffs (see Annex I for more information).
- Steppe bird conservation and recovery program.
- Measurement of seawater temperatures.
- Monitoring of artisanal fishing.
- Monitoring of marine litter
- Monitoring of threatened species, such as *Patella ferruginea*, *Astroides calycularis*, *Dendropoma lebeche*, *Charonia lampas* and *Pinna nobilis*, among others.
- Censuses of seabirds and stranding cetaceans -→**MAPA/MITECO**
- Mapping of marine habitats, such as seagrass meadows, and reefs until deep waters (100m), among others.
- Inventory of marine caves and monitoring of the 4 caves in the SPAMI area.
- Monitoring Program of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows in 5 fixed stations t evaluate their trend over time

See "ANNEX I Cabo de Gata Nijar_3.5 Monitoring program"for detailed information about the monitoring programmes carried out in the SPAMI area.

	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? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

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 them into account. This review involves an examination of the plan, its objectives, measures and zoning.

The review of the management plan is discussed in the meeting of the SPAMI Governing Board and approved by the majority of its members. The plan is finally approved by the Agreement of the Government Council of Andalusia.

For specific circumstances, the main organ of participation of the SPAMI, the 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. The Governing Board meets twice a year, once in June to approve the activities from the previous year, and once in December to approve the actions and objectives of the next year.

Score

3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The Management Plan is based on the execution of a series of objectives that are planned and approved annually by the participation body. The Management Report of this Plan is presented and approved at the end of each year. The Plan is structured in several sections: administrative management, conservation of the natural environment, environmental education and public use, sustainable development and institutional coordination.

The management plan for the Marine Reserve is established through the Order ARM/1744/2011, of June 15, for which the Marine Reserve of Cabo de Gata-Níjar is regulated, and its delimitations and uses are defined (https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2011-10923). It has been effectively implemented, as it's mainly based on regulations, which are enforced by the Marine Reserve personnel.

To improve the implementation of the management plan could be achieved by allocating more financial and human resources. However, the greatest potential for improvement in achieving objectives lies in the creation of effective coordination mechanisms among administrations. These mechanisms should bring together all entities with jurisdiction over the protected territory, such as SPAMI, at the local, regional, and national levels.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

Annual monitoring reports:

- Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment.
- Work plan for Conservation and maintenance of the coastal environment
- The Emergency Program, Epidemiological and Monitoring Wildlife of Andalusia has monitored the seabirds *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* and *Larus michahellis* from 1993 to 2024, including control of nesting pairs in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SPAMI (coast of Cabo de Gata, La Higuera and Cabrera; see Annex I for more information).
- Flora Conservation Program.

• Program of Control of Invasive Alien Species of Andalusia. For example, the LIFE+ Posidonia Andalusia Program has established a network of early detection of invasive alien species (see Annex I for more information).

• Visit Program to Protected Natural Areas.

• Plan for the recovery and conservation of wetland birds.

• Steppe bird conservation and recovery program.

• Blue Natura and LIFE+ Posidonia Andalucía program, where the main focus lies in the conservation of the *Posidonia oceanica* meadows in the Andalusian Mediterranean, for example through ecological moorings (see point 6.2, as well as Annex I for more information).

• Installation of buoys on natural beaches since 2021.

• Cleaning and restoration of riverbeds to prevent discharges into the sea, for example through the Interreg Med Act4Litter program, or through awareness and participation programs (see point 6.2 and Annex I for more information).

• Restoration of quarries.

In Annex I, section 3.5, all activities carried out in the field of conservation are already specified, including those related to *Pinna nobilis* (no population has been recorded since the massive mortality event of 2016).

This Marine Reserve is located in the province of Almería, at the foot of the Sierra de Cabo de Gata and extends along a coastal more than 45 km between Carboneras to the north and the tip of Cabo de Gata to the south.

The total protected area is 12,200 ha, together with the protected waters of the Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park. The extension of the marine reserve is 4,653 ha.

Its seabed alternates between rocky and sandy surfaces.

It holds the southernmost *Posidonia oceanica* meadows in the Spanish Mediterranean.

The purpose of the marine reserve is the protection, regeneration and development of the resources of fishing interest for the maintenance of artisanal fisheries, allowing the fishermen of the area to preserve their traditional way of life.

This space has its own management plan is in force sin 1995. Nowadays, there are several rules covering the fish management, recreational uses and scientific access in order to preserve and recover the fisheries resources of this area. All the activities would carry out in Cabo de Gata-Nijar should be authorized:

- Orden de 31 de Julio de 1996, por la que se modifica la Orden de 3 de julio de 1995, por la que se establece la reserva marina de Cabo Gata-Nijar, which is updated when appropiate.
- ORDEN ARM/1744/2011, de 15 de junio, por la que se regula la reserva marina de Cabo de Gata-Níjar, y se define su delimitación y usos permitidos (BOE núm 149 de 23 de junio de 2011).

For professional fishing vessel, there are two different authorization lists, which are divided by fishing gears.

- Resolución de 15 de enero de 2024, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se actualiza el censo de embarcaciones autorizadas a ejercer la pesca marítima profesional en la modalidad de cerco en la reserva marina de Cabo de Gata-Níjar.
- Resolución de 15 de enero de 2024, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se actualiza el censo de embarcaciones autorizadas a ejercer la pesca marítima profesional de artes menores en la reserva marina de Cabo de Gata-Níjar.

In regards to the conservation of species of Mediterranean interest, there are relevant actions in the marine reserve. As general measures, it is only allowed to fish authorized species. It is not allowed to fish and collect species by scuba divers.
Another measures for guarantee the preservation of habitats and singular species is the dissemination of the relevance of the Marine Reserve of Fishing interest to the users. Specifically for scuba divers, it is mandatory to respect the Codex of Best Practices for carrying out scuba diving into the Marine Reserve of Fishing interest.

- For singular species as Pinna nobilis it is stablished a monitoring and recovery actions which consist in : installation, monitoring and removal of Pinna sp. larval collectors. If any specimen is found, it is transferred to Research Center in San Pedro del Pinatar. Collectors are installed in spring (April-May) and removed after summer (October-November)
- Duksy grouper (Epinephelus marginatus): Visual census in controlled spots. Collaboration by scuba diving centers in dissemination of the preservation.
- Monitoring of orange coral (Astroides calycularis): recording of specimens, phases as reproduction (as possible).
- Monitoring of Posidonia oceanica meadows, including monitoring of alien species in it.

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score

4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The existing threat from the exploitation of natural resources in the SPAMI is minimal, as it is regulated by legislation, and no illegal activities have been identified that pose a genuine threat to the conservation of natural resources. The only identified threat is poaching, prohibited in the strictly protected marine reserve area, and underwater fishing, banned throughout the entire marine protected area.

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The surveillance system has been strengthened with an increased number of environmental agents tasked with monitoring the SPAMI. Consequently, the enforcement and oversight of compliance with the regulations governing permitted and prohibited activities have also been enhanced.

Additionally, coordination among various authority agents has improved to strengthen surveillance, particularly in strictly protected areas during the summer, during which the highest pressure has been identified. This monitoring is carried out both by boat and from land, incorporating new devices such as drones.

	Score

4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

In general, there are no serious threats to habitats and species. The main threats include poaching, illegal shellfishing, marine litter, and ghost fishing. There is a specific issue with illegal boat anchoring outside the designated regulated areas. Additionally, there is the presence of some exotic algae species (*Caulerpa cylindracea* and *Lophocladia lallemandii*, among others) and the pathogen responsible for the mortality of *Pinna nobilis*, which is also present in the whole Mediterranean.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

Various projects have been undertaken to raise awareness among the local population and visitors regarding good practices for navigation and anchoring in permitted zones. Through the project LIFE BLUE NATURA, awareness campaigns have highlighted the importance of Posidonia meadows in mitigating climate change. The LIFE SEABILL project, in which SPAMI participated as a pilot area, organized volunteer beach cleanup events to raise awareness about marine debris that ultimately harms seabirds. Similarly, the Environmental Awareness and Participation Program in the NATURA 2000 Network, conducted from 2021 to 2023, included 25 awareness campaigns targeting all audiences, including school communities and the tourism sector. These campaigns emphasized the importance of marine habitats, the identification of exotic species threatening them, and the harmful impacts of litter.

In 2020 and 2021, awareness campaigns on marine litter were specifically conducted on the most visited beaches during the summer, leaving a significant impact on visitors.

From 2020 to 2023, a specific program for the maintenance and conservation of coastal habitats was approved. This program involved intensified cleaning and environmental sanitation efforts across the protected coastline, removing litter abandoned by visitors or carried by wind to prevent it from reaching the marine area.

The regional administration has also made significant efforts to clean and restore waterways throughout the province, particularly those that flow into SPAMI's natural and protected beaches. This has prevented substantial waste, especially from intensive agriculture, from reaching the sea during heavy storms.

Finally, joint efforts are underway among all competent administrations to establish specific regulations for boat anchoring, primarily in areas where conflicts traditionally arise between different users. Both the LIFE POSIDONIA project and the initiatives under LIFE BLUE NATURA have worked to remove harmful anchoring elements for recreational boats in areas like the urban beach of AGUAMARGA.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) **See 5.1.3. in AF.** **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Like other protected areas in the Mediterranean, SPAMI faces significant tourist pressure due to beach tourism, with many visitors lacking environmental awareness or understanding of the importance of conserving the coastline and beaches. An increase in nautical activities during the summer is associated with this tourism, conducted independently or through emerging enterprises such as kayak and boat tour operators.

Regarding the potential pressure from recreational boats due to the existence of marinas within the SPAMI, this is not considered a significant threat as there is only a small marina in San José with 244 berths. However, during 2019-2020, the growing number of boats in non-urban beaches and natural enclaves began to pose a threat due to overcrowding.

Additionally, illegal anchoring zones have been identified at various points, and efforts are underway to regulate these areas jointly with all competent administrations and through participatory processes with local users and professionals. For example, the Life BlueNatura and the LIFE+ Posidonia Andalucía program through ecological moorings (see point 6.2, as well as Annex I for more information).

Although there is concern about the increased arrival of migrant boats in recent years, there is no significant issue with abandoned boats, as a local service is responsible for removing them. However, there has been an increase in textile waste and plastic containers left at coastal sites frequently used for landings, which are later removed by the park's maintenance team.

Thus, the threats of human impact can be considered as serious, but only during a limited time of the year, particularly during the summer holidays. Throughout the other days of the year, the threats are weak.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

SPAMI works collaboratively and participatively with all relevant administrations, small tourism businesses, and conservation associations to adopt conservation measures that align with sustainable economic development. Through programs and projects, SPAMI monitors the potential impact of threats on habitats and species to implement new measures and regulations.

The increased recreational and commercial boating activity along the protected coastline and marine areas since 2020 has been mitigated from 2021 onwards through SPAMI management measures, including restricting access to the most threatened natural beaches for all types of boats. This was achieved through maritime buoying or signage that prohibits access during the summer season. These measures were supported by SPAMI's participatory body. This protection, covering 11 zones and over 8 km of natural beaches, prevents boats from entering highly sensitive areas (e.g., Posidonia meadows).

Although specific access regulations have existed for over 15 years in the most visited coastal enclaves during summer, SPAMI is working collaboratively with various administrations to ensure public transport access to coastal areas during summer months and regulate access to the most threatened areas. These measures have significantly minimized the impacts of increased beach tourism, which is considered one of the main threats and requires the adoption of additional conservation measures for SPAMI's natural values.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

While conflicts between users have been identified, they have decreased in recent years. The most significant conflicts involve illegal camping and parking in fragile coastal areas, as well as pressure in marine enclaves with high recreational and commercial convergence in the maritime-terrestrial zone during the summer.

The adoption of new regulatory measures, both in the marine environment and in collaboration with the business sector during peak user periods, has helped reduce conflicts.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

Regulating tourist activities (in a participatory and consensual manner with the sector and administrations) in areas with the highest visitor influx during summer in the maritime-terrestrial zone has minimized conflicts between beachgoers and businesses offering nautical activities. Similarly, the installation of buoy systems in natural beaches and coves has organized different uses and reduced conflicts between swimmers and recreational boat users, while also lessening the impact on natural enclaves with difficult access.

The SPAMI's extraordinary surveillance program during vacation periods, implemented since 2019 and specifically reinforced in the marine environment since 2021, has significantly reduced identified threats. These efforts include minimizing illegal camping and vehicle parking in natural enclaves, as well as enforcing established marine regulations.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

- Motorized vehicles (on and off-road).
- Human intrusions and disturbances
- Increase in commercial nautical activities (Diving, Kayaking, Boat travel)
- Anchoring
- Shellfish
- Strong seasonality
- Poaching
- Modification of agricultural practices
- Dispersed urbanization
- Leisure fishing
- Nautical sports
- Nautical and land sports competitions

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

The inherent characteristics of the Mediterranean Sea, combined with its status as one of the world's top tourist destinations, make it particularly vulnerable to pollution and eutrophication problems caused by the discharge of solid waste, wastewater, and agricultural fertilizers. Additionally, there is a risk of oil spills due to navigation accidents or offshore discharges, even if these occur far from the SPAMI area.

Specifically, within this protected area, according to the Hydrological Plan for the Mediterranean Basins of Andalusia, the groundwater masses of Campo de Níjar and Sierra de Gata are in poor condition due to the presence of nitrates and marine intrusion caused by the overexploitation of the aquifer, which is linked to the intensive greenhouse agriculture practiced in the surrounding area. In coordination with environmental authorities, the competent administration is working to implement measures to improve aquifer quality, including substituting groundwater with desalinated water where feasible.

This type of agriculture, prevalent in the province and specifically outside the protected area's boundaries, generates large amounts of plastic and other waste. On occasion, these solid wastes are not properly disposed of and end up in the sea or forested areas. It has been identified that upstream areas often harbour abandoned waste, which can eventually flow into the sea.

In general, issues caused by wastewater discharges are minimal since such activities are prohibited by law within the entire protected area.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale**	**2**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Rationale for the note

Since 2019, the environmental administration and the Department of Agricultural Development have been collaborating on a riverbed cleaning project, focusing primarily on those most threatened by various types of waste such as plastics, raffia, tires, construction and demolition debris, organic agricultural waste, chemical product containers, and domestic waste. These pollutants are often dumped into major rivers and, if not removed, could eventually end up in the sea. These initiatives are large-scale and involve specific restoration and clean-up projects for river sections and watercourses.

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).

Rationale for the note

The high number of vehicles parked near the beaches has some landscape impact, but this is only noticeable during the summer and holiday periods, with no impact during the rest of the year.

Another landscape impact that could be identified is that generated by greenhouses. Although the protected area allows greenhouses only on a very small surface, the perimeter of the protected area is surrounded by greenhouses.

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

SPAMI has a team of environmental agents responsible for monitoring and safeguarding the natural and cultural heritage protected under SPAMI regulations. This effort is supported by the Autonomous Police, whose role includes protecting the natural environment and, specifically, the cultural heritage. Additionally, the Civil Guard, with specific functions for nature protection, is also present within SPAMI.

The protection of landscapes and cultural elements is guaranteed by the law that declares the area as protected, ensuring that the different groups of agents are committed to its safeguarding.

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).

Rationale for the note

The main threats to the surrounding area of the SPAMI are intensive agriculture and illegal human settlements. These threats have not been restrained yet because these are the economic engine of the province of Almeria.

These threats are minimal as the boundaries of the protected area are clearly defined and regulated by law. The areas designated for intensive agriculture are legally established, and no settlements or problems related to this activity have been identified within the protected limits.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

Environmental protection at both the national and regional levels is ensured by law. The development of the SPAMI’s surrounding area is regulated by specific legislation distinct from the rules governing the protected area, which is clearly delineated. However, national legislation, such as Law 42/2007 of December 13, establishes the basic legal framework for the conservation, sustainable use, improvement, and restoration of natural heritage and biodiversity. Under this legislation, SPAMI as part of the NATURA 2000 Network requires an environmental impact assessment for any activities outside the protected area that may affect it.

The structure of the environmental administration within each provincial jurisdiction ensures that activities in areas surrounding protected spaces are evaluated, thereby preventing any negative impacts on these spaces.

Similarly, at the provincial level, environmental agents responsible for the surveillance and protection of natural and cultural heritage work to enforce environmental regulations both within and outside the boundaries of specially protected areas, including their surrounding influence zones.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

- Proximity of an industrial port
- Illegal settlements derived from intensive agriculture and its temporality.

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved :

None of the previous threats have been totally eliminated, although measures have minimized their effects.

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

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.**

Law 8/2018, of October 8, on **measures against climate change and for the transition to a new energy model in Andalusia.**

Law 7/2021, of December 1st, **to promote the sustainability of the Andalusian territory.**

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI's management plan influences the urban planning of the municipalities that comprise it and the subregional land management plans.

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF.	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

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, Fisheries and Food 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
5.1.2. 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.	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

The protected area of the SPAMI covers 37.500 ha of land and 12.012 ha of marine area, extending the latter up to the nautical mile. The regional government of Andalusia is legally responsible for the entire protected territory, and the national government is responsible for the competencies within the protected nautical mile in the demarcated outer waters.

The Andalusian sustainable marine environment development program team carries out surveillance tasks at sea. Environmental agents perform duties related to the guardianship and surveillance of protected natural resources within the designated protected area. This work has been reinforced since 2021 when an extraordinary marine surveillance service was carried out during the summer.

As additional support, during the peak months, the Guardia Civil, national government environmental agents, and local and regional police collaborate in surveillance efforts.

Regarding fishing, the Marine Fishing Reserve declared by the National Government has a coastguard service under the Marine Reserve, which works alongside the Coast Guard, national and regional government fishing inspectors, and the Customs Surveillance Service.

In recent years, coordination mechanisms have been developed between all the competent administrations at sea, reinforcing surveillance and guardianship, and observing the good practices of the various users during peak influx periods, thus ensuring compliance with the established conservation measures. This line of work must continue, improving any aspects that require attention.

C.Gata_Nijar_Annex_5.1.2 Surveillance_monitoring

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to	**1**

the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

- Police
- Spain's Civil Guards

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The cases processed by the Environmental Service Agents are mostly 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, ploughing of forest lands, and unauthorized agricultural infrastructures and activities. In the marine environment, significant fines are also imposed for illegal spearfishing, carrying out unauthorized activities, or violating environmental regulations that condition permits.

The fine amount may sometimes not reflect the damage or impact caused; however, these fines are defined by law.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The environmental agents are law enforcement officers, who are trained to issue reports of infractions that are later processed into the corresponding sanctioning procedures.

SPAMI guards have the authority to sanction people who commit environmental crimes, engage in illegal fishing practices or don't comply with the regulations of the area.

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The Self-protection Plan of the Cabo de Gata-Níjar.

It is a basic tool for managing emergencies, providing the necessary information to act properly when a risk manifests itself.

Its main objective is to establish an organizational structure and action measures that will lead to an adequate response to emergency situations caused by oil discharges in the SPAMI coast and guarantee their protection.

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Weakly : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

SPAMI has human, technological and informative support from the Ministry of Environment of the Andalusian Government.

In addition, there is scientific support from universities and the Superior Council of Scientific Research.

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.

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

There is a close collaboration among the SPAMIs declared in the Andalusian region. Additionally, the SPAMI has developed several projects and participated in workshops organized annually by MedPAN, such as the one held in November in Montenegro (2022) and the online workshops held during 2023-2024.

Projects such as those mentioned below involve work either as partners or as pilot areas with various Marine Protected Areas, including SPAMIs:

LIFE INTEMARES:

https://intemares.es/

Coordinating partner: Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge / Biodiversity Foundation

Partners: Regional Government of Andalusia, Department of Environment and Blue Economy, Environment and Water Agency (AMAYA), Polytechnic University of Valencia, Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), Spanish Oceanographic Institute (IEO), University of Alicante, AZTI, Spanish Confederation of Fishery (CEPESCA), SEO/BirdLife, WWF Spain.

Duration: January 2017-Present

Main actions:

- Monitoring of marine species and habitats

- Demonstrative projects for threat mitigation

- Gather information of interest on the HICs 1170 and 8330

- Conduct a carrying capacity study for recreational activities in the marine environment

- evaluate the possibility of regulating activities that pose a risk to conservation

LIFE+ POSIDONIA ANDALUCÍA:

Conservation of the *Posidonia oceanica* meadows in the Andalusian Mediterranean

https://www.cma.junta-andalucia.es/medioambiente/portal/areas-tematicas/programas-europeos-y-relaciones-internacionales/life-posidonia

Coordinating partner: Regional Government of Andalusia, Department of Environment and Territory Planning.

Partners: AMAYA, Environment and Water Agency, Agency for Agricultural and Fisheries Management (AGAPA), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Conservation, Information, and Research on Cetaceans (CIRCE), Andalusian Federation of Fishermen's Guilds (FACOPE), Andalusian Federation of Fishing Associations (FAAPE).

Duration: January 2011/November 2016

Main actions:

- Development of cartography of seagrasses in the area of the Project (action A1).

- To secure and develop a monitoring network of *Posidonia meadows* in Andalusia, with the close collaboration of volunteers and technicians, to control the state and evolution of these meadows (actions A2 and C5).

- Control of the advance of invasive species, including *Caulerpa cylindracea* (action C4)

- Installation of 41 ecological moorings in 4 SCI with *Posidonia* meadows (action C2).

- Installation of 2 artificial reefs in 2 SCI with *Posidonia* meadows, in order to reduce the impact of illegal trawling (action C3).

- Study of the socio-economic costs of an eventual loss of *Posidonia* meadows from the Andalusian coasts (action C1).

- Redaction and edition of educational and dissemination materials, information panels, a webpage and videos about *Posidonia* meadows (actions D1, D2 and D6).

- 3 tours by sea and land along Andalusian coastal cities with *Posidonia oceanica* meadows nearby, with an itinerant exposition and specific workshops aimed at distinct social sectors and stakeholders (D3, D4)

- 3 annual festivals “Seas of *Posidonia*” each month of June, in a locality of the provinces with *Posidonia* meadows in Andalusia: Almería, Granada and Málaga (D5).

- Elaboration and publication of a digital library reuniting technical and scientific documents and information about Andalusian seagrass meadows, which could potentially interest managers and stakeholders (D7).

- To these original actions, we have added a participation process to enrich the elaboration of management plans for the 9 SCI included in the project (within action C8).

- Revision of spatial protection figures applied to MPAs with *Posidonia oceanica* meadows, to assign them International WCPA figures, and to propose modifications that will facilitate coherente Management strategies (C7).

- Elaboration and approval of management plans for the SCI with *Posidonia oceanica* meadows (action C8)

- Elaboration of a post-life+ conservation plan of Andalusian seagrass Meadows, based on the experience cumulated during the Project, and the inputs from Experts, which will be adopted by the Andalusian government.

LIFE BLUE NATURA:

Climate Mitigation Subprogramme.

https://life-bluenatura.eu/

- Coordinating partner: Regional Government of Andalusia, Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing and Sustainable Development.

- Partners: Environment and Water Agency (AMAYA), Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Men and Territory Association (HYT)

- Duration: August 2015/December 2021

- Main actions:

- Quantify the carbon deposits and the sequestration rates of seagrass meadows and marsh habitats in Andalusia, placing an emphasis on what is accumulated under floor (actions A1, A2, A3, C1 and C2).

- Explore and encourage already existing initiatives to finance conservation and restoration projects of blue carbon sink habitats with policies for mitigating and adapting to climate change, with special attention to carbon emissions trading or carbon markets (actions C3 and C5).

- Create the necessary legal regulations, with maximum guarantees of being replicated at an international level, which will in practice allow these conservation projects to be included in the aforementioned markets. One of the specific objectives in the proposal is the development of key regulations such as standards for verifying carbon credits, drafting carbon offset projects, or creating project catalogues (C4, C6 and C7).

- The innovative nature of the project means it is necessary to set ambitious objectives in relation to capacity building, awareness raising, and online dissemination. Besides communication activities, awareness and capacity building included in the proposal, special efforts will be made to involve key stakeholders who can guarantee the development of blue carbon

LIFE ADAPTAMED

Partners: AMAYA, CSIC, UGR, UAL, Science Parc of Granada, IUCN-Med

Duration: July 2015-December 2021

Over the last six and a half years, actions have been developed under an adaptive co-management approach. This has involved the naturalization of pine forests, sowing and planting high mountain plant species, semi-arid environments and Mediterranean forests, clearings in holm oak and mountain oak forests, arrangement of traditional irrigation ditches, installation of a network of wells equipped with piezometers, installation of nest boxes and shelters for birds and bats, evaluation of livestock exclusion mechanisms in areas subject to strong herbivory and

restoration of palates built with the dry stone technique, among others. In the field of communication and dissemination of results, environmental education and volunteering, a great effort has also been made, with the holding of numerous meetings and the publication of abundant material of different kinds. Governance, co-management and citizen participation have focused a substantial part of the efforts made, recognizing the capital importance of the participation bodies of protected areas or the intrinsic value of Nature-Based Solutions in a scenario seriously conditioned by climate change. The monitoring of management actions at the field level and through remote sensing (coupling both scales) and the rest of the activities have also taken up a good part of the efforts.

LIFE SEABIL "Saving Seabirds from marine litter"

This project aims to assess and reduce the impact of plastic pollution on seabirds in five pilot sites across three countries:

In France: Gironde Estuary and Pertuis Sea Marine Nature Park

In Portugal: Berlengas Natural Reserve

In Spain: Ebro Delta Natural Park; Urdaibai Reserve/Santoña Marshes Natural Park; Cabo de Gata Natural Park

To address the lack of available data, the LIFE SeaBiL project will establish a transnational monitoring network for the collection of stranded seabirds and their storage in rehabilitation centers. Additionally, the project aims to resolve the paradox posed by beach cleanups and waste collection. While these activities are crucial for our oceans, they have direct negative impacts on bird nests (destruction through trampling) and bird populations (disturbance).

More broadly, the LIFE SeaBiL project will focus on waste prevention and management within Natura 2000 areas. The implementation of protocols for monitoring marine debris and conducting territorial diagnostics in these three countries will help identify the sources of plastic waste, enabling more effective measures to combat the issue.

INTERREG MED ACT4LITTER

Partners: Catalan Waste Agency – Regional Activity Center for Sustainable Consumption and Production (Spain), Andalusian Institute of Technology (Spain), Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies (Italy), MedPAN – Network of Marine Protected Area Managers in the Mediterranean (France), Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (Greece)

Duration: February 2017-July 2018

Main actions:

- • Identification of potential measures to address marine litter issues in Mediterranean MPAs, in particular those that promote prevention upstream;
- • Feasibility assessment of the identified measures to be implemented in the MPAs through the development of an appropriate decision-making model;
- • Development of 10 MPA-specific action plans for preventing and mitigating marine litter through a participatory approach;
- • Elaboration of a joint governance plan for improving marine litter management in Mediterranean MPAs through the integration of relevant lessons learnt.

INTERREG PLASTIC BUSTER:

Partners: Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) – Lead partner,

- University of Siena, Department of Physical Sciences, Earth and Environment (UNISI)
- Corsican Agency for Environment (OEC)
- Regional Government of the Balearic Islands. Department of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries
- Management Agency of Zakynthos National Marine Park (NMPZ)
- Tuscan Archipelago National Park (PNAT)
- Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE)
- Spanish Oceanographic Institute , Balearic Center of Oceanography (IEO-COB)
- Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Institute of Oceanography (HCMR)
- French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea, Department of Oceanography and Ecosystem Dynamics (IFREMER)
- Catalan Waste Agency - Regional Activity Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARC-SCP/RAC)
- Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy, Special Secretariat for Water
- Albanian Ministry of Environment- Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas
- Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection of Croatia
- University of Split, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy

We take part through MedWaves , regional center of the UNEP/MAP for SCP. (former SCP-RAC)

Duration : April 2018-March 2022

Main actions :

The **Plastic Busters MPAs** is an Interreg Med funded project aiming to contribute to maintaining biodiversity and preserving natural ecosystems in pelagic and coastal MPAs, by defining and implementing a harmonized approach against marine litter. The project entails actions that address the whole management cycle of marine litter, from monitoring and surveillance to prevention and mitigation actions. The Plastic Busters MPAs project aims to contribute towards maintaining biodiversity and preserving natural ecosystems in pelagic and coastal MPAs, by defining and implementing a harmonized approach against marine litter.

The MPA joint team was a pilot action site and was involved in installing a reverse vending system during the high season. As part of the transference of knowledge program, it organized two days of formation activities for the rangers and staff of the Natural Park office and for scuba divers and nautical entrepreneurs on the marine little issue in the Mediterranean Sea.

INTERREG TUNE UP

Partners: The project TUNE UP is implemented by 12 partners from Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia and Montenegro : Center for the development of human resources and the support of local economy , Ambrakikos Gulf - Lefkada Management Agency , Andalusian Federation of Towns and Provinces , Spanish Ornithological Society , Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative , Tour du Valat Foundation , Mediterranean Sea and Coast Foundation , University of Roma Tre - Department of architecture , AQUAPROGRAM srl , Ministry of Tourism and Environment of Albania, Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts of Slovenia, University of Montenegro - Institute for marine biology

Duration: November 2019-June 2022

Main objectives and results:

TUNE UP, a multi-module project, tackled the need for a strategic and collaborative approach to managing Med MPAs and protecting biodiversity by testing and capitalizing on a multi-stakeholder/multi-level governance tool based on the River/Wetland Contracts experience tested by the INTERREG MED WETNET project.

The project achieved the following results:
1. Stronger, coordinated and proactive involvement of key stakeholders in MPAs management.
2. Improved effectiveness of MPAs management by integrating multilevel governance tools into national and regional policy instruments.
3. More intensive transnational cooperation and networking between Med MPAs.
The partnership involved different types of actors operating in MPAs management, thus allowing TUNE UP to ensure high transferability of main outputs to Med Countries.

INTERREG DESTIMED PLUS

Partners: Lazio Region Regione (IT), Catalonia Region (ES), Croatian Institute of Tourism (HR), Balmes University Foundation, University of Vic (ES), South Aegan Development Agency READ S.A. (EL), WWF MED (IT), Corsican Tourist Agency (FR), Sardinia Region - RAS (IT), IUCN (ES), Region of Crete (EL), NAPA Albania (AL), Conference of Peripheral Maritime, Regions of Europe – CPMR (FR), Regional Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Andalusia –CSJA (ES)

We take part as pilot action for the Andalusian Region, developing a ecotourism package based on the ecological footprint and creating a local ecotourism cluster in the area.

Duration: November 2019-June 2022

Main actions:

DestiMED PLUS aims at setting up the enabling conditions for integration of tourism and conservation agendas at local, regional and Med Level, by offering new solutions that capitalize outcomes from previous projects and apply them towards protected area ecotourism. The project will capitalize in particular on activities implemented

in previous projects, such as MEET and DestiMED, by supporting Mediterranean regions to establish an enabling environment for ecotourism in Protected Areas that: 1) enhances cross-sectoral local and regional policies; 2) improves integrated planning strategies; and, 3) provides stakeholders with effective training and tools to manage, measure, and promote ecotourism at all levels.

DestiMED PLUS will develop in particular tools for measuring and improving the sustainability of ecotourism products, incorporating socio-economic, governance and conservation indicators, as well as for building capacity among local ecotourism stakeholders.

EU HORIZON 2020 FUNDED CAMPAIGN WE VALUE NATURE

(November 2018 –October 2021)

The campaign is supporting businesses and the natural capital community to make valuing nature the new normal for businesses across Europe.

We Value Nature is:

- • Supporting the natural capital community and sharing research, resources and best practices.
- • Helping businesses improve their risk management, communication with investors, stakeholder engagement and anticipation of future legislation.
- • Making a difference by targeting businesses and barriers where we expect to make the greatest impact.

Partners : Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), The Natural Capital Coalition, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Oppla

AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION PROJECT: ACTIONS IN THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Between 2019 and 2021, several river sections in the province benefited from the removal of agricultural waste (plastics, raffia, crop residues, etc.) and other waste such as C&D debris, tires, and household waste. Invasive alien species present in the riverbeds were also managed, and actions included the repositioning of sediments and the restoration of traditional defense structures (such as barriers, levees, overflow channels, drainage ditches, and defence walls). Most notably, native plant seedlings from the surrounding area were installed.

One of these river sections was carried out within the Cabo de Gata-Níjar SAC, specifically in the Rambla del Agua, located in the Retamar area of Almería. Restoration trials of riparian habitats within the Public Hydraulic Domain (PHD) were conducted along the margins, previously prepared by work undertaken under the Emergency Project for Block B (file no. 7/2019/EM).

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

Rationale for the note

The financing mechanisms within the SPAMI's structure and functioning are guaranteed at the regional level. Cooperation tools are available at the national and local levels to ensure participation through various funding sources. Direct revenue collection by the protected area is not possible due to the lack of legal regulations enabling it. However, in recent years, the SPAMI has been funded directly by participating as a partner in international and national projects or as a pilot area, supplementing the funding legally established by the regional government.

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

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has continued working on climate change mitigation and adaptation over the past six years. This is evidenced by numerous international projects with various partners, as well as local initiatives involving key stakeholders in the protected area. These efforts aim to achieve a sustainable development model in both tourism and agriculture, all in collaboration with conservation and research organizations. Key lines of work in recent years include adaptive management of soils and protected habitats to mitigate climate change effects, the crucial role of blue carbon in Posidonia seagrass meadows for climate change mitigation, the creation of an ecotourism package based on the conservation of the protected area, and national collaboration to improve the management of Spain's marine protected areas.

Significant efforts and work have been devoted to climate change initiatives and monitoring through the various programs established by the environmental administration and applied within the SPAMI, making it a dynamic area of continuous evolution and assessment.

The data provided by completed projects have driven the SPAMI to collaborate on new projects aimed at advancing in different directions. Notable examples include participation in newly launched projects such as the INTERREG Natur4Change Project in collaboration with the Tourism Administration and the LIFE INTEMARES Project at the national level.

Finally, as an example of exchanging lessons learned and gaining insights from the management of other marine protected areas, the SPAMI Cabo de Gata-Níjar participated in the MedPAN regional workshop on experience exchange. The workshop, themed "EFFECTIVENESS OF MPAs MANAGEMENT," was held on October 25–27, 2022, in Montenegro. This workshop, along with subsequent online events organized by MedPAN, continues to serve as a valuable platform for exchanging experiences, in which the SPAMI has been actively involved to date.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

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 22 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 15 (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	6 (Max : 6)
Overall total score	**65 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Maintain and ensure the proper functioning of coordination mechanism among administrations at all levels.

2 - Analyse suitability and/or the need to create the working group(s) within the coordination mechanism for critical issues.

3 - Minimise the effects of illegal anchoring and report the results of regulating illegal anchoring.

4 - Include the enforcement issues from all administrations as part of the annual report of the Park (Memorias de actividades y resultados del Parque Natural Cabo de Gata-Níjar).

5 - Continue to advocate for better water and waste management in the surrounding area due to serious threats coming from pollution problems from external sources.

6 - Improve cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs at national and international level.

Signatures

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Marine Reserve Manager

Diego Moreno Lampreave
National Expert

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SPAMI Manager

Zeljka Rajkovic
Independent Expert

Monica Montefalcone
Independent Expert

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15- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Cap de Creus Natural Park (Spain)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Cap de Creus Natural Park

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Ponç Feliu Latorre	SPAMI Manager
Francisco Guil Celada	Focal Point
Hocein BAZAIRI	Independent Expert
Kate Hogg	Independent Expert
Bernat Hereu	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Cap de Creus Natural Park

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has important meadows of *Posidonia oceanica*, 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: *Tursiops truncatus*, *Caretta caretta*, *Pinna nobilis*, *Corallium rubrum* as well as 8 important seabirds such as *Larus audouinii* and *Hydrobates pelagicus*.

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

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 *Pinna nobilis* which has been general in the Western Mediterranean and not due to the management of the SPAMI.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

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
2.1. The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

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 (*Corallium rubrum*) in all Catalan waters from 2017 to 2027. It will be re-evaluated in 2027 based on the status of conservation of the species.

	Score

2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

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.

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	**1**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body that has clear mandates for the management of the area.

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)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? **Rating scale**	**2**

No management plan : 0

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

Rationale for the note

The management plan is currently undergoing a thorough stakeholder consultation process (over 160 meetings have been organised) and it will soon be approved (spring 2025).

Meanwhile, various management measures have been successfully implemented to meet the objectives of the SPAMI.

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF). **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Currently the management plan is about to be approved 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.

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. **Rating scale** Very low/Insufficient : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**1**

Rationale for the note

The current management team of the Park consists of a staff of 10 people in addition to seasonal staff for maintenance and surveillance. Most of this staff is dedicated to the terrestrial part of the Park and others are shared with other Natural Parks.

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.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI **Rating scale** Very low : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

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.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

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.

	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? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

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.

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The plan is about to be approved. It will be in spring 2025 and it will help a lot to manage the marine area of the Park.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Rationale for the note

Several measures about fishing restrictions, some bedrock boat access, gear, mooring regulations have been implemented

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).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Some uses are clearly banned or regulated such as sand mining. Fishing is regulated more strictly in some zones of the SPAMI than others. Another possible threat is a wind mill project, although it will be not inside the Park but it can affect some habitats and species.

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

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.

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Just small ocasional pollution and poaching, and some allien species

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Some action to prevent pollution have been made by new water treatment in towns and villages, also by reinforcing Rangers control

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

Human impacts remain one of the highest threats for this SPAMI. It has increased since the last evaluation in 2019 but 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.

Also wind mill projects in the future are possible threats,

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Some areas have been protected to prevent boat access.
The new management plan contemplates areas where no mooring is allowed and other with just public buoys mooring, a part from other local actions.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Some conflicts can happen between different groups such navigation, scuba diving, professional and recreation fishing activities, etc.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The new management plan contemplates areas with just some of the activities, such as professional but not recreational fishing, and areas with main scuba diving activities, a part from other actions.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) 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
- Wind mill projects

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale**	**2**

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).

Rationale for the note

Plastic waste and ghost nets are the only possible external sources the can affect the Natural Park waters.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

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
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).

Rationale for the note

No impacts at the moment, However, a wind mill project located at 12 kms from the Natural Park can be a threat in the future for several habitats and specials, a part from landscape.

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

As previously explained, wind mill project can be a major threat in the futures.

Also 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.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Waste water treatment plants are being increased in several towns and villages.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

- Transit of large ships and oil spills
- Plastic waste
- Wind mill project (possible in the future, not a present threat)

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) 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

	Score
4.3. Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area	**1**

bordering'. ' or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

There is a detailed land use master plan (2006) for the coastal area in and around the Park that regulates urbanization and building codes.

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

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
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

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.

The future plan will consider this action.

	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

There is a collaboration with the “Agents Rurals” (Department of Interior) and with the “Mossos d’Esquadra” (the Police equivalent) of the Generalitat in the enforcement of management measures.

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Both the “Mossos d’Esquadra” and the “Agents Rurals” are empowered to enforce the SPAMI regulations.

	Score
	0

5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

The penalty system was insufficient and inadequate to dissuade poaching within the SPAMI because it was old and was not been updated but it's currently being revised and it will be approved next spring.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

The regulations only permit to Agents Rurals and Mossos d'Esquadra to impose sanctions, but not the Park staff.

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

A contingency plan exists for the entire Catalan coasts and includes the areas of the SPAMI.

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Weakly : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

There is some collaboration in particular with universities and research centres. There is a proposal being developed to secure funding for working with fishermen to elaborate spatial management between France and Spain and other European Projects

Collaboration with international organisations has increased in the last few years due to more budget in the Generalitat to contribute the necessary cofounding.

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI is part of the MedPan network. There are also various collaboration programmes and projects with other MPAs in the region (MPAEngage, ResMed, ResMed 2, etc.)

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

	Score

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 **Rating scale** 'No' for all of them : 0 'Yes' for some of them : 1 'Yes' for most of them : 2 'Yes' for all of them : 3	**3**
Rationale for the note Yes, all of them	

	Score
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 **Rating scale** 'No' for all of them : 0 'Yes' for some of them : 1 'Yes' for most of them : 2 'Yes' for all of them : 3	**2**
Rationale for the note Yes, most of them	

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total score 6 (Max : 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total score 5 (Max : 6)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total score 17 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 16 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score 3 (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 5 (Max : 6)

Overall total score **56 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Although the protected area has an emergency plan at the regional and national level it could be a good idea to consider producing a very simple protected area level plan of action. This could be as straightforward as producing a document for park staff that provides the steps to be taken and points of contact. But could also be elaborated to detail specific steps the park could take to treat/recover animals etc that may have been affected by a disaster such as an oil spill.

2 - It would be a good idea to continue to make efforts to reinforce collaboration between 3rd parties and other authorities to improve conservation efforts

3 - Ways to improve the feedback loop for surveillance should be explored

4 - Continue to work on the effective implementation of the management plan that was under development during the evaluation phase.

5 - Make efforts to try and introduce / improve soft enforcement strategies (e.g., signage, demarcation, education and outreach)

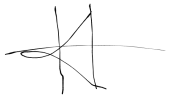
Signatures

Ponç Feliu Latorre
SPAMI Manager

Francisco Guil Celada
Focal Point

Hocein BAZAIRI
Independent Expert

Kate Hogg
Independent Expert



Bernat Hereu
National Expert

16- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Columbretes Islands (Spain)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Columbretes Islands

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

José Manuel Lorenzo Sentis	SPAMI Manager
Hocein BAZAIRI	Independent Expert
Kate Hogg	Independent Expert
Francisco Guil Celada	Focal Point
Carlos FABREGAT	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Columbretes Islands

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The area has highly representative ecological processes, or community or habitat types or other natural characteristics.

Diversity: The area has a high diversity of species, communities, habitats or ecosystems.

The Columbretes islands are an small archipelago just over fifty kilometers off the coast of Castellón. These are four groups of islets, given the name of the largest of each of these: l'Illa Grossa, La Ferrera, La Foradada and El Carallot. The highest point is sixty-seven meters, at the northern end of the Illa Grossa, known as monte Colibre.

The Columbretes islands rest on an extensive volcanic field forty kilometers long and about fifteen wide. They are located on a continental platform zone close to the slope, at a depth of sixty or seventy meters, though to the east this quickly drops to depths of a thousand meters. Their volcanic origin, the isolation in which different species of animals and plants live, the small size and the tough environmental conditions make the islands a unique and particularly weak ecosystem. The seabed and waters are characterized by their outstanding beauty, richness and degree of conservation.

The terrestrial habitats (EUNIS 2012) present and their size are:

A2.552 Mediterranean coastal halo-nitrophilous pioneer communities (<1 ha)

B3.331 Western Tethyan sea-cliff communities (2 ha)

E1.3131 Western Mediterranean calciphile annual communities (1 ha)

E1.6 Subnitrophilous annual grassland (2 ha)

F5.171 Iberian arid zone [Ziziphus] matorral (relictic) (<1 ha)

F5.519 Thermo-Mediterranean kermes oak brushes (relictic) (<1 ha)

F6.823 Catalano-Valencian halo-nitrophilous scrubs (12 ha)

Among the terrestrial vegetation the main vegetation types are halo-nitrophilous scrub dominated by Suaeda vera, with Lavatera mauritanica and endemic Lobularia maritima subsp. columbretensis, and tall ornitho-coprophilous scrub with Lavatera arborea and endemic Medicago citrina. Also fragments of semi-arid sclerophyllous scrub containing Withania frutescens and Lycium intricatum. Remainders of climactic mediterranean maquis with Pistacia lentiscus and Chamaerops humilis persist only on Ferrera islet.

The predominant plant is shrubby seablite (*Suaeda vera*) which covers the llla Grossa in particular. Other interesting plants are the sea carrot (*Daucus carota ssp. hispanicus*), sea fennel (*Crithmum maritimum*), sea orach (*Atriplex halimus*), tree mallow and Moroccan mallow (*Lavatera arborea and Lavatera mauritanica*), the wild asparagus (*Asparagus horridus*), a thorny shrub called *Lycium intricatum* and the pauquy (*Withania frutescens*), species perfectly adapted to aridity, scanty soil, storms, great insolation and high salinity. Other species such as the lentisc (*Pistacia lentiscus*) and palmetto (Chamaerops humilis) only remain as relicts on Ferrera islet, and had to be reintroduced by the wardens in the main island (Illa Grossa) when the area started to be protected. There are two endemic species:

- *Lobularia maritima* ssp. *columbretensis*. White mignonette in English (referring to the typical subsp. *maritima*).
- *Medicago citrina.* Moon trefoil or tree medic in English.

According to the regional law of protection of species of flora (Orden 2/2022) there are present different species perfectly adapted to the harsh environmental conditions:

environmental conditions.

- Category of endangered:
  - *Medicago citrina* (Font Quer) Greuter
  - *Reseda hookeri* Guss-
- Category of vulnerable:
  - *Fumaria munbyi* Boiss. & Reuter
- Category of monitored:
  - *Daucus carota* subsp. *hispanicus* (Gouan) Thell
  - *Lobularia maritima* subsp. *columbretensis* R. Fern.

The speciation phenomenon is noteworthy in the land animals of the Columbretes since these are deprived of the dispersion mechanisms assuring them any genetic flow with other populations. In all there are at least ten species of insects exclusive to the archipelago, mostly tenebrionid beetles such as *Alphasida bonacherai* or *Tentyria pazi*. There is also a species of endemic snail, *Trochoidea molinae*. But one of the most emblematic animals on the islands is without a doubt the Columbretes islands lizard (*Podarcis atrata*), which has four isolated populations on different islands. Another animal deserving mention in view of its plentiful presence is the yellow scorpion (*Buthus occitanus*). The significant fauna includes six nesting marine species such as Audouin's gull (*Ichthyaetus audouinii*), the shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*), Cory's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*), the yellow-legged gull (*Larus michahellis*), the storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*) and Eleonora's or Queen falcon (*Falco eleonorae*). The peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus)* and the lesser kestrel *(Falco naumanni, species "vulnerable"*) occasionally are seen there too. The Columbretes are also important for the large numbers of migratory birds that use these islets as a place of rest on their long journeys, with over two hundred and thirty different species being identified through the year. At the mentioned regional law but about protected species of fauna there are these species:

- Category of vulnerable:
  - *Calonectris diomedea*
  - *Hydrobates pelagicus*
  - *Ichthyaetus audouinii (=Larus audouinii)*
  - *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
- Category of monitored:
  - *Podarcis atrata*

A complete report on the environmental values of the Natural Reserve can be checked in the following links:

Parque Natural Illes Columbretes - PN Illes Columbretes - Generalitat Valenciana

Buscador - Banco de Datos de Biodiversidad - Generalitat Valenciana

About the climate of the Columbretes Archipelago, for many years the information that was available did not conform to reality as demonstrated in the doctoral thesis "*Contribution to the knowledge of the natural environment and human presence of the Columbretes Islands Natural Reserve: climate, invertebrate fauna and memory"*(Mestre, 2017). Present mean monthly temperature and precipitation values have been estimated at 18.41°C and 34.09 mm (annual mean of 407.52 mm and 54.70 days of rain per year), from a series between 1992 and 2015. September and October remain the two rainiest months in the series. Based on these estimations, the current climatic classification of Columbretes is Thermo-Mediterranean attenuated with a shorter dry season, Hot Arid Steppe (BSh), and Semi-arid (BS), according to UNESCO-FAO, Köppen–Geiger and Köppen-Trewartha, respectively.

There have been sightseens of 8 ceetaceans species, and 2 marine turtles.

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

During this 5 years there have been no adverse changes in the SPAMI.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

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:

-Seabirds regional action plan (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis, Calonectris diomedea, Hydrobates pelagicus, Falco eleonorae, Ichthyaetus audouinii).*

- Flora population control plan (*Medicago citrina,Fumaria munbyi, Reseda hookeri*).

- Study of passerine migration patterns (*Piccole Isole* project)

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

This SPAMI has maintained its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (year 2019). The actual level of legal protection of the SPAMI is:

- Natural Reserve

- Marine Reserve for fisheries.

- Natura Network 2000 (Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) and Site of Community Interest (SCI)).

- Plant micro-reserves (Ferrera and Foradada islets)

Regarding Valencia Regional Government, the SPAMI has the following level of legal protection:

- DECREE 15/1988, of January 25, of the Council of the Generalitat Valenciana, declaring the Natural Park of the Columbretes Islands.

- DECREE 107/1994, of June 7, of the Valencian Government (Generalitat Valenciana, GVA) which definitively approves the Master Plan for the Use and Management of the Columbretes Islands Natural Park.

- LAW 11/1994, of December 27, of the Generalitat Valenciana, of Protected Natural Spaces of the Valencian Community.

- ORDER of 16 November 1998, of the Regional Ministry of the Environment, declaring 14 plant microreserves in the province of Castellón.

- DECREE 32/2004, of February 27, of the Council of the Generalitat Valenciana, which creates and regulates the Valencian Catalogue of Endangered Fauna Species, and establishes categories and standards for their protection (updated in ORDER 2/2022).

- RESOLUTION of May 22, 2006, of the Regional Ministry of Territory and Housing, approving the Forest Fire Prevention Plan of the Columbretes Islands Natural Park (and its revision in 2020).

- DECREE 70/2009, of May 22, of theCouncil of the Generalitat Valenciana, Catalogue of Endangered Flora Species is created and regulated and additional conservation measures are regulated (updated in ORDER 2/2022).

- ORDER AAA/1260/2014, of July 9, declaring Special Protection Zones for Birds in Spanish marine waters.

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

RESOLUTION of February 13, 2019, of the General Directorate of Fisheries Resources, by which the Agreement with the Generalitat Valenciana is published, regarding the shared management of the Columbretes Islands archipelago (and its Addendum to the extension of the Agreement signed in 2022).

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?	**2**

Rating scale

No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0

The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1

The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2

Rationale for the note

Regarding the terrestrial area:

Ministry of the Environment, Infrastructure and Territory

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?	**3**

Rating scale

No management plan : 0

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 : 3

Rationale for the note

Regarding the terrestrial area, this is protected by all the legislation referred to in section 2.

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 every year, in the reserve control body (protection board) and are posted on the website of the reserve. ln addition, each project or plan is evaluated according to the Decree of lmpact Assesssment on Natura 2000. These periodic evaluations are mandatory within the Action Plan for the conservation of seabirds of the Comunitat Valenciana (Resolution of April 21, 2009,) and regulations mentioned above. Conócenos - PN Illes Columbretes - Generalitat Valenciana

With regards to Marine Reserve, the Orden ARM/3841/2008, de 23 de diciembre, por la que se regula la reserva marina de interés pesquero de las islas Columbretes, y se define su delimitación y usos permitidos is actually in force (https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2009-68)

	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 Protocole ASP/DB	**2**

and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF).

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Natural Reserve considers all the objectives and requirements established in the article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format:

1. They specify the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable.
2. They detail management objectives.
3. They establish the zoning of the SPAMI and the regulation of the activities compatible in each zone.

Sections 1,2,3 are considered and managed from the DECREE 107/1994, of June 7, of the Valencian Government, which definitively approves the Master Plan for the Use and Management of the Columbretes Islands Natural Park.

1. They establish guidelines for the development of conservation, public use (tourist and visitors), investigation and exploration programs.

Section 4 is managed through the same decree as in the previous section and with the Resolution of Public Use of the Columbretes Islands Nature Reserve of 2019, signed by the General Director Director of Natural Environment and Environmental Assessment of the Valencian Government.

1. They detail the continuous monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, landscapes, as well as the impact of the human activities.

Section 5 is managed through a management entrustment to the Tragsatec media (public company of the Spanish government). This assignment with the name "COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE NATURAL RESERVE OF THE COLUMBRETES ISLANDS", has as its main objective: the protection of the values of the Columbretes Natural Reserve, the dissemination of its importance within the protected natural areas and in general the fulfillment of the actions committed by the Ministry, in the Collaboration Agreement mentioned above.

1. They establish mechanisms for the training of managers and qualified technical personnel, and for environmental education campaigns.

Section 6 is managed through the same management entrustment as in the previous section and also through the management entrustment "INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION IN THE VALENCIAN NETWORK OF PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS", a commission that aims to comply with Law 11/1994 in relation to the "*protection, conservation, restoration, improvement and sustainable use of the natural spaces of the Valencian Community*", and in this case accommodating its action to the criterion of the "*Social use of natural spaces, from the point of view of study, teaching and the orderly enjoyment of nature*".

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. **Rating scale** Very low/Insufficient : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

Regarding the sites competence of Valencian Government (Generalitat Valenciana, GVA), the human resources available are sufficient:

- Four people on an ongoing basis with different functions. Two people per shift and every shift is fifteen days long. Two managers and two laborers, so there is always someone in the Reserve.
- One environmental educator has his place in the center of interpretation of the reserve in Castellón (there will be two educators soon).
- During the peak season, two guides who carry out nature interpretation and monitoring functions join the team.
- To organize these troops there is a project manager, a coordinator (who takes care of the management of both the personnel and all the work to be carried out according to the assignment) and several technicians.
- A Curatorial director responsible of the management of the natural reserve within the structure of the regional government (secretaries, chief....).

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI **Rating scale** Very low : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The fundamental activities carried out by the Nature Reserve staff can be classified as:

- Regarding the natural environment: Conservation, maintenance, control and census of species.
- Conservation and maintenance work on all the island's infrastructures.
- Management of visits and, where appropriate, guided accompaniment, in collaboration with environmental educators and guides depending on the time of year.
- Collaboration and support in authorized research or projects.
- Collaboration with Marine Reserve staff.

The Natural Reserve provides the following equipment:

- The building where workers live and watch, rooms, kitchen, living room ... and all ¡infrastructure such as solar panels, engines....) and materials for the maintenance of infrastructures.
- Wildlife tracking material (binoculars, telephoto lenses, endoscopes, tapes. ...)
- lf there is a specific tracking program, GPS locators are provided.
- Environmental education material (posters, …).
- Crane for disembarkation and embarkation of materials.
- lnsects for biological pest control.
- A interpretation center.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale**	**3**

No monitoring programme : 0

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

Rationale for the note

The Natural Reserve implements the following monitoring programs:

- Infrastructure maintenance
- Climate data tracking
- Bird tracking:
  - Action plan for seabirds that requires annual and biannual censuses for shag and both yellow-legged and Audouin’s seagulls (3 or 4 annual censuses).
  - Eleonora's falcon (2 annual censuses) and gray shearwaters (a biannual census).
- Tracking of several species of invertebrates and Columbretes lizard.
- Flora control plan and monitoring protocol of *Medicago citrina and Fumaria munbyi* with control transects and releases of *Rodolia cardinalis.*
- Monitoring and biological control of pests that affect vegetation.
- Research projects by different universities (Valencia University, Autonomous University of Barcelona) and investigation groups, monitoring*: Calonectris diomedea*, Columbretes lizard, passerine migration (Grup Au - Piccole Isole).
- Spread of tick-borne CCHF virus in birds.
- Fire prevention
- Public use
- Cetacea and sea turtles (opportunistic sights).

	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**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

All these results are reflected in different reports written by the Wildlife Service, others by the coordination of the assignment and all are part of the Management Report of the Nature Reserve that is published every year (Memorias de gestión - PN Illes Columbretes - Generalitat Valenciana). All this feedback process is showed every six months at the Junta Rectora (advisory council) meetings.

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented?	**2**

Rating scale

Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	

Rationale for the note

In the Natutral Reserve, all protocols and monitoring are expected to be fully implemented in January 2025

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Generalitat Valenciana has been developing direct conservation measures in relation to alien species.

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

Regarding the terrestrial area, no significant threats related with unregulated terrestrial exploitation of natural resources.

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF.	**Not Applicable**

Rating scale No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Regarding the terrestrial area, although no imminent threats are expected involving terrestrial habitats and species, these ones are considered:

- Climate change is a threat: foreseeable intensification of extreme weather events, such as droughts and torrential rainfall.

The Columbretes are subject to the threat of climate change due to the increase in ambient temperature and sea temperature which can affect terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. About long-term changes in temperature and rainfall values, from a series of 125 years, the climate of Columbretes, as that of the whole Mediterranean basin, has become warmer. Although mean maximum temperatures have not changed in the last century, minimum values have increased, and therefore, nowadays the thermic amplitude of the islands has reduced. Increasingly higher precipitation at Columbretes during that period has been noticed, as this has been also the case for Palma de Mallorca and a few additional places in the NE of the Iberian Peninsula.

Specific threats affecting vegetation:

-Pests (especially *Icerya purchasii* on *Medicago citrina*)

-Arrival of invasive alien species (transported by seabirds or with supplies and materials for works and maintenance). At least *Aptenia cordifolia* and *Oxalis pes-caprae* have been detected and eradicated.

-Erosion: loss of soil due to torrential rains.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance,	**3**

desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF.

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

Efforts to address or mitigate these threats have been:

- Monitoring of climatic variables with the aim of solving possible problems that this causes.
- Daily monitoring and biological control of pests that affect vegetation.
- Invasive species monitoring and removal/eradication of specimens.
- Installation of structures by the Nature Reserve staff that help prevent soil erosion.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).

Rationale for the note

Regarding the terrestrial area, there is only a user group, leisure visitors and their visit (quota) is regulated and monitored.

According to Valencia Regional Government, solid waste is all removed by the management team based on llla Grossa. There are no streams on the island.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the	**3**

increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	

Rationale for the note

The entrance is strictly regulated, and also is buoy using, snorkeling and fishing.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

There are no conflicts

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale**	**Not Applicable**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is “no threats”.)

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

T

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

There is no significant pollution in the SPAMI

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

There are protocols for surveying and collecting marine litter.

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).

Rationale for the note

There are no significant impacts

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**Not Applicable**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

There is no expected devloepment of threats

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) 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 Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

In order to prevent and mitigate these threats, the following regulations apply to the terrestrial area:

- PATIVEL, 'Plan de Acción Territorial de la lnfraestructura Verde del Litoral"

- Plan de ordenación del Término Municipal de Castellón. Moreover there is a law: Law 2/2013, on Protection and Sustainable Use of the Coast.

- The Plan Rector de Uso y Gestión, (PRUG) affects this 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.

- Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, Climate Change and Rural Development (currently the Ministry of the Environment, Infrastructure and Territory) of the Generalitat Valenciana, regarding the shared management of the archipelago of the Columbretes Islands.

- Declaration of plant micro-reserves

- Declaration of Special Protection Areas for Birds (SPAs) and Sites of Community Interest (SCIs) of the Natura 2000 Network.

- Forest Fire Prevention Plan

- Public Use Management

	Score
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. **Rating scale**	**1**

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

The governance takes into account the management plan for the SPAMI.

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

The protection regime affecting the emerged areas is adequately announced in both, Castellón port and in llla Grossa dock. On land, the boundaries are defined by the emerged area of the island.

There are no marks at sea.

	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

There is collaboration between the Ministry for the Ecological Transition, the Ministry of the Environment, Infrastructure and Territory of the Generalitat Valenciana, the Maritime Service of the Civil Guard and the Port Authority of Castellón.

Columbretes_Islands_Annex_5.1.2 Surveillance_monitoring

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Guardia Civil also patrols thee ara, and are empowered to enforce regulations.

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The staff of the Nature Reserve has among their functions to ensure that the rules of the protection regime are correctly complied with.

State security forces and bodies are empowered to enforce regulations, including the specific regulations applying in the SPAMI.

	Score
	1

5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

Yes, for the marine reserve and the terrestrial part. For the marine

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Yes, the Plan Ribera its established and operational. Plan Estatal de Protección de la Ribera del Mar contra la Contaminación (Plan Ribera) and its aproved by Orden AAA/702/2014.

https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/costas/temas/proteccion-medio-marino/plan-ribera.html

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale**	**2**

No : 0

Weakly : 1

Fairly : 2

Rationale for the note

An important number of organizations have provided resources, so an important amount of scientific information has been gathered on habitats and species in the frame of the Natural Reserve since the date of the last revision of the SPAMI (2019).

1. Seabirds tracking carried out by the GVA Wildlife Service (2019-2024), in collaboration with the staff of the Columbretes Islands Nature and Marine Reserve. In addition to the censuses, ringing has been carried out and collaboration has been carried out with different research entities for greater knowledge of these species:

- *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*

  The Valencian Community carries out an annual census of all the colonies of shag existing in the territory, including the population that nests in the Columbretes Islands, thus estimating the total number of nesting pairs and reproductive success.

  2019-2020 due to storm Gloria, the census was very scarce. Considering the data obtained in the outings carried out, the reproduction of only 7 pairs can be assured, since it has not been possible to confirm the reproduction of all the nests, nor the reproductive success or the number of chicks.

  2020-2021 the number of breeding pairs registered was 23-25, although due to the few visits made, it was not possible to confirm the reproduction of some pairs or record the number of chicks, so it has not been possible to calculate reproductive success.

  2021-2022 the breeding pairs observed were between 16-24 and reproductive success cannot be calculated either.

  2022-2023, the breeding pairs observed were 16, 7 nests and 7 chicks. It should be noted that, due to bad weather conditions, the last visit could not be made.

  2024 due to adverse weather conditions, only 2 departures were carried out for monitoring, and with the breeding season already advanced, so the final estimate is not representative of the total population, since there is no data on reproductive success. The estimated number of breeding pairs for this season is 25, although looking at the groups of adults and juveniles on some islets, between 47-52 specimens have been counted outside the nest.

  The decrease in the population of Columbretes is notable compared to the rest of the populations in the Valencian Community.

- *Calonectris diomedea*

  In the Valencian Community there is only one colony, located in the Columbretes Islands.

  2020 , an estimated breeding population of 71-75 pairs has been censused, 139 adults and 2 chicks were captured and banded, of which 42 adults were new. During this year, the collaboration with the University of Barcelona/ANSE has been repeated for the research of feeding places during the breeding period, marking a total of 29 specimens (14 with GPS and 15 with GPS and locator).

  2022 , an estimated breeding population of 72-74 pairs has been censused, 96 adults and 15 chicks were captured and banded, of which 32 adults were new. It should be noted that this year, the first visit had the collaboration of research staff from the Institute of Marine Sciences - ICM-CSIC (Barcelona) and the University of Coimbra (Portugal), taking samples (blood and feathers) and equipping nesting adults with GPS to identify the presence of contaminants in the captured and equipped specimens, relating them to the feeding areas from where they extract the prey. Samples were taken and equipped with geolocation devices in 26 breeding adults, of which 17 devices could be recovered.

  2024 , an estimated breeding population of 71-78 pairs has been censused, 42 adults and 5 chicks were captured and banded, of which 3 adults were new. The ringing effort this season has been lower than in previous ones. It should be noted that this year, on the first visit, we had the collaboration of research staff from the Department of Ecology of the University of Barcelona, who traveled to the island to take biological samples, within the framework of a study of hybridization of the Mediterranean Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) with the Atlantic Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris borealis*). Samples and biometric data were taken from 17 breeding adults, and three geolocators placed on Cory's shearwaters from this colony were recovered in 2018 and 2020. The second visit was attended by a technician from the Marine Protected Areas - Tragsatec/Ministry for Ecological Transition team.

  The population has shown a positive evolution since 2009, which is confirmed by the observation of nests in new areas during the last census carried out (September 2024).

- *Ichthyaetus audouinii (=Larus audouinii)*

  Seabird restricted to the Mediterranean area. This monitoring is part of a study throughout the Valencian Community.

  2019: The staff of the Nature Reserve has made three visits between April-May, with a final count of 34 nests with an average laying size of 2.45 eggs/nest.

  2020: This year it was not possible to carry out a census of nests or fledgling chicks, but a total of 35 pairs were estimated in Illa Grossa.

  2021: The census could not be carried out.

  2022: A total of 12 pairs were estimated in La Foradada.

  2023: No nesting was recorded in the Columbretes Islands.

  2024: The nesting of the Audouin's gull has been recorded only on the islet of Foradada, and although a detailed count of nests could not be made, 25 pairs have been estimated from boat

be made, 23 pairs have been estimated from boat.

The decrease in the number of breeding pairs, currently limited to the islet of Foradada, coincides with the considerable increase in the populations of *I. audouinii* registered in the Port of Castellón and in the Albufera Natural Park.

- *Falco eleonorae*

  The Eleonora's falcon (*Falco eleonorae*) is a migratory falconiform bird that was listed as "Vulnerable" in the Valencian Catalogue of Endangered Species, and included in the Seabird Action Plan of the Valencian Community (Resolution of 21 April 2009) until 2022, when it is delisted and ceases to be a priority. Being that Columbretes is the only location in the Valencian Community where this Falcon breeds, it can be considered that this enclave has been relevant for the recovery of its population and cease to be "Vulnerable".

  Monitoring carried out by the Threatened Fauna Monitoring Team, in collaboration with the staff of the Columbretes Islands Nature and Marine Reserve

  2019: 62 pairs, 7 nests. Between September 18 and 19, a total of 10 chicks were ringed, with an age of 3 weeks, of which 3 have been recovered more than 7,000 km away.

  2022: Capture and tagging of 5 adult specimens in order to determine the use of space, migration, food sources and possible causes of mortality throughout the annual cycle (in collaboration with the University of Valencia).

  2023: in collaboration with the ICBiBE (Institut Universitari Cavanilles de Biodiversitat i Biologia Evolutiva) a total of 10 specimens were captured and tagged.

  2024: This year the number of breeding pairs has been estimated from the maximum count of specimens in flight, so these results should be considered as a minimum estimate. A total of 48-50 pairs have been estimated throughout the archipelago.

- *Larus michahellis.* In **2020** , 6 adult specimens were captured in the area of l'Illa Grossa, for the placement of GPS devices during the breeding season. In addition to proceeding with feather sampling, blood sampling, cloacal swab samples, uropygial gland and feces, in order to reconstruct the diet of these birds, based on analysis of stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen (in collaboration with the University of Barcelona/ANSE).

2. Passerine migration

Since 1988 the ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI BIOLOGIA DELLA SELVAGGINA, has coordinated the project "PICCOLE ISOLE", based on the scientific ringing of birds with the aim of studying spring migration across the Mediterranean. Specifically, it focuses on Trans-Saharan migratory birds, in the study of their strategies and the problems linked to their conservation. In the Columbretes Islands, this project began in 1994, being a special point of interest. Bird tagging has made it possible to know the exact destinations of many migratory birds. Ringing is carried out in 2 campaigns, during spring and autumn. Results:

YEAR	No. of ringed specimens
2019	906
2020	0 (COVID)
2021	2500
2022	783
2023	1150
2024	1405

3. *Podarcis atrata* (Columbretes Lizard - endemism).

Monthly censuses during the last few years, with some exceptions (for example, between March and May 2020 due to COVID-19). To carry out the census, specific transects have been established, where the number of specimens observed and, if possible, sex (male or female) or age (juvenile or adult) are noted.

Monitoring carried out by the staff of the Natural Reserve together with the University of the Balearic Islands (UIB), University of Liverpool (JMU) and University of Salamanca (USAL) to study the dynamics of genetic variation and adaptive response in the insular *Podarcis*.

4. Cetaceans

Tracking carried out by the Natural and Marine Reserve staff. The monitoring of cetaceans in the Columbretes Islands began in 1990, consolidated in the Resolution of February 2011, of the General Directorate of Management of the Natural Environment, which approves the Program of Actions for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Valencian Community. This monitoring is carried out annually through censuses programmed by the Marine Zoology Unit (Cavanilles Institute, University of Valencia) and the Polytechnic University of Valencia (“Cabo rorcual” research project), which work throughout the Valencian Community. Results:

YEAR	No. of ringed specimens
2019	13
2020	14

2021	29
2022	17
2023	95
2024	unknown

5. Vegetation control plan

2019. Sampling of *Lobularia maritima subsp. columbretensis*, *Erodium chium* and *Silene latifolia* by the Research Group on Biodiversity & Herbarium Botanic Institute of Barcelona.

2019 and 2023. *Medicago citrina*. Ibero-Levantine-Balearic endemism, which we find only on the Alicante coast and in Columbretes. Species affected by the plague *Icerya purchasi*. In response to this condition, in 1996 releases of *Rodolia cardinalis* were started in collaboration with the Plant Health and Protection Service (Directorate-General for Research, Health and Technology), and began to be released annually from 1998 onwards.

Along the last 6 years, only two censuses of *Medicago citrina* have been recorded in the Columbretes Islands, one in 2019, where 109 individuals were registered, and another in 2023 where within the project: "*Flora (native and invasive exotic species): improving knowledge of the conservation status*" 499 individuals were counted (306 in Illa Grossa, 79 in La Foradada and 114 in La Ferrera). Different institutions and botanists participated in this last census.

From the data obtained from the last 6 years, we can observe an improvement in the community of *M. citrina*, even though low rainfall shows a decrease in leafiness year after year.

7. Invertebrates

2022. Sampling/capture of specimens of *Buthus occitanus* for scientific and informative purposes (in collaboration with the Aragonese Entomological Society).

2023. Project to study the impact on wild species (Order Scorpiones), in the Valencian Community (in collaboration with the American Museum of Natural History).

2024. Project for the study of the "*Role of migratory birds in the dispersal of the tick-borne CCHF virus*", in collaboration with the ringing campaign of migratory passerines (in collaboration with the Autonomous University of Barcelona).

8. Others:

2024. Sampling of the fossil content (in collaboration with the University of Valencia).

2024. The orientation in the sea of the old fishermen of Castelló. Thalassonimy and toponymy of the sea and the coast of Castelló (Davalos Fletcher Foundation in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities).

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**1**

Rationale for the note

There are no relevant agreements with othr SPAMI (like twinning), but there are is a framework for cooperation with other Mediterranean Islands which are SPAMIs.

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

Rationale for the note

Direct revenue collection by the protected area is not possible due to the lack of legal regulations enabling it. But the financing mechanisms within the SPAMI's structure and functioning are guaranteed at the regional level.

The data extracted from each project or monitoring is used to improve the management of the environment. They are like a guide to understanding the state of the space and thus being able to direct actions towards meeting the objectives in the most effective way.

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

Rationale for the note

Once the climatic data of the archipelago have been studied in depth and updated, monitoring all changes that can be attributed to climate change is a priority, being a field of study and monitoring in itself.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total score 7 (Max : 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total score 6 (Max : 6)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total score 19 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 20 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score 5 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total score 3 (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 4 (Max : 6)

Overall total score **64 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Although the protected area has an emergency plan at the regional and national level it could be a good idea to consider producing a very simple protected area level plan of action. This could be as straightforward as producing a document for park staff that provides the steps to be taken and points of contact. But could also be elaborated to detail specific steps the park could take to treat/recover animals etc that may have been affected by a disaster such as an oil spill.

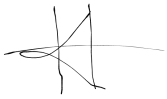
2 - It would be a good idea to continue to make efforts to reinforce collaboration between 3rd parties and the different entities involved to improve conservation efforts

Signatures

José Manuel Lorenzo Sentis
SPAMI Manager

Hocein BAZAIRI
Independent Expert

Kate Hogg
Independent Expert



Francisco Guil Celada
Focal Point

Carlos FABREGAT
National Expert

17- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Mar Menor and Oriental Mediterranean zone of the Region of Murcia coast (Spain)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Mar Menor and Oriental Mediterranean zone of the Region of Murcia coast

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

José Manuel Lorenzo Sentis	SPAMI Manager
Zeljka Rajkovic	Independent Expert
Monica Montefalcone	Independent Expert
Francisco Guil Celada	Focal Point
Ángel Pérez Ruzafa	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Mar Menor and Oriental Mediterranean zone of the Region of Murcia coast

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI fulfills the criteria a, b, c, d, e and f.

There are 5 natural habitat types of Community interest (including 7 priority natural habitat types). There are 26 species included in Annex II of the Protocol: 7 birds, 5 sea plants, 13 marine invertebrates, 2 fishes, 2 reptiles, 2 mammals.

The site fulfills the criteria of 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.

The site fulfills the criteria of 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 Posidonia oceanica meadows, coralligenous rock, and several species of fishes with commercial interest like Epinephelus marginatus, Dentex dentex, SerioIa dumeriIii, etc.

The site fulfills the criteria of 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 Patella feruttginea and houses an important nesting point for the Paiño (Hydrobates pelagicus). The Posidonia meadows represents one of the main habitats for the endangered species Pinna nobilis.
The site fulfills the criteria of cultural representativeness: Particularly noteworthy is the traditional way of life of the population dedicated to sustainable artisanal fishing in the area.

For the Mar Menor sector, it would not meet criterion D as consequence of the eutrophic crises of 2016 and 2019.

	Score
1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the	**2**

habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List.

Rating scale

Significant changes : 0

Moderate changes : 1

Slight changes : 2

No adverse change : 3

Rationale for the note

During this period, relevant changes in both directions have happened in the site, especially in the lagoon. Mar Menor lagoon has suffered two contamination episodes (a eutrophic crises in 2016 and a DANA in 2019) and a hypoxia event in 2021. The main impacts around the site:

- Disposal of chemical fertilizer coming from irrigated lands around the area.
- Disposal of urban wastes in some areas due to torrential rain episodes or DANA and the high phreatic level.
- Disposal from desalination plant.

The Mar Menor has been affected by disturbances caused by human activity, resulting in the loss of its natural character as a saltwater lagoon, including massive fish die-offs following the eutrophic crisis of 2016. This is highlighted in the *Report on the Ecological State of the Mar Menor (First Quarter of 2024)*, which states:

"After the ecosystem collapse during the dystrophic crisis of 2016, the Mar Menor lost its self-regulation mechanisms, which were only restored when water inflows ceased. This recovery was reflected not only in lower nutrient levels in the water but also in the stabilization of fluctuations across all trophic state indicators. The DANA of 2019 caused a new imbalance, but thanks to the reestablishment of homeostatic mechanisms, recovery was faster than in the previous crisis. The first quarter of 2024 shows an ecosystem that continues to exhibit homeorhetic capacities, maintaining low levels of nutrients and chlorophyll despite ongoing discharges of water and nutrients from the surrounding basin. These discharges, however, keep the ecosystem in an unstable equilibrium with a permanent risk of new crises when factors such as high temperatures, low salinity, water column stratification, and alterations in the N:P ratio converge."

Despite everything, recent years have shown an improvement in water quality and an increase in biodiversity:

"A slight reduction in nutrient inflows, and more importantly, the recovery of the Mar Menor's communities and its homeostatic and self-regulation capacities, have allowed chlorophyll and turbidity levels to remain low, except during episodes of torrential or frequent rainfall. This recovery is consolidating water transparency, with average Secchi disk visibility ranging between 3.5 and 4.5 meters. As of March 20, 2024, the average surface chlorophyll-a concentration was 0.7 mg/l." *Report on the Ecological State of the Mar Menor. First Quarter of 2024.*

The *Report on the Ecological State of the Mar Menor (First Quarter of 2024)* is attached.

https://canalmarmenor.carm.es/wp-content/uploads/Informe-situacion-Mar-Menor-primer-trimetre-de-2024.pdf.

Similarly, the salinity in the lagoon has reached its higher values in 2024 since 2017 (*Report on the Ecological State of the Mar Menor (Third Quarter of 2024) https://canalmarmenor.carm.es/wp-content/uploads/UMU-Informe_SMM_octubre_2024_30-10.pdf*

Also, oxygen is also increasing, even since 2019 (IEO, Informe de actualización de resultados del programa de seguimiento del estado del Mar Menor (octubre 2024)) https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/mar-menor/Informe_IEO_OCTUBRE24_BELICH.pdf

In relation to the *Cymodocea nodosa* meadows, the Spanish Institute of Oceanography is finalizing a mapping of this species in the Mar Menor lagoon, and there is a slight increase since the 2016 minimum.

Considering the lagoon's environmental challenges—including the DANA event in 2019 and the hypoxia event in 2021—and its subsequent recovery trend (in many key parameters, as salinity or oxygen) thanks to the significant efforts undertaken by the management authorities and a very clear commitment to continue tackling existing pressures and expected threats, the expanded SPAMI boundaries (and the marine site's stability), and the SPAMI evaluation scoring system, slight adverse changes can be assessed across the entire protected area.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?	**3**

Rating scale

No : 0

Only some of them : 1

Yes for most of them : 2

Yes for all of them : 3

Rationale for the note

The site still maintains the considerations for which it was included in the SPAMI List. The presence of typically Mediterranean habitats in a good state of conservation and of endemic or endangered species, and the existence of different elements of educational, scientific and aesthetic interest. So, all of the objectives established in the original SPAMI application for the designation have been actively pursued, through the effective aplication of the management plan.

Article 4.3 of Decree No. 259/2019, of October 10, declaring Special Areas of Conservation (ZEC) and approving the Integrated Management Plan for the Protected Areas of the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean Coastal Strip of the Region of Murcia:

The Integrated Management Plan for the protected areas of the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean coastal strip of the Region of Murcia Mediterranean coastal strip of the Region of Murcia responds to the requirements for the planning, protection, conservation and for the planning, protection, conservation and management of the following natural spaces natural areas:*

a) The Special Area of conservation (SAC) declared in Article 1:

-Salinas y Arenales de San Pedro del Pinatar (ES0000175).

-Espacios Abiertos e Islas del Mar Menor (ES6200006).

-Islas e Islotes del Litoral Mediterráneo (ES6200007).

-Franja Litoral Sumergida de la Región de Murcia (ES6200029).

-Mar Menor (ES6200030).

-Cabezo Gordo (ES6200013).

b) The Special Protection Area for Birds (SPAB) referred to in article 2.1:

-Salinas y Arenales de San Pedro del Pinatar (ES0000175)

-Isla Grosa (ES0000200)

-Islas Hormigas (ES0000256)

-Mar Menor (ES0000260)

-Isla de Cueva de Lobos (ES0000270)

-Isla de las Palomas (ES0000271)

c) The Wildlife Protection Areas, referred to in article 2.2:

In accordance with Article 22 of Law 7/1995, of April 21, on Wild Fauna of the Region of Murcia, the territorial scope of the SPAs referred to in the previous section and the territorial scope of the ZEC of Cabezo Gordo, as stated in Article 1, are designated as Areas of Wildlife Protection.

d) The Regional Park of the Salinas y Arenales de San Pedro del Pinatar, declared in the third additional provision, paragraph a).4 of its section one, of the Law 4/1992.

e) The Protected Landscape of the Cabezo Gordo and the Protected Landscape of the Islands and Islets of the
Islets of the Mediterranean Coast, declared in article 3.

f) The Protected Landscapes of the Open Spaces and Islands of the Mar Menor, declared in the third additional provision, section two, of Law 4/1992.

g) The Wetland of International Importance (RAMSAR) of the Mar Menor.

h) The Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) of the Mar Menor Area and the eastern Mediterranean coastal area.

**Decree No. 259/2019, of October 10, declaring Special Areas of Conservation (ZEC) and approving the Integrated Management Plan for the Protected Areas of the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean Coastal Strip of the Region of Murcia is attached.*

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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**

Rating scale

Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0

Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1

The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2

Rationale for the note

In the initial evaluation the surface of SPAMI was 27,503 ha.

After reviewing the situation of the protected areas within the scope of the Integral Management Plan, and given the overlapping between different given the overlap between different figures of protection, it is proposed the correction of its limits to make them coincide with the delimitation of the ZEPA “Mar Menor”, the Regional Park “Salinas
to make them coincide with the delimitation of the ZEPA “Mar Menor”, ZEC
"Arenales de San Pedro del Pinatar” and the ZEC ‘Submerged Coastal Strip of the Region of Murcia’.
These adjustments represent a net extension of 898.99 ha.

The currently extension is 28.402,42 ha.

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?	**2**

Rating scale

Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0

The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1

The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2

Rationale for the note

The competences and responsabilities are clearly defined in the section on conservation and management measures (point 13):

-Coastline Demarcation of the State (State Administration).

-The competent department for environmental matters (Regional Administration).

-Municipalities (Local Administration).

**Decree No. 259/2019, of October 10, declaring Special Areas of Conservation (ZEC) and approving the Integrated Management Plan for the Protected Areas of the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean Coastal Strip of the Region of Murcia is attached.*

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	Score
	2

2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	

Rationale for the note

Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia - General Directorate of the Natural Environment assumes responsibility for the management and conservation of the SPAMI.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for marine reserves.

Ministry of Ecological Transition is responsible for marine SPA, in the easternmost part of the site.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? **Rating scale** No management plan : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The management plan was approved through the*Decree No. 259/2019, of October 10, declaring Special Areas of Conservation (ZEC) and approving the Integrated Management Plan for the Protected Areas of the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean Coastal Strip of the Region of Murcia is attached.*

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In relation to the implementation, there is a team of 5 technicians dedicated to the compliance with the management plan in the SPAMI (Execution of projects, monitoring programs, and report preparation) and a body of environmental agents dedicated to monitoring, controlling activities, and enforcing sanctions.

After the approval of the management plan, the following was approved:

-Law 3/2020, of July 27, on the recovery and protection of the Mar Menor.

"The purpose of this law is the protection, recovery, development, and revaluation of the biological, environmental, economic, social, and cultural wealth of the Mar Menor, as well as the coordination of the various public policies assigned to the Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia that impact the Mar Menor, to ensure that their implementation is carried out in an integrated and sustainable manner".

chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2020/BOE-A-2020-9793-consolidado.pdf

-Decree No. 42/2021, of March 31, approving the 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy of the Socio-Ecological System of the Mar Menor and its Surroundings.

The Strategy sets as its mission:

"To achieve a management model in the public sphere of action adapted to the special characteristics of the area, in close inter-administrative cooperation, inspired by governance principles and committed to citizen participation".

chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://sitmurcia.carm.es/documents/13454/23299500/EGIZC+SSEMM/caa39127-cbe3-46f5-b230-dc502f5756f7

The adequate implementation of the management plan can be observed compairing the budget initially considered in the document (21.9 M€) and the budget that has been spent, over 270 M€ by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Regional Gov. (PLAN-ACCION-MAR-MENOR-2024-para-digital.pdf and 240415_IA MAPMM Mzo.pdf).

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF). **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The Integrated Management Plan for the protected areas of the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean coastal strip of the Region of Murcia Mediterranean coastal strip of the Region of Murcia responds to the requirements for the planning, protection, conservation and for the planning, protection, conservation and management of the SPAMI.

In section 11 of the management plan, two types of objectives are established:

-General objectives (GO): These define the ideal final state to be achieved concerning the ecological integrity of the protected areas of the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean Coastal Strip of the Region of Murcia, and the **conservation status of their habitat types and species**.

-Operational objectives (OO): These aim to achieve the general objectives, taking into account existing resources, available knowledge and technology, as well as the local socioeconomic situation. Operational objectives can be achieved through conservation or management actions, regulations, or the application of guidelines. The guidelines, and especially the regulations, form the preventive mechanisms of the Plan.

Among the operational objectives, the following stand out:

GO.3. Establish measures to improve the conservation status of habitats and species.

OO.3.1. Improve and adapt the habitats of the key species of the Integrated Management Plan.

OO.3.2. Recover and/or restore, where applicable, the habitats of community interest in the protected areas of the Natura 2000 network, especially the key elements of the Integrated Management Plan.

OO.3.3. Adopt measures to prevent or minimize impacts on the habitats and species within the scope of the Integrated Management Plan.

OO.3.4. Reduce eutrophication and pollution."

In sections 12 and 13 of the management plan, **the zoning and the conservation and management measures are established**, respectively.

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We can not consider the management plan as excellent, as it's missing some of the most relevant cultural aspects, like the wind mills and the mining legacy. These goods are protected and restored by the Regional Gov. using complementary tools (Plan director Molinos de Viento - Patrimonio Cultural Region de Murciaor Actualización Catálogo BIC Sierra Minera - Patrimonio Cultural Region de Murcia)

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. **Rating scale** Very low/Insufficient : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

There are 11 technicians from the Directorate-General for the Mar Menor, who are dedicated to managing projects and coordinating various conservation, monitoring, and recovery actions for the lagoon.

There are currently 5 technicians in charge of the management of the SPAMI.

There is a staff of 8 technicians in the Marine Reserve.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the	**2**

SPAMI **Rating scale** Very low : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	

Rationale for the note

Regarding financial resources, the budget allocated to the SPAMI is included in the management plan. The adequate implementation of the management plan can be observed compairing the budget initially considered in the document (21.9 M€) and the budget that has been spent, over 270 M€ by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Regional Gov. (PLAN-ACCION-MAR-MENOR-2024-para-digital.pdf and 240415_IA MAPMM Mzo.pdf).

There is an specific capacity-building programme in the Regional Park “Salinas y Arenales de San Pedro del Pinatar” and a Visitor Center too. There are also many other material means that are available to the staff (office, visitor center, information points, surveillance equipment, educational material, etc.).

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The monitoring programs also collaborate with the following entities:

- IMIDA (Murcian Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Research and Development).
- University of Murcia.
- Polytechnic University of Cartagena.
- Spanish Institute of Oceanography.

Monitoring in the SPAMI is carried out through:

- Fauna and flora monitoring programs for the Region of Murcia (Dirección General de Patrimonio Natural y Acción Climática)

Biological monitoring program for threatened fauna species.

https://murcianatural.carm.es/web/guest/fauna1/-/journal_content/56_INSTANCE_0MbI/14/822529?verTodos=publicaciones

Program for the conservation of endangered wild flora:

https://murcianatural.carm.es/web/guest/publicaciones/-/journal_content/56/14/7189584

-Monitoring of the fartet (*Aphanius iberus*) in the Salinas de San Pedro del Pinatar and in the Salinas de Marchamalo.

-LIFE SALINAS (Regional Park Las Salinas de San Pedro del Pinatar):
Larus audouinii: Before the start of the Project, the population of *Larus audouinii* in the Salinas de San Pedro del Pinatar showed a regressive trend, from the maximum concentration of 836 nesting pairs in 2014, the population had been reduced to 180 pairs in 2018, while in 2022 a total of 498 pairs had bred.

Habitat 1510* and 2250*: Increase of vegetal coverage by revegetation with autochthonous species (habitat 1510* and 2250*) to contribute to halt erosion. Results: 16,361 plants were introduced of 24 species for 44 plots in 2 hectares.

-Currently, from the University of Murcia and under the framework of the GuitarProtect Project funded by the ThinkInAzul program, a monitoring of these species and other species of rays and sharks has been initiated through sightings reported by citizens. Also, given the relevance of the ZEPIM as the only known distribution area of the common guitar in the western Mediterranean, this project is carrying out a study of its spatial ecology by means of acoustic telemetry to define with higher resolution those areas and stations particularly important for the species in the area.

-POSIMUR 2023 (Regional Government and University of Murcia).

-Study of the State of Fish Fauna Indicator of Shallow Areas, Improvement of Information, and Application in the Drafting of Projects in the Submerged Zone of the Mar Menor (Regional Government and University of Murcia).

-Monitoring of Parameters:

Salinity, Oxygen, Chlorophyll, Temperature, Transparency, Turbidity, Flow of the Watershed Draining into the Mar Menor, Flow of the Rambla del Albujón, Flow of the Watershed Draining into the Mar Menor and Nutrients at the Mouth of the Rambla del Albujón.

https://canalmarmenor.carm.es/monitorizacion/monitorizacion-de-parametros/

For the Marine Reserve, there are these monitoring programmes:

- Census of fishing species and catches
- Monitoring of habitats and singular species (*Pinna* sp), including potential alien species detection.
- Monitoring of Pinna sp.: installation, monitoring and removal of Pinna sp. larval collectors. If any specimen is found, it is transferred to Research Center in San Pedro del Pinatar. Collectors are installed in spring (April-May) and removed after summer (October-November)

Data collection and analysis of physic-chemical parameters: Temperature, Oxygen, Conductivity, Salinity and Turbidity.

	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**
Rating scale	

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Rationale for the note

There are various feedback mechanisms:

- Annual Report of the Regional Park of the Salinas de San Pedro del Pinatar
- To date, four compliance reports for Article 17 of the Habitats Directive have been prepared and submitted, covering the periods 1994-2000, 2001-2006, 2006-2012 and 2013-2018.
- MANAGEMENT REPORT OF THE Protected Areas of the Mar Menor and Mediterranean Coastal Strip of the Region of Murcia (2021)
- Monitoring report of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for the Mar Menor and its Surroundings
- The **scientific committee** is essential for transferring the results of the monitoring program to support management decision-making.

In Spain, and according to EU guidelines, management plans have to be updated if there are relevant changes in the conservation objetives. If an ecological feature which is relevant for the site needs an increase in the management intensity this should deliver a new plan. That's why we should consider it as medium.

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented?	**3**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Management plan is effectively implemented. It can be found on

https://canalmarmenor.carm.es/wp-content/uploads/Resumen-Ejecutivo-Mar-Menor-Septiembre-2023-V19.pdf

The management plan for the Marine Reserve is established through the Orden APM/660/2017, de 30 de junio, por la que se regula la reserva marina de Cabo de Palos-Islas Hormigas, y se define su delimitación y usos permitidos. (https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2017-8146) and it has been effectively implemented, as it's mainly based on regulations, which are enforced throught the personel.

Over 70% of the actions outlined in the management plan have already been executed.

The budget allocated by the management plan amounts to €3,652,616 annually. In 2024, the regional government's investment in the Mar Menor area alone was €68,370,792.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented?	**2**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

- Resolution of September 7, 2023, of the Maritime Captaincy of Cartagena, which prohibits the anchoring of ships and boats in four areas of the Mar Menor for the protection of the common nacre (*Pinna nobilis*). It establishes that the anchoring of ships in these areas can have a negative cumulative impact on the common nacre. *https://www.borm.es/services/anuncio/ano/2023/numero/5926/pdf?id=822304Four zones are established where anchoring of boats is not allowed:*
  - Polygon delimited around Perdiguera Island.
  - Polygon delimited around Baron's Island or Mayor
  - Punta del Galán - Pedruchillo.
  - Matas Gordas.
- Active marine surveillance in the Isla Grosa and Islote Farallón during three months in the summer time: Decree No. 259/2019 approves the Comprehensive Management Plan for the protected areas of the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean coast of the Region of Murcia. A Priority Conservation Area (PCA) that corresponds to the 300 m of the submerged strip around both islands, and a Fauna Reserve Area (FRA) which are the ones emerged or the land parts. They establish the following uses and restrictions about the disturbance of protected wild fauna:
  - Navigation:
    - Permitted in the period from September 1 to December 31 in the PCA (300 m). Sailing speed must be less than 5 knots. Outside this period, navigation within the Priority Conservation Area is prohibited, except for authorized activities.
    - If a diving boat (with an alpha flag) is moored to its buoy (red), a minimum safety distance of 50 m must be kept around it (RD 550/20).
    - Anchoring:
      - Permitted outside the Priority Conservation Area (more than 300 m from the islands).
      - The nocturnal presence of boats inside the PCA is not allowed.
    - Scuba diving:
      - Permitted, prior authorization by the Regional Ministry in charge of the natural environment.
    - Tourist boats:
      - Permitted pior authorization by the General Directorate for Natural Environment:
        - From August 10 to December31→ Navigation within the entire PCA is allowe (speed 5 knots).
        - From January 1st to August 9th→Navigation inside PCA – except to enter your mooring buoy for the shortest distance is prohibited.

It is allowed to approach the cliffs on Grosa (100 m) and Farallón at 100 m.

Wild reserve:

Landing is prohibited throughout the year, except for authorized activities.

Cabo de Palos-Isla Hormigas is a Marines Reserve of Fishing Interest located in the Region of Murcia since 1995. It is a rectangular-shaped Mediterranean marine reserve of 1,931 hectares next to the coast of Cabo de Palos.

The integral reserve of maximum protection is located around the islets of Las Hormigas, reaching depths of more than 50 metres. There is an alternation of mäerl and sandy seabeds and Posidonia oceanica meadows.

It is a passage area for pelagic species. This reserve is aimed at the regeneration of the target resources of the most traditional fishing activity in the area.

Nowadays, the external water are regulated by:

Orden APM/660/2017, de 30 de junio, por la que se regula la reserva marina de Cabo de Palos-Islas Hormigas, y se define su delimitación y usos permitidos.

For professional fishing vessel, there is an authorization list. It is regulated by:

Resolución de 27 de septiembre de 2023, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se actualiza el censo de embarcaciones autorizadas a ejercer la pesca marítima profesional en la reserva marina del entorno de Cabo de Palos-Islas Hormigas.

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**3**
Rationale for the note There is not any unregulated exploitation of natural resources.	

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is “no threats”.)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF.	**1**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).

Rationale for the note

Two episodes of eutrophic crisis into Mar Menor caused trophic imbalances and increased the demand for oxygen due to the decomposition of organic matter from the seabed.

In adddition to, torrential rain episodes or DANAs (Isolated High-Level Depressions) that cause the transport and deposition of sediments on seagrass meadows can have significant environmental impacts.

Agricultural run-off, the high phreatic level and heavy rains can thus affect affect N and P cycles, causing eutrophication, which is a process where water bodies, including wetlands, experience excessive nutrient enrichment. This leads to a series of negative environmental effects:

Algal Blooms: Excess nutrients stimulate the rapid growth of algae and phytoplankton, often forming dense algal blooms. These blooms reduce sunlight penetration, disrupting photosynthesis in submerged aquatic vegetation.

Oxygen Depletion (Hypoxia): As algae die and decompose, microorganisms consume large amounts of oxygen, leading to hypoxic (low oxygen) or anoxic (no oxygen) conditions. This harms aquatic organisms, including fish, amphibians, and invertebrates.

Biodiversity Loss: Oxygen depletion and reduced sunlight disrupt the ecosystem, leading to the decline or extinction of sensitive plant and animal species. This alters the food web and reduces overall biodiversity.

Illegal fishing has a number of negative effects on marine ecosystems, species, and human communities. It often targets threatened species, disrupts food webs and ecological balances. Overfishing of key species, such as predators or herbivores, can lead to cascading effects throughout the ecosystem, including algal blooms or population explosions of certain prey species. For human communities, these practices undermine sustainable fisheries, threaten food security, and reduce the livelihoods of those dependent on marine resources, creating long-term social and economic consequences.

Shifts in Vegetation: Eutrophication can favor fast-growing, nutrient-tolerant plant species, such as invasive species, over native ones. This can change the structure and function of wetland ecosystems, and, in the Mar Menor, is the most worrying effect of euthrophication for Cymodocea meadows.

Mine tailings: The presence of mine tailings, along with metals and metalloids in the ramblas, represents a concerning but not yet critical environmental issue. Over time, the accumulation of heavy metals such as lead, arsenic, and mercury can have severe ecological impacts, including soil contamination, which disrupts plant growth and microbial activity, and water pollution, which affects aquatic ecosystems and can render water sources unsafe for consumption. Additionally, bioaccumulation of these metals in the food chain can harm wildlife, leading to toxic effects in higher trophic levels, including humans. If not properly managed, the ongoing release of these contaminants may escalate into a critical problem, causing irreversible damage to ecosystems and biodiversity.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale**	**3**

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

Rationale for the note

Some measures that have been implemented are:

BANK OF EMBLEMATIC SPECIES OF THE MAR MENOR

Pioneering project in Spain aimed at ensuring the long-term viability of populations of representative species from the habitats of the Mar Menor. This initiative seeks to safeguard key species that are essential for the ecological health and biodiversity of the lagoon and its surrounding ecosystems.

REMOVAL OF PLANT BIOMASS FROM THE MAR MENOR

It aims to protect the ecological state of the Mar Menor and prevent the acceleration of eutrophication by reducing the excess biomass produced by the massive proliferation of algae.

IMPROVEMENT AND RECOVERY OF HABITATS AND BIODIVERSITY IN CARMOLÍ WETLAND AND MARCHAMALO SALT FLATS.

Includes a creation of a new fauna refuge pond for fartet fish, rehabilitation of two existing ponds and maintenance and improvement of the existing canal network (currently in the project phase)

CREATION OF TANKS AND RAINWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

To date, 9 environmental tanks, collectors, and stormwater tanks have been implemented in Playa Honda, runoff basins, and rainwater drainage networks in El Mojón and Ciudad del Aire.

INSTALLATION OF BUOYS IN THE NO-ANCHORING ZONE OF THE MAR MENOR

In the short term, buoys will be installed to delimit the anchoring exclusion zones due to their impact on the noble pen shell (*Pinna nobilis*).

Resolution of September 7, 2023, by the Maritime Captaincy of Cartagena, which prohibits the anchoring of ships and vessels in four areas of the Mar Menor for the protection of the noble pen shell (*Pinna nobilis*).

chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://canalmarmenor.carm.es/wp-content/uploads/Resolucion-prohibicion-de-fondeo-en-Mar-Menor.pdf

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN MAR MENOR

The restoration of crops to their natural state or to dry farming has been carried out in accordance with the Mar Menor law, as well as the training of environmental operators. Currently, the new specific action program for the nitrate-vulnerable area of the Campo de Cartagena is under processing.

LIVESTOCK PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN MAR MENOR

It includes agreements with fishing guilds to promote sustainable fishing, cleaning of the seabed in the Mar Menor, adapting fishing practices to species protection, and monitoring of engines.

EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF NOBLE PEN SHELL (Pinna nobilis)

The Mediterranean Sea endemic species Pinna nobilis Is facing a serious threat, a protozoan parasite of unknown origin called Haplosporidium pinnae, which has caused the near extinction of the species at the Mediterranean Sea level. Currently, some isolated resistant individuals can be found in coastal waters of the Mediterranean Sea and entire unaffected or partially affected populations in coastal lagoons, lakes and estuaries in Spain, France, Italy and Greece. Within the framework of the project (LIFE INTEMARES, subaction C1.1) an exhaustive study of one of the remaining populations of the species located in the coastal lagoon of the Mar Menor has been carried out, which aims to evaluate its conservation status and determine the viability of the population's recovery. To this end, between 2019 and 2022, 6 field campaigns have been carried out to determine the spatial and bathymetric distribution of the species in the lagoon, its abundance and densities, its growth and size structure, its recruitment capacity, and its genetic structure and diversity.

CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE NOBLE PEN SHELL (Pinna nobilis)

Currently, the conservation plan for the noble pen shell is under development. The national strategy for this species has already been approved.

GOVERNANCE OF THE MAR MENOR

-Mar Menor Council

-Scientific Advisory Committee of the Mar Menor

-Interdepartmental Commission of the Mar Menor

-Communication and Information System of the Mar Menor (Mar Menor Channel)

HYDROLOGICAL-FOREST RESTORATION PLAN FOR THE MAR MENOR BASIN

It is mandatory compliance with Article 19 of the Ley del Mar Menor (Mar Menor Law).

In public consultation for its environmental assessment.

Implementation period: 16 years.

Estimated budget: 273 million euros

Between the mainly actions:

-Restoration, improvement, and diversification of vegetation cover

-Environmental improvement of the drainage network

-Flood control and sediment retention

-Soil remediation and environmental restoration

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP

-Continuous ecological monitoring and follow-up of the Mar Menor, through a scientific data server (SDS).

https://canalmarmenor.carm.es/monitorizacion/monitorizacion-de-parametros/

-Weekly sampling program of flow rates and nutrients.

https://canalmarmenor.carm.es/monitorizacion/monitorizacion-de-parametros/aforos/

-Monitoring and control of bathing waters.

https://canalmarmenor.carm.es/monitorizacion/monitorizacion-de-parametros/calidad-de-aguas-de-bano/

-Implementation of precision technologies and aquifer control in the irrigation community of the Campo de Cartagena.

HYDRODYNAMIC MODELING

High-resolution hydrodynamic modeling of water exchange between the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean.

FISHING

Fishing regulation for the Mar Menor under development.

It includes agreements with fishing guilds to promote sustainable fishing, cleaning of the seabed in the Mar Menor, adapting fishing practices to species protection, and monitoring of engines.

-The Spanish Oceanographic Institute (state administration) is preparing a new map of the habitats of *Cymodocea nodosa* and *Posidonia oceanica*.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

Human Presence: The population around the lagoon has been steadily increasing, even though tourism has not grown as rapidly as in other parts of Spain. This rise in human activity can place pressure on wetlands and marine ecosystems, leading to habitat destruction, water pollution from untreated sewage and agricultural runoff, overfishing, and the introduction of invasive species. Furthermore, urban expansion and infrastructure development disturb delicate ecological balances, while recreational activities often contribute to the degradation of water quality and coastal erosion.

Nautical tourism: Its impact on marine ecosystems can be quite significant, particularly in terms of its effects on biodiversity. Anchoring and boat traffic can damage sensitive habitats such as seagrass beds, which are vital for numerous species. Noise pollution from boats can be a source of discomfort to species such as birds. Overcrowding in popular areas can also lead to habitat degradation and stress on local wildlife, while improper disposal of waste and fuel spills can further harm marine organisms and reduce water quality, threatening the diversity and health of marine ecosystems. To avoid that, there are many initiatives in the SPAMI, led by the Regional Gov. and the MAPA

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

There's an ongoing tender procedure to elaborate the PLAN DE ORDENACIÓN TERRITORIAL DE LA CUENCA VERTIENTE DEL MAR MENOR, which has the following goals:

1. Promote balanced and harmonious development in the region to improve the quality of life for its residents.
2. Ensure the responsible use of land, protect historical and cultural heritage, and manage natural, energy, and environmental resources effectively.
3. Develop policies for planning, protecting, and managing the landscape.
4. Guarantee coordination between government bodies and encourage active participation in land planning to balance public interests. Support and guide important public and private initiatives.
5. Foster social and economic progress by modernizing infrastructure, improving facilities, and regulating land use to boost productivity and attract new investments.

https://dossier.carm.es/dossier-web/api/entrada/2806339/documento?usuario=jom68v

Environmental awareness and outreach. New web channel, Open Classroom Mar Menor, and improvements to the San Pedro del Pinatar Salt Flats Visitor Center.

NAUTICAL TOURISM

Anchoring exclusion zones due to the presence of *Pinna nobilis* and *Posidonia oceanica.*

-Navigation regulation by the Maritime Captaincy.

https://canalmarmenor.carm.es/wp-content/uploads/Resolucion-prohibicion-de-fondeo-en-Mar-Menor.pdf

	Score

4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

Yes, between enviromental conservation, tourism, urbanism, agrifood, and fishing sectors.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

The Mar Menor law establishes:

Article 7. Mar Menor Council

The Mar Menor Council is the highest consultative and participatory collegiate body in matters of the comprehensive protection of the Mar Menor, depending on the ministry responsible for environmental matters, whose creation and applicable regime are specifically regulated by this Law.

With full respect for the functions assigned to the various bodies of the Regional Administration, it is the responsibility of the Mar Menor Council to be informed about the ecological status of the Mar Menor and its evolution, as well as to assess the various actions necessary for its progressive improvement, contributing, integrating, and expressing social, economic, and local interests, to ensure that a global perspective is taken into account when formulating solutions. The Mar Menor Council may direct initiatives and propose actions to the various bodies with competences in the protection of the Mar Menor.

The Council will be informed about strategies, programs, and actions for the protection, conservation, management, and recovery of the Mar Menor, as well as policies applied in the Mar Menor's surrounding area.

The functioning of the Mar Menor Council will comply with the basic rules applicable to collegiate bodies established by Law 40/2015, of October 1, on the Legal Regime of the Public Sector.

Its composition and the rules complementing its functioning will be determined by a Decree of the Government Council.

In any case, the composition of the Mar Menor Council will be as follows:

a) One-third will be representatives of the Regional Administration, the State Administration, and the Municipalities.

b) One-third will represent the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Mar Menor.

c) One-third will represent civil society organizations.

Aditionally, other participation bodies e instrumentos de comunicacion are established in the Mar Menor Law:

-Scientific Advisory Committee of the Mar Menor.

The Scientific Advisory Committee was created as a working group belonging to the then Ministry of Water, Agriculture, and Environment, through the Order of July 29, 2016, and its subsequent modification on December 30, 2016, with an advisory role and full respect for the functions assigned to the various bodies of the Regional Administration. The committee provides scientific advice on the selection and implementation of actions aimed at improving the ecological status of the Mar Menor, as well as promoting scientific knowledge and applied research related to environmental issues in the lagoon.

Working Groups:

- Working Group: Hydrodynamic
- Working Group: Green Filter and Natural Wetlands
- Working Group: Ecological Status Monitoring and Control
- Working Group: Bathymetry and Sediments
- Working Group: Watershed"

-Interdepartmental Commission of the Mar Menor.

It is the collegiate body responsible for:

- Promoting and coordinating the implementation of transparency measures derived from this law within the Regional Administration.
- Planning the transparency measures to be followed by the various ministries, and monitoring their implementation.
- Issuing instructions and establishing criteria regarding both the implementation of active publicity and the follow-up of the operational planning developed in the area of transparency.
- Reviewing the annual report on compliance with the Transparency Law within the Regional Administration and making observations on it prior to its submission to the Transparency Council.

-Interadministrative Commission of the Mar Menor

It is a coordinating and institutional cooperation body for public policies and actions that affect the Mar Menor, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of Law 3/20 of July 27, 2020, on the recovery and protection of the Mar Menor. Its aims are to improve and promote coordination and institutional cooperation of the public policies and actions that affect the Mar Menor among the different administrations involved in its protection and recovery.

Regulations: Resolution of the General Secretariat for the Environment, Universities, Research, and Mar Menor, which announces the publication of the agreement adopted by the Governing Council in the session of January 25, 2024, regarding the creation of the Interadministrative Commission of the Mar Menor as the coordinating and institutional cooperation body for public policies and actions that affect the Mar Menor. (BORM No. 36, 13-02-2024).

https://www.borm.es/services/anuncio/ano/2024/numero/663/pdf?id=824563

-Communication and Information System of the Mar Menor (Mar Menor Channel).

Information and citizen assistance service regarding the Mar Menor.

https://canalmarmenor.carm.es/

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

As stated in th Natura 2000 SDFs to the sites overlapping the SPAMI site, the main threats happening inside the sites are:

Changes in grazing regime
Salt works, including abandonment of saltpans (salinas)
Paths, tracks, cycling tracks, and thus walking, horseriding and non-motorised vehicles
Port areas
Mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology
Trampling, overuse
Modification of water flow (tidal & marine currents)
Silting up

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**0**

Rationale for the note

On the one hand, there have been two episodes of eutrophic crisis into Mar Menor that affect habitat and species:

In the spring of 2016, the Mar Menor reached a stage of severe eutrophication, where the excess of nutrients caused an explosive growth of unicellular algae, turning the water a greenish color and preventing light from reaching the deeper areas, consequently hindering the photosynthesis of the vegetation. The loss of 85% of the ~~seagrass~~ *Caulerpa prolifera-Cymodocea nodosa* mixed meadows caused temporal trophic changes and increased the demand for oxygen due to the decomposition of organic matter from the seabed, similar to those occurring seasonally since *Caulerpa prolifera* colonised the lagoon. The disappearance of *Caulerpa* allowed the sediments to re-oxygenate. Its rapid recovery has returned the sediment conditions to their original pre-crisis state under *Caulerpa*-dominated meadows.

A new ecosystem crises occurred in September and December 2019. The unfortunate events of September were especially virulent, caused by an Isolated Depression at High Levels (DANA) that generated torrential rains and a massive influx of freshwater into the Mar Menor, loaded with suspended materials and nutrients. The abundant influx of freshwater caused a stratification of the water column into two layers of different salinity, with hypoxia in the deeper layer and, ultimately, the massive death of fish and crustaceans.

In August 2021, the Mar Menor lagoon in Murcia, Spain, faced a severe ecological crisis marked by the mass death of marine life. Approximately 15 tons of dead fish and crustaceans washed ashore due to hypoxia critically low oxygen levels in the water. This hypoxic event was primarily driven by eutrophication, a process where excessive nutrients enter the lagoon, notably phosphates due to the high phreatic level that added to the nitrates from agriculture. The change in N/P ratios fuel algal and microbial blooms, which deplete oxygen levels, creating uninhabitable conditions for aquatic organisms

Besides, in the scope of the management plan, there is a single quarry located outside the SPAMI (Cabezo Gordo). However, mining activity in the Cartagena and La Unión mining district has caused a significant runoff of sediments and minerals into the Mar Menor for decades.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

The actions taken to mitigate the pollution problems in the SPAMI have been detailed in the question 4.1.2.b

The budget for the action plan of the regional administration of the Region of Murcia in 2024 for the Mar Menor amounts to a total of more than 208,000,000 euros.

Although efforts are significant, it is necessary to develop a plan, as well as the required infrastructure for monitoring water and groundwater levels in the catchment area. The scope of the basin is outside the limits of the management plan, so it has not been possible to include it within the plan.

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).

Rationale for the note

Abandonment or urban pressure has an impact on the traditional windmills of the Campo de Cartagena, which are a cultural and landscape element of singular value that should be preserved.

	Score
	0

4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)**	

Rationale for the note

There are no impacts, thus there are no efforts

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

In the surrounding area of the Mar Menor, it is expected to achieve:

- It is expected that in the future there will be a decrease in the input of nutrients and sediments to the Mar Menor.
- Reduction of sediment input from the runoff of the Sierra Minera mine tailings.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

Reduction of sediment input from the runoff of the Sierra Minera mine tailings its ongoing, due to the restoration of these areas, developed by the regional and the State Administrations (within the frame of Marco de Actuaciones Prioritarias para Recuperar el Mar Menor (MAPMM).

See https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/mar-menor/marco-actuaciones-prioritarias.html and

https://www.laverdad.es/murcia/cartagena/sellado-balsa-minera-lirio-acabara-finales-2024-20231221005139-nt.html

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

As stated in the Natura 2000 SDFs to the sites overlapping the SPAMI site, the main threats happening outside the sites (and thus, the SPAMI) are:

- Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)
- Electricity and phone lines
- Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture
- Benthic or demersal trawling
- Modifying structures of inland water courses
- Abandon groundwater abstractions for agriculture

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved :

To address these threats, Law 3/2020, of July 27, on the recovery and protection of the Mar Menor, was approved. This law contains the beforementioned obbligation of a Plan de Ordenación Territorial de la Cuenca Vertiente del Mar Menor, for preserving not only the SPAMI but the overall watershed.

	Score
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.	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

Decree No. 259/2019 approves the Comprehensive Management Plan for the protected areas of the Mar Menor and the Mediterranean coast of the Region of Murcia.

Law 3/2020, of July 27, on the recovery and protection of the Mar Menor.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy in the Mar Menor and its surroundings was approved in march 2021.

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The regional administration responsible for environmental matters, within the framework of the procedures established in environmental assessment legislation, outside the territorial scope of the Management Plan, must adopt the necessary measures to prevent the deterioration, pollution, and fragmentation of habitats and disturbances affecting the species of the Management Plan, to the extent that these phenomena have a significant effect on the conservation status of these habitats and species.

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

There are not boundaries marked on the land or at sea. The marine reserve has some buoys to mdefine its boundaries.

	Score
	1

5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

There a coastguard service on Grosa Island.

There is an environmental patrol that monitors marine areas at the regional level too and there is also a Civil Guard patrol.

M.Menor_Annex_5.1.2 Surveillance_monitoring

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The Directorate General of Maritime Transport is empowered to enforce the regulations regarding SPAMI protection measures..

Guardia Civil is often patrolling the area.

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The sanctions are enough to dissuade the people. The guards of the Regional Environmental Ministry, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food and the Ministry for the Ecological Transition have capacity to fine those people that do not have authorisation, that commit environmental crimes or that do not follow the rules of each zone.

In 2023, there were 35 fines with a total cost of 29.600 euros.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The authorized officers to impose sanctions are the environmental agents (both from the Regional Gov. and the Ministry for the Ecological Transition) and the Civil Guard. The fish guards can impose sanctions in the Marine Reserve.

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The State Plan for the Protection of the Seashore against Pollution (Plan Ribera) is approved accordingly, by Order AAA/702/2014. The Ribera Plan, which has been drawn up by the General Directorate for Coastal and Marine Sustainability, with the collaboration of the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of the Interior, includes aspects such as an atlas of sensitivity of the Spanish coast and an analysis of its vulnerability and risk, as well as the logistical and management capacities necessary to deal with a pollution episode of significant dimension and intensity.

This Plan complements the Territorial Plans established by the Autonomous Communities, with the aim of ensuring coordination in actions to combat pollution on the coast, particularly in those cases in which more than one Autonomous Community is affected or when the intervention of resources from other States is required, that is, when the pollution episode has a supra-autonomous or supranational character, or in those cases of special need in which the danger of irreparable damage is imminent.

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Weakly : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

State Ministry, University-based researchers, scientists from the Spanish Institute of Oceanography, and NGOs.

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**0**

Rationale for the note

There are no in force cooperation programmes actually ongoing.

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

Rationale for the note

Most of the recommendations are implemnented, and some are still being operated:

Map with boundaries - yes, achieved (see atSobre el Mar Menor – Canal Mar Menor)

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

Rationale for the note

Most of the recommendations are implemnented, and some are still being operated.

Better coordination- yes, achieved (and still ongoing; see at Comisión Interadministrativa del Mar Menor - Ficha de órgano colegiado - Portal de la Transparencia
Water management - yes, achieved (and still ongoing). See at Avances
Scuba diving -yes, achieved (see at Reservas Marinas de España)
Control and surveillance - yes, achieved (and still ongoing). See at Informe de seguimiento – Canal Mar Menor
Monitoring Climate Change -yes, achieved (and still ongoing). See at Informe de seguimiento – Canal Mar Menorand PROYECTO BELICH | CONOCE EL MAR MENOR)

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

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 19 (Max : 24)

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 5 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total score 3 (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 4 (Max : 6)

Overall total score **55 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Continue to advocate for better water and waste management in the surrounding area due to serious threats coming from pollution problems from external sources.

2 - Implement the existing recovery plans for the area (restoration of mines, green vegetation filters for denitrification...).

3 - Continue the enforcement of existing regulations regarding minimising the freshwater input into the lagoon.

4 - Continue the enforcement of existing regulation on illegal fisheries (both in the lagoon and the marine area).

5 - Continue to work on pressures from nautical tourism (surveillance, buoys for anchoring and for diving, etc.).

6 - Continue to ensure the proper functioning of stakeholder meetings and foster their participation in the participatory body.

7 - Add information panels about the protected area at relevant points of interest (where they are missing).

8 - Improve cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs at national and international level.

9 - Update the benthic habitat map of the area to understand the trend and enable adequate management.

Signatures

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18- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Medes Islands (Spain)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Medes islands

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Francisco Guil Celada	Focal Point
Hocein BAZAIRI	Independent Expert
Kate Hogg	Independent Expert
Bernat Hereu	National Expert
Ramon Alturo Monné	SPAMI Manager

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Medes islands

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI area fulfils all the criteria included in article 8, paragraph 2 of the-protocol. The SPAMI has offshore islands, important meadows of *Posidonia oceanica*, maerl beds, submerged or partially submerged sea caves, and important coralligenous communities. lt is also home to important endangered species under the Annex of SPA protocol: *Tursiops truncates*, *Carallium rubrun* as well as important seabirds such *Phalacrocorax aristetolis* (with half of the populations which exist in Catalonia) and *Hydrobates pelagicus*.

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

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 *Pinna nobilis* which has been general in the Western Mediterranean and not due to the management of the SPAMI. An increase in gorgonian mortality has also been observed up to 25 m deep due to climate change.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

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 use an adaptive management of dive tourism based on the scientific monitoring of the dive sites.

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The legal status of the SPAMI has not changed since the last evaluation

Score
2

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

Rating scale

Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0

The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1

The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2

Rationale for the note

The legal text governing the area clearly define the mandates and responsibilities for various actors involved in the management of the area and the natural resources

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?	**2**

Rating scale

No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0

The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1

The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has fully dedicated management body that has clear mandates for the management of the area. The Governing Council is made up of 40 stakeholders and manager of the Natural Park. There is also a Permanent Commission with 10 members who represented the previous ones and finally a Scientific Council has been established

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?	**3**

Rating scale

No management plan : 0

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 : 3

Rationale for the note

The management plans was adopted in 2008, modified in 2015 and 2017. The plan is fully implemented. A Strategic Plan is being developed that must be approved in 2025

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF). **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The management plan needs periodic revision, since the intensity of uses is increasing and because new uses emerge each year.
The activity of diving has an adaptive management system that allows answers to be given in an appropriate way, but this does not happen in the case of new activities

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. **Rating scale** Very low/Insufficient : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**1**

Rationale for the note

Since the last evaluation, the staff working at sea has increased and a marine technician is available shared with Cap de Creus Natural Park, but this contract expires at the end of 2025

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI **Rating scale** Very low : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**1**

Rationale for the note

Since the last evaluation the budget has increased and there are some important investment projects. However, there is still no suitable office space, no Visitors Center or warehouse space.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has a good monitoring plan to cover the marine habitats. The programme of monitoring serves as a model for other SPAMIs. The monitoring results could be found in www.seguimentmari.cat

	Score
3.6. Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows	**3**

adaptation of protection and management measures?

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The results of the monitoring are used to adapt the management of the space, especially in the case of scuba diving, which is particularly intense in the SPAMI. Reviews are made annually.

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

This adaptive management system is included in the legal regulations and there are annual modifications taking into account the results of scientific monitoring

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Since the last evaluation, the number of dives has been revised every year. Dives have been monitored to reduce the impact of their activity. Restoration actions have been taken in some of the species, especially those affected by climate change such as gorgonians

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

There is no unregulated exploitation of natural resources. However, a wind farm is planned near SPAMI which may have negative effects

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

Several reports have been made regarding the wind farm mentioned in the previous point, indicating the possible impacts, compensatory and preventive measures, as well as to highlight the need for a correct and detailed environmental impact assessment

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).

Rationale for the note

The main threat is climate change, but not more significantly than in other Mediterranean protected areas. There are no pollution problems but there is some disturbance for visitors. There are currently no serious problems with invasive species but *Caulerpa racemosa* has been detected in a small area and other areas in nearby areas outside the SPAMI

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to	**2**

address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)**	

Rationale for the note

Public information and control has been improved, there are specific surveillance for the peak seasons.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

Public use of SPAMI is heavy considering the degree of protection

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.	**2**

Rating scale No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)**	

Rationale for the note

The management plan is specially designed to manage this use and reduce impacts and threats

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The conflicts between users has been reduced since the las evaluation in the SPAMI

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale**	**2**

No efforts : 0

Rationale for the note

A co-management working group has been established for the maritime area which has reduced conflicts between users

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Land-based pollution specially from the Ter and Daró rivers, may be the main threats, although there have been no serious episodes since the las assessment

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.	**1**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

Improvements have been made to control the inputs from the Daró River by rice irrigators

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).

Rationale for the note

There are currently no threats detected

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**Not Applicable**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

The construction of a wind farm in a nearby area may be a threat in the future

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

Several reports have been made regarding the wind farm mentioned in the previous point, indicating the possible impacts, compensatory and preventive measures, as well as to highlight the need for a correct and detailed environmental impact assessment

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

- New uses of the coastal and marine space
- New routes of large ships
- Plastic waste
- Climate change

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) 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 Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

There are a regional plan for the area

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

An agreement has been developed between all the municipalities of the Natural Park in order to work together with sustainable tourism and local development

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**
Rationale for the note The limits of the SPAMI are very well indicated through an bouy network and also in the marine maps	

	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**
Rationale for the note We work with the public security forces and regular coordination meetings are held jointly with the Cap de Creus Natural Parc	

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Catalonian and Spanish police (Agents Rurals, Mossos d'Esquadra I Guardia Civil) are empowered to enforce the SPAMI regulations

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

The penalties are insufficient and inadequate to dissuade some illegal activities

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

The Catalan legal framework does not allow Natural Parks to have staff that can impose sancitons

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties).	**1**

Rating scale No : 0 Yes : 1	

Rationale for the note

A contingency plan exists for the entire Catalan Coast

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Weakly : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

There is significant collaboration, especially with universities and research centres, municipalities and tourism stakeholders included in the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has excellent collaboration with the SPAMI Cap de Creus, is included in the MedPan Network and is twinned with Tyre Coast Reserve in Lebanon

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI currently has more financial resources and more personnel, but they are not always consolidated. The necessary infrastructure is not yet available

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

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has made significant progress in the regulation of neighbouring areas with new participation and management instruments, but has not yet extended the zone defined as SPAMI to the other neighbouring protected areas

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

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 18 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 15 (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 4 (Max : 6)

Overall total score **57 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Try to enhance the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI

2 - Although the protected area has an emergency plan at the regional and national level it could be a good idea to consider producing a very simple protected area level plan of action. This could be as straightforward as producing a document for park staff that provides the steps to be taken and points of contact. But could also be elaborated to detail specific steps the park could take to treat/recover animals etc that may have been affected by a disaster such as an oil spill.

3 - It would be a good idea to continue to make efforts to reinforce collaboration between 3rd parties and other authorities to improve conservation efforts

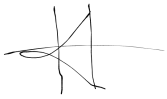
4 - Continue efforts to reinforce the feedback loop for surveillance

Signatures

Francisco Guil Celada
Focal Point

Hocein BAZAIRI
Independent Expert

Kate Hogg
Independent Expert



Bernat Hereu
National Expert

Ramon Alturo Monné
SPAMI Manager

19- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria (Spain)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Francisco Guil Celada	SPAMI Manager
Zeljka Rajkovic	Independent Expert
Monica Montefalcone	Independent Expert
Francisco Guil Celada	Focal Point
Juan Manuel Ruiz Fernández	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI meets the criteria of Annex I (uniqueness, exceptional value, natural representativeness, diversity, presence of critical habitats for threatened species, and naturalness).

The posidonia meadows located between Villaricos and Terreros are among the most extensive and best preserved on the Spanish coast. These meadows cover a wide area that, in some sections, exceeds 3 km in width, extending from the coast to depths of around 30 metres. The seagrass meadows are in a good state of conservation. Outside the SPAMI, both at shallower and greater depths, there are rocky seabeds in good condition.

Regarding *Nanozostera noltei* and *Cymodocea nodosa*, , in the last period the mapping in the Cocedores area has been improved, and new points of Nano presence have been identified that were not included in the official mapping.

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

There are several outfalls in the area. The Deretil outfall has caused an irreversible impact on the shallow part of the P. oceanica meadow, which is completely dead about 2 km south of the spill and up to 10 m deep. In addition, there are several anchorages located in areas of P. oceanica meadows. Finally, artificial beach regeneration through sand contributions, as well as inadequate beach cleaning and stranding management, are recognized as activities that generate impacts on the meadows. However, in the rest of the protected area the degree of pressure is considered low.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

Most of the objectives established in the original SPAMI application for the designation have been actively pursued.

The site still maintains the considerations for which it was included in the SPAMI List. The presence of typically Mediterranean habitats in a good state of conservation and of endemic or endangered species, and the existence of different elements of educational, scientific and aesthetic interest.

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). **Rating scale** Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The ZEPIM space almost entirely coincides with the special conservation area ES6110010 Seabeds of Levante Almeriense. Therefore, the management plan is the same as the ZEC.

https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2016-7738

Furthermore, the Guidelines for the management and conservation of marine phanerogams have recently been approved, which improve the protection of the area.

https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2024-19883

However, the proliferation of aquaculture discharges in this area could jeopardise this status if adequate distances are not maintained from vulnerable habitats such as the Posidonia meadow.

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

The management competences in biodiversity conservation depend completely on the MInistry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

Fisheries competences rely on the Junta de Andalucía.

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	**1**

Rationale for the note

The staff of the space management agency also have other responsibilities.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Score

3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? **Rating scale** No management plan : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

The management plan was officially adopted through Orden AAA/1366/2016, of 4 August, declaring special conservation areas for sites of community importance in the Mediterranean Marine Region of the Natura 2000 Network, approving their corresponding conservation measures and proposing the extension of the geographical boundaries of two sites of community importance.

The management plan has defined conservation objectives, based on the favourable conservation status of the habitats types of community interest. These goals are being surveyed with the collaboration of the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (hereafter IEO-CSIC)

The management plans do not include information about some relevant and vulnerable hábitats such as maerl beds.

But, monitoring programmes of the Junta de Andalucía must be considered. To this end more coordination between Ministry and Junta would be neccesary sso that the different monitoring programmes, the national and the regional, cover complementary aspects, do not overlap.

The IEO was created by Royal Decree of April 17, 1914, is a public research organization (OPI) dedicated to research in marine science, especially in relation to scientific knowledge of the oceans, sustainability of fishing resources and the marine environment. The IEO depends on the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities.

The IEO is not limited to carrying out basic and applied research, it also provides scientific and technological advice to administrations in matters related to oceanography and marine sciences. In fact, according to the Marine Fisheries Act of 2001, the IEO is the investigative and advisory body for the fisheries sector policy of the Government. In addition, it is the scientific and technological representative of Spain in most of the forums and international organizations related to the sea and its resources.

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF). **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

We considered the implementation of the management plan as good because:

- It has been officially aproved and published as a regulation in the Spanish Official Bulletin (www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2016-7738)
- It has defined conservation objectives
- It has defined pressures and threats
- It has defined conservation measures
- It has a defined surveying and monitoring programme

It can´t be considered as excellent because management effectivenness is not periodically evaluated

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. **Rating scale** Very low/Insufficient : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Recently, qualified personnel and a boat have been provided for surveillance and control of the area. In any case, the dedication is shared with other spaces, so it is considered as adequate to control the area, and its effectiveness is moderate.

The MInistry has also contracted specific rangers for the MPAs in the Spanish Coast (actually, 23 along the Spanish coast), and is finishing the purchasing of a vessel fleet. The main mission of these rangers is enforcement of existing regulations, but they are also cooperating with other tasks. There are 3 rangers in marine waters bordering Málaga, Almería and Murcia, so they come to the SPAMI evenlly. The technical staff is able to go the SPAMI seldomly.

Finally, there's an ongoing contract with the public enterprise TRAGSATEC which devotes 2 technicians and a pilot for each province.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI **Rating scale** Very low : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Some aspects of scientific research are in the hands of different universities and regional and federal research centres.

Currently, funds are available for the recovery, transformation and resilience monitoring plan of the space by the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

The ranger staff is growing slowly, but steadily.

While boats and ROVs are now rented, a tender procedure has been launched to acquire semi-rigid boats, ROVs, optical equipement, and other stuff.

Currently exist a seagrass monitoring programme specific of the SPAMI, and also exist the one of the regional government, with which we are coordinated. Both programmes involves a great economic, material and human investment. However, seems that there is not such coordination efforts in the case of the other hábitats, reef, caves…since regional monitoring programmes are not considered for the evaluation of the SPAMI.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The main ecological feature of the area are seagrass meadows. Monitoring and evaluation of seagrass habitats has been carried out in different moments, and in 2023 for the last time. Intensive field work was carried out to evaluate the posidonia meadows and other seagrass beds present in the area.

The area has other relevant ecological features such as reefs (1170), caves (8330) and maerl beds that are not monitored for the SPAMI. These habitats are being monitored by regional programmes so that a strong coordination must be stablished between the Ministry and the Regional Goverment Junta de Andalucia.

Anex 3.5 Monitoring program

Annex I Levante Ameriense Monitoring program

There is also complementary monitoring, with similar parameters, from the Junta de Andalucía:

Junta de Andalucía surveys on Levante Almeriense

The effectiveness of the monitoring programme is not yet being evaluated. An index on pressures and other problems affecting marine habitats may be useful for the site

	Score
3.6. Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the	**1**

monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

In Spain, and according to EU guidelines, management plans have to be updated if there are relevant changes in the conservation objetives. If an ecological feature which is relevant for the site needs an increase in the management intensity this should deliver a new plan.

Basically, the information provided by Junta de Andalucia, Conservation objectives in the área should be reviewed considering the presence of relevant hábitats other tan seagrasses and some potential threats such as aquaculture projects

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented?	**2**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The management plan is effectively implemented, and in 2023 the conservation status of the Posidonia meadows was assesed as favourable, according to the Habitats Directive evaluation criteria.

Of course, there are some aspects of the implementation that can be defined as subject to improvement. Such as coordination, governance and dissemination of results.

The management plans do not include information about some relevant and vulnerable hábitats such as maerl beds.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented?	**2**

Rating scale Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	

Rationale for the note

Various activities have been carried out, such as supervising the placement and removal of seasonal tourist services (buoys and beaconing), checking anchorages, searching for traces of sea turtles on beaches, censuses of European shags, as well as monitoring works in the area that require authorization. In addition, surveillance outings are carried out periodically to monitor uses and activities both from land and from a boat.

More could be done on anchoring of tourists, more on dealing with the impact of industrial waste from the Deretil factory, more on dealing with impact of fish farms on Posidonia meadows, deep reef and cave habitats and maers beds

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

There are no threats relatd to unregulated exploitation of natural resources, as this exploitation is regulated through EIA and Natura 2000 procedures.

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

Rationale for the note

We've contracted 2 rangers that are part-time in the SPAMI, and also launched a contract for the evaluation of pressures and threats in the site, and the surveillance.

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

According to the management plan, the main threats to habitas 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 (outside of the side) than afect 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.
- Nearby aquaculture installations might be a threat for Posidonia meadows.

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**3**

Rationale for the note

Surveillance and threat detection have been increased. Coordinated action has been taken with the relevant administrations, especially for industrial water discharges, waste water and marine pipelines. As regards invasive species, monitoring of seagrass meadows is being carried out, and no impact of these species has been observed.

As regards species, a project has been carried out for the reproduction of Pinna nobilis in captivity and the identification of areas free of Haplosporidium pinnae for the reintroduction of juveniles using sentinel seed. The project has contributed to the conservation of Pinna nobilis through the development of aquaculture techniques for its potential reintroduction.

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale**	**2**

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

Rationale for the note

According to the management plan, the coastal towns of the SPAMI have experienced a significant increase in population over the last 20 years. In addition, there is a significant increase during the summer season due to tourism.

Buoys in Terreros are problematic and should be ordered.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

For the first time, we've hired 2 rangers that are part-time in the SPAMI. We have also launched a contract for the evaluation of pressures and threats on the site, and the surveillance. They detected an average of 1.6 problematic situations per month on this site.

The Junta de Andalucía rangers also operate on the area, woriking in the terrestrial and coastal part.

Within the framework of the European Life Posidonia project, ecological anchoring points were installed in this protected area, most of them coinciding with regular diving spots, and which were very well received by the recreational diving sector. They also want to create ecological anchorages for the recreational nautical sector.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Rationale for the note

There are not relevant conflicts between user groups.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

Rationale for the note

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Pressures and threats (P&T) are assessed periodically, as the site is a Natura 2000 site. The Ministry is defining common proposals to standardise the assessment of P&T. These proposals will cover more than 60% of the P&T on the EEA 2023 P&T list.

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).

Rationale for the note

Nowadays, all the populations and villages in front of the SPAMI and its watersheds have authorized water treatment facilities, and some of them are being improved. The main threat for pollution comes from an industry, which is being analyzed with the cooperation of the IEO-CSIC.

There are nearby fish farms, more than 2 km away from the SPAMI. These fish farms are not consider to be a relevant threat.However, these installations will be monitored and checked to ensure that there is no increase in their impact on the environment, which could constitute a threat.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

In 2019, the regional government of the Junta de Andalucía has aproved an investment of 22 M€ to improve the water treatment facilities in Mojacar, as seen in this link:
https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/organismos/agriculturapescaaguaydesarrollorural/servicios/actualidad/noticias/detalle/378028.html

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development of Andalusia approves the investment for the new EDAR of Mojácar (Almería)

	Score

4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

There are no relevant threats on landscape and cultural values in this area.

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale**	**2**

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Rationale for the note

The main threats in the area are polution due to cultivation intensification (N runoff) and to industrial polution. The industrial polution is under analysis, and cultivation intensification has reached its tops and it's slowly decreasing. So, these pressures are not expected to grow.

Urbanisation is an additional threat to the site. The urbanisation has relatively stopped in the area since 2007.

Climate change is not a threat but an actual pressure. In this area, heavy storms can have a relevant role in nutrient cycle, increasing the availability of nutrients (especially P) in marine waters.

Thus, non climP&T are not expected to grow

One of the nearby aquaculture facilities is not currently in operation but the concession is active so it is possible that it could resume its activity.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is “no threats”.)

Rationale for the note

Urban wastewater pollution is fought using WFD and MSFD, and Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive.

Link with new on water treatment plan:https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/agua/publicaciones/03_Manual_Directiva_91_271_CEE_tcm30-214069.pdf

Urbanisation is controlled through the application of Natura 2000 appropriate assessment.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Pressures and threats (P&T) are assessed periodically, as the site is a Natura 2000 site. The Ministry is defining common proposals to standardise the assessment of P&T. They cover more than 60% of the P&T on the EEA 2023 P&T list.

According to the Natura 2000 Standard Data Form, the main threats are:

- Whithin the site

Invasive non-native species (1-High)
Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna (2-Medium)
Scubadiving, snorkelling (2-Medium)

Leisure fishing (2-Medium)

Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna (2-Medium)

Penetration/ disturbance below surface of the seabed (2-Medium)

- Around the site.

Marine water pollution (1-High)
Industrial or commercial areas (1-High)
Urbanised areas, human habitation (2-Medium)
Benthic or demersal trawling (2-Medium)

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved :

Irregular extraction of living resources has been eliminated with the increase of rangers.

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The first CAMP was developed in this area, and this was the main reason for proposing it as a SPAMI.

https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/portal/areas-tematicas/litoral/gestion-integrada-de-zonas-costeras-gizc/camp-levante-de-almeria

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The regional administration responsible for environmental matters, within the framework of the procedures established in environmental assessment legislation, outside the territorial scope of the Management Plan, must adopt the necessary measures to prevent the deterioration, pollution, and fragmentation of habitats and disturbances affecting the species of the Management Plan, to the extent that these phenomena have a significant effect on the conservation status of these habitats and species.

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

Signs of the marine limits do not exist.They should be placed on waterways, ports, "terreros", etc., to assist in identifying channels, headlands, rock shoals, reefs, hazards and shallow areas. Always refer to a local chart to identify where potential hazards may be.

	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Institutional collaboration is carried out mainly between the bodies that have competence in the marine part such as the Ministry of the Environment of the Junta de Andalucía and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in particular in matters of ecosystem aspects, fisheries and their protection. This collaboration is complementary, so that the available human and material resources are optimized.

Recently, qualified personnel and a boat have been provided for the surveillance and control of the area. In any case, the dedication is shared with other spaces, 'but it is considered adequate for the control of the areas.

The Ministry has also hired specific park rangers for MPAs on the Spanish coast, and is finalising the acquisition of a fleet of boats. The main functions of these actors are related to the conservation and monitoring of the marine environment and species. These officials have the status of Agents of the Authority in the exercise of their functions

Levante_Almeriense_Annex_5.1.2 Surveillance_monitoring

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

As mentioned in 5.1.2, the guards of the Regional Environmental Ministry of Junta de Andalucia , the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food and the Ministry of Defence, have capacity to fine those people that do not have authorisation, that commit environmental crimes or that do not follow the rules of each zone.

The Directorate General of Maritime Transport is empowered to enforce the regulations regarding SPAMI protection measures, since most of them are related to maritime transport.

Guardia Civil is often patrolling the area.

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The sanctions are enough to dissuade the people. The guards of the Regional Environmental Ministry, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food and the Ministry of Defence, have capacity to fine those people that do not have authorisation, that commit environmental crimes or that do not follow the rules of each zone.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

There are two rangers from the Ministry for the Ecological Transition which can impose sanctions. And also the rangers from the Junta de Andalucía that survey in the coastal part.

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties). **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The prevention of marine pollution originating from ships is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the international conventions on the subject to which Spain is a Party, and specifically the MARPOL Convention. The space covered by the ZEPIM and its bordering area is considered a restricted zone for the dumping of waste or other materials from ships or aircraft.

The prevention of marine pollution from land sources is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the international conventions on the subject, and specifically the Barcelona Convention, as well as the provisions contained in Spanish legislation on pollution control and Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment.

The different contingency plans for marine pollution that are applicable within the scope of this regulation, whether of a state, autonomous or local nature, take into account measures for the conservation of the ZEPIM.

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	Score
6.1. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Weakly : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

The area counts on the technological support and ecological information in the Central Services of the Regional Environmental Government located in Seville, Spain, as well as technicians in diverse environmental issues in the Provincial Environmental Delegation in Almeria.

The establishing of regular meetings on the stakeholders, and specially the administrations, should be done regularly.

It is also worthwhile to note the existence of scientific support of the Universities of Almeria, Granada and Malaga, the Advanced Centre for Scientific Research of Spain, as well as the Sea Classroom of Cabo de Gata-Nijar.

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I). **Rating scale** No : 0 Insufficient : 1 Fairly : 2 Excellent : 3	**0**

Rationale for the note

We haven't developed any cooperation or exchange with other SPAMIs in other countries. Having in mind this as a problem, our intention is to improve this by the end of 2025, developing a workshop on Posidonia restoration.

There should be more direct cooperation with other SPAMIs, and specially Cabo de Gata. There has been more intense cooperation with thee site.

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

Rationale for the note

The recommendations were:

- **Finalise the MoU between Junta de Andalucía and the Ministry in order to ensure more human resources on sile for the management of the SPAMI**

More human resources have been provided both in the administration of the SPAMI and in its monitoring and surveillance. Recently, qualified personnel and a boat have been provided for the surveillance and control of the area. The Ministry has also hired specific park rangers for the AMPs on the Spanish coast, and is finalising the acquisition of a fleet of boats.

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

Rationale for the note

The recommendations were:

- **Improve the collaboration with the SPAMI Cabo de Gata-Níjar given the continuity of some ecosystems:**

During this period there has been a more intense coordination with he SPAMI Cabo de Gata-Níjar, and now the monitoring for most of the parameters has been coordinated.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total score 7 (Max : 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total score 5 (Max : 6)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total score 16 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 19 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score 5 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total score 2 (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)

Overall total score **59 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Expand the SPAMI to cover all the SAC/SCI, and potentially surrounding areas of interest.

2 - Minimize the pollution coming from industries, through any available systems, including marine outfalls.

3 - Dedicate more field staff for monitoring, surveillance and enforcement.

4 - Establish and ensure the proper functioning of coordination mechanism among administrations at all levels.

5 - Establish an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, which allows adaptation of protection and management measures (results of monitoring of seagrass meadows show regression of 2 meadows because of the fish farms).

6 - Update the management plan and include the measures to mitigate the emerging threats (ghost nets, new fish farms, etc.) and start monitoring the fishing pressure.

7 - Improve the situation with buoys in Terreros and set up ecological anchorages for recreational vessels.

8 - Add information panels about the protected area at relevant points of interest along the coast.

9 - Improve cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs at national and international level.

Signatures

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20- Report of the Ordinary Periodic Review of Cetaceans Migration Corridor in the Mediterranean (Spain)

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Cetaceans Migration Corridor in the Mediterranean

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

Members of the Technical Advisory Commission (TAC)

Francisco Guil Celada	SPAMI Manager
Francisco Guil Celada	Focal Point
Hocein BAZAIRI	Independent Expert
Kate Hogg	Independent Expert
Juan Antonio Raga	National Expert

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name: Cetaceans Migration Corridor in the Mediterranean

Review year: 2024

Section I: 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))

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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

Diversity: The area has a high diversity of species, communities, habitats or ecosystems such as the sperm whale (Physeter macrocephalus), the bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus), the striped dolphin (Stenella coeruleoalba), the common dolphin (Delphinus delphis), the Risso's dolphin (Grampus griseus), the long-finned pilot whale (Globicephala melas), and the Cuvier's beaked whale (Ziphius cavirostris). It is also the habitat of other ocean species like the loggerhead sea turtle (Caretta caretta) and different seabird species.

Presence of habitats that are critical to endangered, threatened or endemic species. Threat to marine life in the Mediterranean is a stark reality. A total of 10 marine mammals are ranked as 'threatened' in this corridor, among which are the humpback whale and the stripped dolphin.

Until today, several human activities were posing a threat to these species, including fishing activity, maritime traffic and offshore oil and gas exploration and exploitation

	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. **Rating scale** Significant changes : 0 Moderate changes : 1 Slight changes : 2 No adverse change : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

All species listed in the SPAMI presentation report, keeps the same state pn its relative abundance as Common (C), Uncommon (U) or Occasional (O),

The data can be consulted in the following sources: CETAMED NORTE, 2023) and sightings within the framework of the ASI project and other sources (Source: CEDEX, 2021 and Reporting Article 17); Deep diving cetacean conservation plan (Tursiops marine research, 2023)

We consider only slight changs due to the increase in marine traffic.

https://www.submon.org/es/proyecto-cetamed-norte/

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? **Rating scale** No : 0 Only some of them : 1 Yes for most of them : 2 Yes for all of them : 3	**3**

Rationale for the note

Objectives and management measures have been established to:

- Ensure the conservation of the values of the AMP
- Improving knowledge for management
- Awareness and communication
- Participation and gobernance

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). **Rating scale**	**2**

Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0 Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1	

Rationale for the note

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status of Marine Protected Area

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? **Rating scale** Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0 The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1 The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2	**2**

Rationale for the note

Competencies on the management of the MPA rely completely on the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? **Rating scale** No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0 The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1 The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2	**1**

Rationale for the note

The MPA is managed by the central headquarter of the Ministry for Ecological Transition. The management body is endowed with sufficient powers but is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
	2

3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?

Rating scale

No management plan : 0

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 : 3

Rationale for the note

The management Plan is being finalised in these days. A recent workshop on the management plan was held in Madrid in October 8th 2024.

Part of the conservation measures are implemented through the Western Mediterranean PSSA, and the rest of the implementation is ongoing.

	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 Protocole ASP/DB and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF).	**2**

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

The management plan includes 16 objectives, which are in line with the SPAMI objectives and requirements

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI.	**1**

Rating scale

Very low/Insufficient : 0

Low : 1

Adequate : 2

Rationale for the note

There is a permanent field staff: Field administrator, field experts, field technicians and wardens, but not enough.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI **Rating scale** Very low : 0 Low : 1 Adequate : 2 Excellent : 3	**1**

Rationale for the note

The basic financing is ensured: a core funding for basic staff, protection and information measures.

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? **Rating scale** No monitoring programme : 0 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 : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Due to its size, the cetacean population of the site is being monitored through the ASI censuses. A more in-detail monitoring has being carried out in its northern part, Cetamed Norte project:

https://www.submon.org/es/proyecto-cetamed-norte/

In the area the Conceptu Maris LIFE project is working and obtaining valuable data.

	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? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

It has been established in the management plan how to link he monitoring results and the conservation objectives

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**1**

Rationale for the note

The management plan is still being to be finished, but part of the conservation measures are within the Western Mediterranean PSSA, specially those concerning ship speed regulation.

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? **Rating scale** Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3	**2**

Rationale for the note

Objectives and management measures have been established to:

- Ensure the conservation of the values of the AMP
- Improving knowledge for management
- Awareness and communication
- Participation and gobernance

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 Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

All explotation of natural resources is under regulation, but there's still bycatch.

	Score
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).**	**1**

Rationale for the note

The main risks and threats and their degrees of impact are set out below:

- Resource extraction (Medium)
- Maritime transport (High): causes marine pollution, introduction of alien species, disturbance by noise

	Score
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

An analysis of Maritime Traffic in the Mediterranean Cetacean Migration Corridor has been carried out in relation to collisions between ships and cetaceans.

The prevention of marine pollution caused by ships will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the international conventions on the subject to which Spain is a Party, and specifically with the MARPOL Convention.

The space covered by the ZEP and their bordering area will be considered a restricted area for the dumping of waste or other materials from ships or aircraft.

The prevention of marine pollution from land-based sources will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of international conventions on the subject, specifically the Barcelona Convention, as well as the requirements contained in Spanish legislation on pollution control and Law 41/2010, of 29 December, on the protection of the marine environment.

The different contingency plans for marine pollution that are applicable within the scope of this regulation, whether of a state, regional or local nature, must take into consideration the conservation measures of the ZEP

	Score
4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The degree of impact of “Tourism and leisure activities” has been ranked as: Medium

Given the remoteness of the corridor from the coast, the only recreational activity that can be carried out in the area is whale watching. Although it is not currently considered a pressure, it is considered a future threat in the event that it increases.

	Score
4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is “no threats”.)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

There are have being some initial meetings for tackling vessel speed, among the Mnistry and tre Ministry of Transports and the ferries companies.

	Score
4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).**	**3**

Rationale for the note

There are no significant conflicts between users.

	Score
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

Rationale for the note

In order to analyse in depth the conflicts with fishers, the analysis of fishing activity in the protected area has been carried out, within the framework of LIFE IP INTEMARES, which compiles AIS data for the years 2019-2022, which includes all fishing vessels with lengths greater than 15 m

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Climate change

Transport of energy and communications (cable)

Shipping

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) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is "no threats", part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	Score
4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No threats : 3

Weak threats : 2

Serious threats : 1

Very serious threats : 0

(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).

Rationale for the note

The major pressures that generally contribute to the pollution of the marine waters are the high degree of urbanization of the coast, and agriculture, and their direct discharges to the sea. In this case, the main form is pollution is noise, related to marine traffic.

	Score
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.	**2**

Rating scale

No efforts : 0

Little efforts : 1

Some efforts : 2

Significant efforts : 3

(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is "no threats".)

Rationale for the note

There are have being some initial meetings for tackling vessel speed, among the Mnistry and tre Ministry of Transports and the ferries companies, to tackle the traffic and associated noise events.

	Score
4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.	**3**

Rating scale No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).**	

Rationale for the note Not applicable to this area

	Score
4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.2. a) is "no threats".)**	**Not Applicable**

	Score
4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0 **(If the answer is "no threats", pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).**	**2**

Rationale for the note

The maritime traffic is expected to increase as the GDP, so it will probably increase in the area.

	Score
4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF. **Rating scale** No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 **(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is "no threats".)**	**2**

Rationale for the note

There are have being some initial meetings for tackling vessel speed, among the Mnistry and tre Ministry of Transports and the ferries companies, to tackle the traffic and associated noise events.

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) 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 Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF. **Rating scale**	**1**

No : 0

Rationale for the note

Integrated coastal management plan is not applicable in the area since it is located offshore, but we consider this as a yes beacuse we have the Marine Spatial Planing aproved (Real Decreto 150/2023, de 28 de febrero, por el que se aprueban los planes de ordenación del espacio marítimo de las cinco demarcaciones marinas españolas)

https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2023-5704).

	Score
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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The management plan has not yet been implemented but when it does it will have due influence over the governance of surrounding areas

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

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

	Score
5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**0**

Rationale for the note

There are not marked boundaries or marked zones since the proposed area is fully on marine open waters

	Score
5.1.2. 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. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The General Directorate of Biodiversity, Forests and Desertification counts with 23 agents, 5 of them in Comunidad Valenciana, Cataluña and Balearic Islands.

The main functions of the aforementioned agents are related to the conservation and surveillance of the marine environment and species, with the officials who comprise it having the status of Agents of the Authority in the performance of their functions:

- Monitoring the marine environment and marine species included in the Birds and Habitats Directives,
- Support in the processing of sanctioning files.
- Collaboration in all monitoring work on marine fauna or protection areas (SPAMI, SCI, marine SPA, marine SAC and MPA).
- Inspection, supervision and control of activities carried out in protected marine areas in waters under Spanish jurisdiction.
- Preparation of technical reports.
- Collaboration with other Administrations in the protection of protected natural areas that converge in the coastal area and of protected species in the marine environment.
- Support and collaboration in the collection of specimens of cetaceans, birds and sea turtles stranded on the coast, with the taking of samples and their safekeeping.

Other authorities contributing to the marine protection are: , The Maritime Safety and Rescue Society, the Maritime Service of the Guardia Civil and the Customs Surveillance Service

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

General Directorate for Maritime Transport is empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures, as most of them are related to shipping.

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

There is a general system on infringements and penalties established by Law 42/2007 on Natural heritage and Biodiversity , and sanctions are effective enought to disuade

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF. **Rating scale** No : 0 Yes : 1	**1**

Rationale for the note

The body of Environmental Agents have the character of Agents of the Authority in the performance of their functions

	Score
5.1.6. 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 ofContracting Parties).	**1**

Rating scale

No : 0

Yes : 1

Rationale for the note

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

The National Response System for Marine Pollution, governed by Royal Decree 1695/2012, ensures coordination across all levels of plans in Spain. The Plan Ribera, approved in 2014, includes tools like a sensitivity atlas and risk assessments to manage major coastal pollution events. It works alongside regional plans to ensure cohesive responses, especially for cross-regional or international incidents or urgent threats of irreparable damage.

	Score
6.1. 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.	**2**

Rating scale

No : 0

Weakly : 1

Fairly : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

General Directorate for Maritime Transport is providing human resources to develope the Western Mediterranean PSSA.

	Score
6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I).	**2**

Rating scale

No : 0

Insufficient : 1

Fairly : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

There is coperation with Contracting Parties of the PSSA, including the Pelagos Archipielago.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

*Evaluation of the score:

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 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 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 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

Section I: 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))

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total score	6 (Max : 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total score	5 (Max : 6)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total score	13 (Max : 24)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score	18 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score	5 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total score	4 (Max : 6)
Overall total score	**51 (Max : 72)**

Recommendations for future evaluation

1 - Makes efforts to improve the coordination between the different entities that have jurisdiction in the area and that are operating in the area, particularly related to marine traffic

2 - Make efforts to investigate opportunities for citizen science to improve data availability

3 - Make efforts to collaborate with other SPAMIs

Signatures

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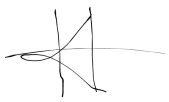
SPAMI Manager

Francisco Guil Celada
Focal Point

Hocein BAZAIRI
Independent Expert

Kate Hogg
Independent Expert



Juan Antonio Raga
National Expert

21- Report of the Extraordinary Review of Palm Islands Nature Reserve (Lebanon)

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM : îles des palmiers

Type de révision : Extraordinary Review

Année de révision : 2024

Les membres de la Commission Technique Consultative (CTC)

Sameer Fatfat	Gestionnaire d'ASPIM
Lara SAMAHA	Point Focal
Milad Fakhri	Expert National
Elodie Couraud	Expert Indpendant
Alfonso A. Ramos Esplá	Expert Indpendant

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM: îles des palmiers

Année de révision: 2024

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

(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
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** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

PINR meets at least one of the criteria relating to Mediterranean regional value as outlined in the Annex I to the ASP/BD Protocol, by aligning with the fundamental goal of **natural heritage conservation**. As a designated SPAMI, the primary focus of the PINR is to protect and preserve the natural heritage of the region, ensuring the conservation of its unique ecosystems and biodiversity, which is essential for maintaining the Mediterranean's ecological balance.

Additionally, the PINR supports the promotion of **scientific research** and **education** by providing a space for the study of the region's biodiversity and ecosystem processes, which are critical to understanding and managing Mediterranean environments. This research not only enhances knowledge but also fosters **collaboration and participation** among local communities, researchers, and environmental organizations, further contributing to the broader goals of sustainable management and conservation in the Mediterranean region.

In line with the paragraph, the **compatibility** of these objectives—natural heritage conservation alongside scientific and educational pursuits—enhances the value of PINR from both a conservation and regional perspective. This alignment makes it a suitable as protected areas with Mediterranean regional significance

It is important to mention the presence of the Mediterranean monk seal (observed twice in 2024 close to Ramkine), breeding grounds for yellow-legged seagulls, as well as the loggerhead and green turtles, *Epinephelus marginatus*, biogenic formation of *Dendropoma anguliferum*, based on scientific observations.

	Note
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**	**3**

Changements importants : 0 Changements modérés : 1 Changements légers : 2	

Justification de la note

No real adverse change. Conservation measures have been put in place to protect both habitats and species, minimizing the impact of external threats such as pollution, fishing, and habitat destruction. Monitoring and adaptive management strategies have allowed for the detection and mitigation of potential adverse changes. As a result, the natural features of the area have experienced only minor disturbances.

	Note
1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Seulement quelques uns : 1 Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux : 2 Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

The objectives set out in the initial application for SPAMI designation are being actively pursued. PINR has secured funding from several organizations, including SPA RAC, IUCN, Med Fund, and UNDP, to work on the three main objectives outlined in the original SPAMI:

- **Protection and conservation of biodiversity**
- **Promotion of scientific research**
- **Rehabilitation of the ecological status of the islands**

These efforts are actively supporting the achievement of the designated goals, ensuring the continued protection and enhancement of the area's natural resources.

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

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

Justification de la note

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status. An enlargement of the area is planned in the future.

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

Justification de la note

The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities in its governing documents, ensuring each role is well understood. This clear structure supports efficient operations and accountability.

The mandate of the APAC (Appointed Protected Area Committee) is defined by a decision from the Minister of Environment, and the job description of each position of the management team is defined by job descriptions defined by MoE.

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

Justification de la note

The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body to implement conservation measures. This includes a full-time reserve manager, two full-time rangers year-long, one part time ranger, two seasonal touristic guides (for four months), and a cleaning team, all working together to ensure effective conservation and management.

Additionally, the co-management team (with a national NGO) supports collaborative efforts, ensuring comprehensive and coordinated action for the protection and sustainability of the SPAMI.

Field staff are not currently empowered to impose sanctions as it requires higher-level approval, but soon they will be given the authority to do so for quicker decision-making and improved operational efficiency.

The Protected Areas Framework Law #130/2019, gave mandate to the protected areas rangers to issue fines, and has set the modality that the rangers should follow to be granted this authority. This modality includes training on
PAs legislations and regulations and fine issuance mechanism that should be given by the Internal Security Forces and that the rangers should attend successfully and obtain the related certificate. Unfortunately due to the different crisis that hit Lebanon since end of 2019 and till now, these training sessions were not organized yet.

For PINR there is an Appointed Protected Area Committee (APAC) which is designated each 3 years by a decision from the MOE. The committee include the representatives from the municipality of El Mina, Municipality of Tripoli, local NGOs and scientific experts. The current committee was issued on 7th jan 2025, through the decision 7/1 of the Ministry. The APAC works under the supervision of the MOE, and ensures the local management of the reserve and recruitment of the management team.

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITE DES RESSOURCES

	Note
3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de plan de gestion : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

The SPAMI has a management plan (2020-2025) developed through a participatory process between the SPAMI team, the MoE and the IUCN, which has been officially adopted and is being effectively implemented, but more efforts are needed to fully implement it.

Efforts are underway to update the management plan to include certain actions regarding monitoring of fish species, such as *Epinephelus marginatus*, in the management framework.

	Note
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 annoté (FA). **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

The management plan for SPAMI appears to be adequately aligned with its objectives and the requirements outlined in Article 7 of the Protocol, as well as Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format.

The plan effectively addresses key conservation goals, including the protection of biodiversity and the sustainable management of the area. It incorporates necessary measures for monitoring, enforcement, and stakeholder engagement, ensuring compliance with the Protocol. Additionally, the management plan is adaptable to the specific context of the Protected Natural Interest Area (PINR), ensuring that its unique needs and ecological requirements are met while respecting the legal framework

	Note
3.3. Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible/Insuffisante : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

The availability of a full-time reserve manager, 2 rangers, and a cleaning team year-round, along with two tourist guides for four months and one part-time guide for the remainder of the year (focused on updating website data and managing social media), ensures that the SPAMI has adequate human resources to carry out its activities effectively.

The PINR was able recently to recruit a reserve manager, guides, rangers, cleaning team… through the funds provided by the MedFund Project.

	Note
3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**1**

Justification de la note

The financial and material resources available to the SPAMI are currently insufficient, as they are not yet adequate to fully implement all planned projects. While some basic operations are supported, there is a clear need for additional funding and resources to expand conservation efforts, improve infrastructure, and carry out more extensive monitoring and research activities. More investment is required to ensure the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of SPAMI's management..

The PINR benefitted recently from funds from the MedFund through a five-years project specifically for PINR (still on-going) covering the salaries of the management team, some infrastructure, equipment, research etc… in addition to small funds from the MedPan, funds for some research and monitoring, and awareness activities from SPA/RAC, and other small funds from small projects. In addition UNDP through a project funded by the Italian Cooperation, has provided PINR with a boat to be used by the management team for the management, monitoring, and patrolling activities.

On the other hand, PINR is allowed legally to get entrance fees and fees to practice ecotourism activities from the visitors, if they want to.

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de programme de surveillance : 0 Le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme “insufficient” : 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 de l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que de l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

The SPAMI does have a monitoring program in place, supported by scientists, rangers, with some equipment, who conduct important monitoring activities. However, there is still a need for additional equipment to improve the program. This would allow for the monitoring of additional parameters (oceanographic data, big serranidae, tourism pressures…) that are important for the effective management of the SPAMI.

	Note
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 ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

The feedback mechanism is generally effective, as each activity or project is accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation form, ensuring that results are linked to management objectives. This system allows for ongoing assessment of the effectiveness of protection and management measures. However, there is room for improvement in refining the process, to better adapt the protection measures based on evolving monitoring results.

	Note
3.7. Est-ce que le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

The management plan is being implemented effectively, as SPAMI has a dedicated team in place, along with an acceptable budget allocated for its execution. This ensures that the necessary resources and personnel are available to carry out the planned activities, monitor progress, and adjust strategies as needed for successful implementation. However, continuous monitoring of resources and performance will be essential for maintaining effectiveness.

The management plan is being implemented, however more actions are needed for its full implementation.

	Note
3.8. Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont-elles été mises en œuvre ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Concrete conservation measures, activities, and actions have been effectively implemented, as demonstrated by ongoing efforts such as habitat protection, monitoring, and species management.

These actions align with the management objectives and have led to tangible results in preserving biodiversity and improving environmental conditions. However, continuous evaluation and adaptation of these measures will be necessary to address emerging challenges

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

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

Sous la section 4.1, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces dans le site, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.1.1.a. L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

The uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources (fishing) is weak because the recruitment of rangers and all-year surveillance. And involvement of local community in SPAMI protection.

There was some illegal fishing activities surrounding the 3 islands (constituting the reserve), but the recent recruitment of rangers have increased the control in the reserve, and thus have reduced these activities, however still some illegal fishing activities are occurring.

	Note
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'exploitation non réglementée des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes) Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA.	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.1. a) est "aucune menace".)

Justification de la note

Efforts undertaken during the assessment period to mitigate unregulated exploitation of natural resources include the recent recruitment of both full-time and part-time rangers for year-round monitoring and enforcement.

These rangers help ensure continuous surveillance of critical areas, and fishing practices. In addition, local communities, diving clubs, touristic boat operators, and fishermen have been actively involved in the protection of the (SPAMI).

By engaging these stakeholders, the initiative fosters collaborative conservation efforts, leveraging local knowledge and vested interests in maintaining sustainable resource use and protecting biodiversity.

Some illegal fishing practices are still occurring but efforts are being done to reduce them.

	Note
4.1.2.a. Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA.	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.3. a).

Justification de la note

The threats to habitats and species of the SPAMI include several factors:

1. **Disturbance from jet skis and parties of some visitors**: High noise levels, water pollution, and physical damage to marine habitats caused by recreational activities like jet skiing and large gatherings can disturb wildlife, especially sensitive species.
2. **Summer visitor disturbance**: visitor during the summer months lead to greater human impact, including habitat degradation and disturbances to wildlife, and marine litter.
3. **Use of anchors by touristic boats**: Anchoring in sensitive marine areas can cause physical damage to coral reefs and seagrass beds, essential habitats for many species.

	Note
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

Efforts undertaken during the assessment period to mitigate threats to habitats and species have focused on strengthening management, raising awareness, and providing the necessary tools for conservation:

1. **Recruitment of Reserve Manager, Rangers, and Touristic Guides**: The recruitment of dedicated personnel, including a reserve manager, full-time and part-time rangers, trained touristic guides, and cleaning staff ensures effective monitoring, enforcement, and education.
2. **Implementation of Awareness Projects**: Various projects aimed at increasing awareness among stakeholders and the local community have been carried out. These initiatives focus on educating visitors, and local residents about the importance of preserving habitats and species, as well as the negative impacts of activities such as fishing, disturbance from tourism, and the introduction of invasive species.
3. **Installation of Tools for Wildlife Protection**: The installation of protective tools, such as signage, helps safeguard sensitive areas and species. These combined actions are crucial in mitigating threats and ensuring the long-term protection of SPAMI's biodiversity.

	Note
4.1.3.a. Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.4. a).**	**1**

Justification de la note

Increased human presence at SPAMI poses serious threats, including:

- Waste pollution and disturbance to wildlife, specially during the summer season, when the reserve is open for visitors for swimming. During this season, a big number of swimmers visit the reserve each day for swimming especially in the Palm Island which has a sandy beach.
- Boat anchoring in sensitive marine areas can physically damage on seagrass beds (*Cymodocea nodosa*), which are crucial habitats for many species.
- Jet ski activity and disturbances from groups of visitors exacerbate the negative impact on the environment.

	Note
4.1.3.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

The efforts undertaken during the assessment period to address and mitigate the impacts of increased human presence at SPAMI include several key actions:

1. **Enhanced Monitoring and Surveillance**: The recruitment of a reserve manager, rangers, and touristic guides has significantly improved monitoring and surveillance within SPAMI.
2. **Environmental Education**: Implementing awareness campaigns and workshops has been a critical step in educating visitors about the importance of preserving the marine environment.
3. **Collaboration with Local Communities and Stakeholders**: Working with local communities, , and stakeholders has been essential in promoting conservation efforts. This collaboration ensures that all parties understand the significance of protecting SPAMI.
4. **Managing the carrying capacity**: Reduce the number of visitors to Palm Island by encouraging them to visit Sanani Island, a small island within SPAMI with a sandy beach, through improved infrastructure, along with the installation of signage and the distribution of awareness brochures.

	Note
4.1.4.a. Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

Justification de la note

There are conflicts between boat owners (traditional touristic boats who take visitors tours) due to the inherent competition in the business.

	Note
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.4. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

The SPAMI committee has allowed tourist boats and anyone interested to operate in transporting visitors to the island.

Prière d'inclure ici une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

4.2. Évaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire(B4 . a de l'Annexe I) et les efforts déployés pour les traiter/atténuer. Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

Sous la section 4.2, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces extérieures, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.2.1.a. Les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les	**1**

déchets solides et ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1 dans le FA.

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.2. a).

Justification de la note

The pollution problems from external sources, including solid waste , are largely driven by plastic waste. This waste originates from several sources: the Yellow-legged Gull, which contributes to littering, the sea, which carries debris from various locations, and tourists, whose activities during the summer season often result in waste being left behind.

	Note
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1 dans le FA.	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.1. a) est "aucune menace".)

Justification de la note

The efforts undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate pollution problems from external sources, including solid waste, involve recruiting a full-time cleaning team during the summer season and a part-time cleaning team for the rest of the year. This strategy ensures consistent and efficient waste management, particularly during the peak tourist season in summer when waste generation is highest. By maintaining a dedicated team year-round, the initiative helps reduce littering, prevent pollution buildup, and protect both terrestrial and aquatic environments

	Note
4.2.2.a. Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.3. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

The significant impacts on landscapes and cultural values pose low threats.

	Note
4.2.2.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

The efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate significant impacts on landscapes and cultural values is low due to recruiting full-time rangers.

	Note
4.2.3.a. Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le	**2**

FA.

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.4. a).

Justification de la note

The expected threats to the SPAMI are considered low due to the activities occurring at the coast 6 miles away.

	Note
4.2.3.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer le développement des menaces attendu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

During the assessment period, several efforts were made to mitigate potential threats around the SPAMI, including the implementation of projects focused on raising awareness among stakeholders. These initiatives emphasized the importance of protecting the SPAMI's biodiversity and ecosystems.

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

Biological pollution by invasive species from the red sea.

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) qui ont été éliminées ou résolues :

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**
Justification de la note A Land use Master plan exists for the Mina City that is opposite to the island, however this does not include the island area.	

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**0**
Justification de la note We are working to expand the marine area from 500 meters to 1,200 meters, but this area will be incorporated into the SPAMI.	

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Évaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection En particulier

	Note
5.1.1. Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate à terre et, le cas échéant, marquées de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

The boundaries of the area have been adequately marked. We have marked 12 points in the marine water surrounding the SPAMI , but so far 6 floats are being put in summer, attached to the seabed to clearly define the marine boundaries. This project is funded by MedFund, additionnal budget is needed to complete the marking.

border mapis attached

	Note
5.1.2. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

We are collaborating with the Interior Security Forces (Coastguard) and the Lebanese Army. Several meetings have been held, and we have a project (with French embassy)in place for law enforcement at the SPAMI.

Joint patrols with the Coastal guards have been ensured during one summer on the island.

When an illegal activity is observed, information can be transmitted to the army who can take the necessary measures.

	Note
5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la réglementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

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

	Note
5.1.4. Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

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, to take necessary measures to stop the violations.

Field staff are not currently empowered to impose sanctions as it requires higher-level approval, but soon they will be given the authority to do so for quicker decision-making and improved operational efficiency.

The Protected Areas Framework Law #130/2019, gave mandate to the protected areas rangers to issue fines, and has set the modality that the rangers should follow to be granted this authority. This modality includes training on
PAs legislations and regulations and fine issuance mechanism that should be given by the Internal Security Forces and that the rangers should attend successfully and obtain the related certificate. Unfortunately due to the different crisis that hit Lebanon since end of 2019 and till now, these training sessions were not organized yet.

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.	**0**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

Field staff are not currently empowered to impose sanctions as it requires higher-level approval, but soon they will be given the authority to do so for quicker decision-making and improved operational efficiency.

The Protected Areas Framework Law #130/2019, gave mandate to the protected areas rangers to issue fines, and has set the modality that the rangers should follow to be granted this authority. This modality includes training on
PAs legislations and regulations and fine issuance mechanism that should be given by the Internal Security Forces and that the rangers should attend successfully and obtain the related certificate. Unfortunately due to the different crisis that hit Lebanon since end of 2019 and till now, these training sessions were not organized yet.

	Note
5.1.6. 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 13ème Réunion des Parties contractantes).	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

The area has developed an emergency plan to address accidental pollution and other critical incidents, as well as to manage war risks. Additionally, the team undergoes continuous training to effectively respond to these situations

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

	Note
6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissantdes ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Financial resources or equipment were provided through different projects funded/implemented by international organizations such as: MedFund , SPA RAC, IUCN, MedPan, UNDP

	Note
6.2. 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). **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Non : 0

Insuffisante : 1

Moyenne : 2

Justification de la note

SPA RAC involved Palm Islands in cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs.

In addition through the SPAMI Twinning progamme of the SPA RAC, a twinning between PINR and Miramare MPA in Italy was established, and exchange visits between the two SPAMIs were carried out and have covered exchange of experience and expertise between the two SPAMIs.

PINR is a member of the MedPAN network, they exchange with other MPAs in the mediterranean during trainings and regional workshops.

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Still working to implement all recommendations

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

‘Non’ pour toutes : 0 ‘Oui’ pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 ‘Oui’ pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 ‘Oui’ pour toutes : 3	

Justification de la note

Still working to implement all recommendations .

CONCLUSION* (sur la base de la note*) :

Sur la base des résultats obtenus, l'ASPIM est maintenue dans le processus de révision ordinaire.

* 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;
- 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 54 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 78) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 50 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 72) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 58 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 83) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 53 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus :77).

Le bonus n'est pris en compte que dans le cas où l'ASPIM n'a pas atteint le score minimum sans le bonus. Dans ce cas, le bonus est ajouté au score total obtenu par l'ASPIM.

Section I: CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM
(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale 7 (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale 16 (Max : 24)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale 12 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale 5 (Max : 6)

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

Note totale 5 (Max : 6)

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

Note totale 4 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE **55 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations pour l'évaluation future

1 - Enhance stakeholder engagement in the MPA governance, including active involvement of fishermen and tourism operators.

2 - Strengthen the administrative and financial capacity of APAC to progressively regain full management of the MPA, while fostering diversified collaborations with partner NGOs on specific projects.

3 - Reinforce scientific monitoring of the marine environment by implementing a practical and operational monitoring program, supported by suitable equipment and a database to better inform decision making and improve management

4 - Empower rangers with enhanced authority and training to enforce local environmental regulations effectively.

5 - Promote environmental awareness and implement robust management measures to mitigate tourism-related impacts, such as waste management, marine litter, regulation of jet ski activities, anchoring practices and fishing activities.

6 - Expand the marine protected surface area, working in close collaboration with local stakeholders, supporting the official declaration process, and updating the management plan accordingly.

7 - Propose a zoning to organize human marine activities (jet-ski, anchoring, diving....) and adapt to the proposed extension.

8 - Foster more regular collaboration with the coastal guards to enforce more systematically the SPAMI regulations and enforce penalties.

9 - Ensure maintenance and rehabilitation of the SPAMI infrastructure.

Signatures

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Gestionnaire d'ASPIM

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Milad Fakhri
Expert National

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Alfonso A. Ramos Esplá
Expert Indpendant

22- Report of the Extraordinary Review of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (Lebanon)

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM : Réserve naturelle des côtes de Tyre

Type de révision : Extraordinary Review

Année de révision : 2024

Les membres de la Commission Technique Consultative (CTC)

Ali Badreddine	Gestionnaire d'ASPIM
Lara SAMAHA	Point Focal
Milad Fakhri	Expert National
Elodie Couraud	Expert Indpendant
Alfonso A. Ramos Esplá	Expert Indpendant

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM: Réserve naturelle des côtes de Tyre

Année de révision: 2024

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

(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
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** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) fully satisfies the criteria for Mediterranean regional value outlined in Annex I of the SPA/BD Protocol and stands out as a Mediterranean Marine Protected Area hotspot. Its diverse marine zones host critical habitats such as rocky habitats, sandy habitats, coarse sands and gravels, vermetid reefs, photophilic algae habitats, *Cystoseira* forests, coralligenous assemblages, seagrass meadows of *Cymodocea nodosa*, and rhodolith/maërl beds. These habitats support 163 marine species across 15 zoological groups, including 33 species of high conservation interest, with 23 listed under Annex II and Annex III of the SPA/BD Protocol. *Caretta caretta* and *Chelonia mydas*, both breeding and nesting within TCNR, recorded 17 nests in 2024, highlighting its ecological importance. Key species include *Pinna nobilis* and *Tonna galea*, underlining the reserve's significance. The presence of *Dendropoma anguliferum* (under regional extinction), the primary builder of vermetid reefs, highlights the area's resilience, while iconic species like *Epinephelus marginatus* (grouper), the tufted ghost crab (*Ocypode cursor*), and *Cystoseira* and *Sargassum* forests remain well-established. Notably, the endangered seagrass *Cymodocea nodosa*, considered nearly extinct in Lebanese waters, thrives in TCNR.

The reserve also supports unique habitats and species of significant interest, such as the vermetid reefs, rhodolith beds formed by the rare *Phymatolithon calcareum*, coralligenous assemblages, and brown macroalgae (*Cystoseira* spp.). Shark species like the common guitarfish (*Rhinobatos rhinobatos*) and sharpnose seven-gill shark (*Heptranchias perlo*) highlight the reserve's importance for conservation. Other notable species include the endangered giant tun (*Tonna galea*), classified as threatened under the Barcelona and Bern Conventions, and the endangered tree coral (*Dendrophyllia ramea*), observed in the area. Furthermore, the neighboring rocky habitats, such as Al-Jamal, Al-Fanar, and Nakoura, enhance TCNR's biodiversity significance by hosting unique ecosystems and fauna. Additionally, new species for Lebanon have been discovered within TCNR waters, notably 24 species of *Annelida*, further emphasizing the reserve's ecological richness and scientific importance. Remarkably, sightings of monk seals and dolphins have also been reported around TCNR area by local fishers and by divers underscoring the reserve's role as a vital marine sanctuary.

	Note
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**	**3**

Changements importants : 0

Changements modérés : 1

Changements légers : 2

Pas de changements indésirables : 3

Justification de la note

The status of the majority of marine habitats and associated biodiversity within TCNR waters has improved and is very good. This improvement is due to the regular monitoring program conducted by the TCNR team in cooperation with local divers, fishers, and national and international experts to track any undesirable changes. Additionally, a robust patrolling system has been implemented to prevent any illegal activities within the reserve, especially in the area from 0 to 500 meters offshore. The conservation zone of TCNR, which serves as the main nesting site for sea turtles, has been completely fenced off to ensure the protection and conservation of marine biodiversity and associated species, particularly sea turtles. Furthermore, beach kiosks in the touristic area of TCNR have been equipped with red lights to minimize disturbance to sea turtles during the nesting season in summer. All studies and reports related to marine habitats and associated biodiversity, as provided in the attachments, confirm this favorable situation.

However, there is a clearly high abundance of Non-Indigenous Species (NIS) in TCNR, as well as throughout Lebanese waters, with some NIS species first reported in Lebanon from TCNR waters. The status of some NIS species, such as lionfish, pufferfish, and long-spined sea urchins, is being actively monitored. TCNR is playing a significant role in increasing the use of citizen science as an important tool for monitoring the status of marine habitats and associated biodiversity and anticipating any introduction of new NIS species. Additionally, the impact of climate change is starting to become significant, as we can see bleaching on some macroalgae and species such as *Oculina patagonica*.

	Note
1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ?	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Seulement quelques uns : 1

Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux : 2

Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs : 3

Justification de la note

Yes, the objectives stated in the initial request for the ASPIM designation are being fully pursued and are integrated into the program of TCNR. This has been clearly outlined in the updated Management Plan of TCNR. The TCNR APAC and team are actively considering all the requirements for SPAMI designation in all submitted projects. With the support of SPA/RAC and the Ministry of Environment, the designation of TCNR as a SPAMI remains a high priority and is consistently emphasized.

TCNR, in collaboration with the Municipality of Tyre, is implementing various regulations and measures to enhance the protection and conservation of marine habitats and associated biodiversity, particularly sea turtles. These measures include banning jet skis within the reserve, prohibiting horseback riding, installing a comprehensive signage system (in process), requiring beach kiosk owners to use red lights, and combating plastic pollution through actions aimed at reducing the use of single-use plastics (in process with the kiosk owners). In addition, the reserve has got from project equipment to clean the beach from plastic and other waste, and sorting bins were distributed to kiosks.

More efforts are still needed for full enforcement of the regulations particularly related to horse-back riding, jet-skis and illegal fishing, and marine litter due to touristic activities in summer on the beach of the touristic area.

Additionally, the water quality of TCNR is consistently monitored and remains excellent, as confirmed by the annual reports conducted by CNRS to assess water quality across Lebanese waters. TCNR consistently ranks as having some of the cleanest waters, further underscoring its commitment to marine conservation.

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

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

Justification de la note

The juridical status of the SPAMI remains unchanged. TCNR was declared a Marine Protected Area (MPA) on the 5th of November 1998, under Law 708 issued by the Parliament based on the proposal of the Ministry of Environment. This designation officially established it as a Lebanese nature reserve. The marine reserve spans a total area of 126.82 km², comprising a terrestrial surface area of 1.763 km², 0.0612 km² of sandy beach, and 125 km² of territorial waters. The plots that are included on the land in TCNR are explicitly stated in Article 1 of TCNR's law, in addition article 1 explicitly stated that TCNR marine part extends till the territorial waters.

	Note
2.2. Les compétences et les responsabilités sont-elles clairement définies dans les textes régissant l'aire ? **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Les compétences et les responsabilités ne sont pas clairement définies : 0

La définition des compétences et des responsabilités a besoin d'une légère amélioration : 1

L'ASPIM a clairement défini les compétences et les responsabilités : 2

Justification de la note

The SPAMI has clearly defined its competencies and responsibilities through the Appointed Protected Areas Committee (APAC), which is appointed through a decision from the Minister of Environment each 5 years, and includes representatives from the Municipality of Tyre, the governor of Tyre Caza, local NGOs, and scientists. The current committee members are as follows:

- **Eng. Hassan Dbouk**, President of the Committee
- **Eng. Mohamad Daher**, Treasurer and representative of the Association for Preserving the Environment
- **Ms. Salam Jabbour**, Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture
- **Ms. Mariam Mroueh**, Executive Secretary and representative of the Association AMWAJ for the Environment (NGO)
- **Mr. Ali Srour**, Representative of the Governor of Tyre Caza

The operational team of TCNR is represented by:

- **Dr. Ali Badreddine**, Manager
- **Ms. Nabigha Dakik**, Financial and Administrative Officer
- **Rangers**: Mr. Mounir Karanbash, Mr. Wassim Nwayri, and Mr. Mohammad Saklawi - year long
- **Cleaner**: Mr. Ryad Hammoud

This structure ensures the effective management and conservation of TCNR, with clear roles and responsibilities allocated among its stakeholders and operational team.

	Note
2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a un organe de gestion, disposant de pouvoirs suffisants ?	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Pas d'organe de gestion, ou l'organe de gestion n'est pas doté de pouvoirs suffisants : 0

L'organe de gestion n'est pas entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM : 1

L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation : 2

Justification de la note

Yes, TCNR has a management body with sufficient powers for several reasons. The president of the Appointed Protected Areas Committee (APAC) is also the president of the Municipality of Tyre and the president of the Union of Municipalities, giving him the authority to implement regulations, laws, and conservation measures effectively. This authority is evident in the field, as TCNR is highly integrated with the Municipality of Tyre.

The collaboration between TCNR and the municipality ensures shared resources when needed. For instance, the patrol system is a joint effort: patrols of the sea waters are conducted by the municipality using the reserve's boat, while ground patrols are carried out by TCNR rangers in cooperation with the municipality's police force. This cooperative system has significantly reduced violations within the reserve, particularly concerning restrictions on vehicles, horses, light pollution, camping, and fires, especially during the sea turtle nesting season.

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

More efforts are still needed for full enforcement of the regulations particularly related to vehicles, horse-back riding, jet-skis and illegal fishing, and marine litter due to touristic activities in summer on the beach of the touristic area.

Additionally, an agreement between the Municipality of Tyre and kiosk owners (operating only during the summer in the touristic zone of TCNR) has further reinforced compliance with regulations to ensure protection and conservation efforts. Moreover, TCNR, in collaboration with the Municipality of Tyre, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the coastal guards, actively prevents illegal fishing activities. Fishing of any kind in TCNR waters is strictly prohibited and consistently enforced, highlighting the effectiveness of the management structure.

Furthermore, TCNR, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, is diligently working to apply all the rules and regulations imposed for the protection and conservation of the reserve, ensuring that its biodiversity and ecosystems are preserved for future generations.

The rangers of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) control the violations, but they are not yet authorized legally to impose sanctions and issue fines.

The Protected Areas Framework Law (#130 issued in 2019) granted the reserves' guards the authority and powers to issue fines to address the violations inside the nature reserves. After attending with success a training on protected areas legislation, rules, and regulations, and on the procedure of issuing fines. The law stated that this training should be given by the Internal Security Forces. However, due to the different crisis in the country since end of 2019 till present, this training course was not given yet.

	Note
3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de plan de gestion : 0 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 : 3	3

Justification de la note

TCNR Management Plan has been officially updated for a five-year period, covering 2023 to 2028. This update was carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, the SPA/RAC, and the IUCN, which acted as the organizer. The plan was developed by a national team with diverse qualifications, including marine biologists, financial experts, management experts, and ecotourism experts. Additionally, numerous stakeholder meetings were conducted to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive approach to the management plan.

The Management Plan is well developed and well structured, however it still needs more actions for its full implementation.

	Note
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 annoté (FA). **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	3

Justification de la note

The updated Management Plan of TCNR comprehensively addresses all aspects mentioned in Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (FA) and aligns with Article 7 of the ASP/DB Protocol. It includes detailed management objectives (3), zoning (3), and regulations for each zone (3), with a management body (2) actively overseeing implementation. The management programs encompass administration (2), protection (3), natural resource management (2), tourism and visits (2), education and training (3), and research and monitoring (3). These components have been thoughtfully designed and implemented with varying degrees of application to ensure effective management and conservation of TCNR.

The Appointed Protected Areas Committee (APAC) and the TCNR team actively collaborate to uphold protection rules and agreements in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, ensuring compliance with the declaration law of TCNR. TCNR also works closely with the Municipality of Tyre and the Crisis Unit of the Union of the Municipality of Tyre to address environmental damages. For example, during the oil spill incident that impacted TCNR in 2021, all national units concerned collaborated under the National Contingency Plan of the Ministry of Environment to address and mitigate the issue effectively.

The Management Plan of TCNR was developed with extensive stakeholder engagement, ensuring inclusive participation throughout the planning process. TCNR maintains a clear and transparent financial management system with robust policies and regulations to ensure accountability. Additionally, TCNR, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, actively works to enhance the capacities of its management team with significant support from organizations such as SPA/RAC and MedPAN. This collaborative and systematic approach ensures the effective management and long-term conservation of TCNR's valuable habitats and biodiversity.

The Management Plan is well developed and well structured, however it still needs more actions for its full implementation.

	Note
3.3. Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible/Insuffisante : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

The human resources available to TCNR are adequate for its current operations, with a dedicated and capable team in place. However, as outlined in the updated Management Plan, there is a recognized need to strengthen and enhance the team to meet future challenges and ensure the effective management of the SPAMI. TCNR is actively addressing this need in collaboration with the Appointed Protected Areas Committee (APAC), working towards building additional capacity and expertise within the team.

In addition, there is a need to ensure more seasonal rangers and cleaners during the summer season due to the large number of visitors/swimmers that visit the touristic part of the reserve during the summer season.

	Note
3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Très faible : 0

Faible : 1

Adéquate : 2

Justification de la note

The financial and material resources available to TCNR have been impacted by the economic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and broader challenges in Lebanon. However, the reserve has managed to adapt and sustain its operations through several funding mechanisms. According to the declaration law, the Municipality of Tyre invests in the touristic zone, through the establishment of 49 private kiosks operating only during the summer in the touristic zone of TCNR (based on an agreement between the municipality and , and by getting rental fees from the kiosks owners and allocating 35% of these fees to TCNR committee, enabling the reserve to pay its team and manage SPAMI-related responsibilities. Additionally, TCNR receives consistent support from organizations such as SPA/RAC and ENICBCMED, which provide funding for projects and human resource development.

TCNR is doing its best to stand on its own feet, particularly in addressing financial challenges. While this is not easy, the reserve actively submits project proposals and seeks partnerships to secure additional funding. TCNR also generates income from water-based activities like pedalo and kayak rentals and from ecotourism initiatives.

Looking ahead, TCNR is working towards implementing entrance fees and fees for specific eco-tourism activities such as diving, snorkeling, and kayaking. This effort aligns with the new draft decree being prepared by the Ministry of Environment in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, based on the Protected Areas Law (Law 130/2019). Once issued, this decree will formalize fee structures for reserves, providing TCNR with a sustainable financial model for its long-term management and conservation efforts.

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de programme de surveillance : 0 Le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme “insufficient” : 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 de l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que de l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

TCNR has developed a “Sustainable monitoring scheme in Tyre to support monitoring and conservation post 2022" for marine turtles and it is being implemented.

On the other hand the MOE has developed in cooperation with SPA/RAC a national monitoring program for marine biodiversity in Lebanon, and TNCR follows this plan to monitor marine NIS, marine habitats and associated biodiversity in the reserve through regular diving (results in process). Scientific reports are provided in attachment.

TCNR has a comprehensive patrolling program in place. The reserve is equipped with CCTV cameras covering key areas, ensuring effective monitoring and the prevention of violations. Additionally, as mentioned in previous responses, TCNR has an adequate patrolling system both on land and in the waters, carried out in collaboration with the Municipality of Tyre. This integrated system plays a critical role in stopping violations and ensuring compliance with conservation measures, contributing to the effective management and protection of the reserve. However, additional cameras are needed to enhance coverage, and more seasonal rangers and guards are needed in the summer season to be able to control the large number of visitors/swimmers and control the violations during the peak season, and the patrolling system requires further development to ensure even greater effectiveness in monitoring and enforcement.

	Note
3.6. Y a-t-il un mécanisme de feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les	**2**

résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, et qui permet une adaptation des mesures de protection et de gestion ?

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

TCNR has a feedback mechanism that establishes a clear link between monitoring results and management objectives, enabling the adaptation of protection and management measures. Regular monitoring data, collected through CCTV surveillance, patrolling, and scientific studies, are analyzed and compared against the management objectives outlined in the TCNR Management Plan (2023-2028).

This feedback mechanism allows the TCNR team, in collaboration with the APAC and the Ministry of Environment, to assess the effectiveness of current measures and identify areas requiring improvement. For example, monitoring reports on biodiversity, human activities, and violations inform adjustments to patrolling strategies, habitat restoration efforts, and visitor regulations. Additionally, stakeholder engagement and periodic reviews of the management plan ensure that the reserve's strategies remain dynamic and responsive to new challenges, such as climate change impacts or the introduction of non-indigenous species. This adaptive approach ensures that TCNR's conservation and management measures align with its long-term goals and the criteria outlined for ASPIM.

However, this mechanism is not implemented systemically (the link between monitoring results and management objectives, and taking directly and regularly the responsive actions and measures)

	Note
3.7. Est-ce que le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace ?	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

The Management Plan of TCNR is being implemented as per the structured guidelines and objectives detailed in the updated document. The plan includes operational programs targeting marine and coastal conservation, terrestrial habitat management, ecotourism, and community engagement. Collaborative efforts among TCNR's team, the Appointed Protected Areas Committee (APAC), the Ministry of Environment, and local stakeholders, including the Municipality of Tyre, ensure its alignment with conservation objectives.

However, challenges persist due to limited financial and material resources, compounded by Lebanon's ongoing economic crisis and the aftermath of COVID-19 and the political conflicts and instability of the situation in South Lebanon since more than one year, including the two months extended war from end of September till end of November 2024. Despite these obstacles, TCNR is actively addressing these challenges by engaging in partnerships, applying for grants, and seeking funding opportunities from international organizations and donor bodies. Moreover, efforts are ongoing to secure additional resources, improve infrastructure, and enhance patrolling and monitoring systems.

These measures demonstrate a strong commitment to effectively implementing the management plan and adapting to evolving challenges, ensuring the long-term protection and sustainability of TCNR.

The Management Plan is well developed and well structured but needs further actions for its full implementation.

	Note
3.8. Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont-elles été mises en œuvre ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Based on the updated Management Plan for TCNR (2023-2028), numerous activities have been implemented in the past two years (2022-2024) to strengthen the conservation and management of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR). These initiatives have received significant support from international and national donors, focusing on valorizing the reserve's natural and cultural resources, infrastructure development, biodiversity monitoring and protection, stakeholder involvement, and capacity building. The main activities achieved or ongoing during this period include:

Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation

- **Fencing and Demarcation**: The conservation zone has been fenced and demarcated to enhance habitat protection, especially for nesting sea turtles.
- **Solar Energy Infrastructure**: Installment at the visitor center to promote sustainable energy use.
- **Visitor Facilities**: Rehabilitation of the visitor center, including its main entrance, bungalows in the touristic zone, and educational trails, and bird tower.
- **Signage System (ongoing)**: Installation of a comprehensive signage system across the reserve, including directional, educational, and regulatory signs tailored to meet the needs of different zones (conservation, touristic, and agricultural). This system improves visitor guidance, awareness, and compliance with conservation rules.
- **Scientific and Monitoring Equipment (ongoing)**: Establishment of a scientific laboratory with essential tools like high-quality microscopes, drones (aquatic and aerial), data loggers for sea turtle nest monitoring, water quality kits, and cleaning tools for marine litter, projector, birds equipment.
- **Accessibility Enhancements**: Installation of toilets and chairs for people with special needs, making the reserve more inclusive.
- **Kiosk Support**: Equipping kiosks in the touristic zone with red lights to reduce light pollution, bins for waste management, and cleaning tools.
- **Patrolling Equipment**: Acquisition of a patrol boat and surveillance drones to monitor and protect marine habitats.

Environmental Monitoring, Protection, and Conservation

- **Marine Biodiversity Monitoring**: Regular monitoring of non-indigenous species (NIS) through field campaigns and citizen science initiatives.
- **Sea Turtle Conservation**: Annual monitoring of nesting and hatching, with temperature data loggers placed in nests to assess climate change impacts. A first aid sea turtle rescue center was also rehabilitated.
- **Plastic Pollution Mitigation**: TCNR has implemented mitigation actions to reduce the use of single-use plastics, coupled with awareness campaigns and educational programs to engage the public and stakeholders in sustainable practices.
- **Marine Litter Studies**: Comprehensive studies have been conducted to assess the impact of macro- and micro-litter on TCNR's beaches and marine waters, including its effects on marine biodiversity and habitats.
- **Marine Biodiversity Research**: Extensive studies have been carried out to document and assess marine biodiversity within TCNR. These include surveys of marine habitats, species population dynamics, and the ecological role of key habitats such as vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, and coralligenous assemblages.
- **Habitat Restoration**: Planting *Gemayz* trees in the conservation zone and monitoring sand dunes for ecological health.
- **Water Quality Studies**: Analysis of water and sand quality in Ras-Al Ain springs and agricultural zones.

Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement

- **National and Regional Cooperation**: Establishing stronger links with other MPAs in Lebanon, particularly Palm Island Nature Reserve, to share expertise and collaborate on monitoring NIS, sea turtles, and monk seals, and management.
- **Twinning Programs**: Partnerships with Kas-Gökova MPA (Turkey), Parc des Medes (Spain), and Grande-Motte Sea Turtle Rescue Center (France) to promote pescatourism, ecotourism, and sea turtle conservation strategies.
- **Stakeholder Trust and Engagement**: TCNR has become a trusted partner for local communities, gaining the confidence of key stakeholders, especially fishers and divers. This trust is critical for ongoing biodiversity monitoring programs and fosters active community participation in conservation initiatives.
- **Volunteer Opportunities**: TCNR has increased the number of volunteers, particularly students, by offering opportunities to engage directly in the reserve's activities. This has strengthened the connection between the reserve and the younger generation while contributing to biodiversity monitoring and management efforts.

Capacity Building and Visibility

- **Training and Workshops**: Organizing regional and national training sessions, including a first-of-its-kind regional training in Lebanon on "Governance of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea" in September 2023.
- **Community Engagement**: Organizing many school and scout visits, national workshops, and many cleanup events to raise awareness about TCNR.
- **Communication Efforts**: Producing educational videos, publishing press articles, and conducting interviews on national TV to increase

the visibility of TCNR.

Research and Reporting

- **Scientific Contributions**: Publication of research studies in international journals and 28 comprehensive reports on various environmental topics.
- **Data Compilation**: Integration of biodiversity and monitoring data into specialized software for better management and accessibility.

Ecotourism Development

- **Tourism Strategy**: Development of ecotourism plans focusing on sea turtles and sustainable tourism activities like kayaking and snorkeling.
- **Collaboration with Hotels and Restaurants**: Encouraging eco-friendly practices and integrating them into TCNR's broader conservation goals.

Policy and Regulation Enforcement

- **Light Pollution Control**: Agreements with kiosk owners to reduce light pollution during the sea turtle nesting season.

These comprehensive actions reflect TCNR's dedication to marine biodiversity research, addressing environmental challenges, fostering community trust, expanding volunteer involvement, and strengthening biodiversity conservation. Through enhanced collaboration, stakeholder engagement, and targeted actions, TCNR continues to serve as a model for effective marine protected area management.

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

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

Sous la section 4.1, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces dans le site, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.1.1.a. L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA.	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.2. a).

Justification de la note

In the past, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) faced significant pressures from activities such as horsing and vehicle driving, which disturbed sea turtle nests, as well as illegal fishing methods.

However, since the implementation of a patrolling system in 2022, supported by the addition of a new patrol boat, CCTV cameras, and enhanced collaboration between TCNR, the Municipality of Tyre, the Ministry of Agriculture, and coastal guards, these violations have significantly decreased.

Better enforcement of regulations, including punitive measures, has further reduced these activities, and decreased the violations which were better addressed.

TCNR also prevents unauthorized exploitation of natural resources, including livestock activities in the agricultural zone, ensuring sustainable ecosystem management.

As a touristic hotspot, particularly during summer, TCNR was historically impacted by marine litter. Over the past two years, awareness campaigns, clean-up initiatives, and collaborations with local stakeholders have noticeably decreased this pollution, with new marine litter policies and mitigation actions driving a behavioural shift among visitors and stakeholders.

Additionally, the use of jet skis is strictly prohibited within TCNR waters to protect marine biodiversity. Extensive awareness campaigns, educational signage, and direct engagement efforts have been implemented to sensitize the public, particularly visitors, about permissible and restricted activities within the reserve. These comprehensive efforts have strengthened compliance, supported conservation objectives, and enhanced the ecological health of TCNR.

	Note
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'exploitation non réglementée des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes) Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.1. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

As mentioned in 4.1.1.a.. Mainly, a strict patrolling system in collaboration with the Municipality of Tyre, enforcement of sanctions and laws through CCTV cameras, as well as awareness and sensitization efforts.

Laws are good and impose sanctions to the violators inside the reserve, but it needs more efforts for proper enforcement.

	Note
4.1.2.a. Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

Today, the primary serious threat to habitats and species in Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR), as well as in all Lebanese waters and the Levantine Sea, is the increasing abundance of Non-Indigenous Species (NIS). These species, often introduced through ballast waters from the Red Sea via the Suez Canal, are becoming more prevalent, with newly introduced species increasing significantly.

On the other hand, illegal fishing methods have decreased in the area of the reserve from 0 to 500m from coast due to enforcement measures and effective patrolling.

TCNR also closely monitors any disturbances or pollution events within or around the reserve to ensure swift action for better protection and conservation.

Additionally, natural challenges such as climate change and ocean acidification are starting to show minor impacts on certain habitats and species. Although these impacts are not yet significant, TCNR continues to monitor and study these effects to mitigate potential future risks.

The patrolling system was enhanced, but still there is need for more enforcement to reduce further the violations, like stopping all illegal fishing activities, further controlling visitors/swimmers' activities on the beach in the touristic zone during the peak season in summer, especially marine littering, preventing totally the entry of horses and vehicles to the beach, sand compaction in the parking area of the reserve, use of pesticides in the agriculture area, and agriculture runoff.

	Note
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.2. a) est "aucune menace".)

Justification de la note

During the evaluation period, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) has undertaken significant efforts to address and mitigate threats to habitats and species, particularly focusing on Non-Indigenous Species (NIS). TCNR actively promotes and utilizes citizen science as a valuable monitoring tool to anticipate newly introduced species and evaluate the status of existing NIS. Additionally, TCNR has developed protocols to monitor the impacts of climate change, including the use of data loggers in sea turtle nests to study the effects of temperature changes on hatching success.

TCNR has also launched a network in collaboration with the Tyre fishers' cooperative and maintains strong connections with fishers across Lebanon. This partnership is further strengthened by close collaboration with Palm Island Nature Reserve to enhance NIS monitoring and mitigation efforts. Workshops are regularly organized to raise awareness about the impact of NIS on Indigenous Species (IS), encouraging fishers to actively target and remove NIS, particularly those with harmful ecological impacts.

Moreover, TCNR aligns its efforts with the National Action Plan for Non-Indigenous Species in Lebanon, working diligently to implement its strategies. Social media campaigns are also conducted periodically to raise public awareness about the impacts of NIS and to encourage fishers to catch these species. These integrated actions demonstrate TCNR's commitment to protecting habitats and species while addressing the growing challenge of NIS and climate change impacts.

NB: The patrolling system was enhanced, but still there is need for more enforcement to reduce further illegal and unregulated human activities, like stopping all illegal fishing activities, further controlling visitors/swimmers' activities on the beach in the touristic zone during the peak season in summer, especially marine littering, preventing totally the entry of horses and vehicles to the beach, sand compaction in the parking area of the reserve, use of pesticides in the agriculture area, and agriculture runoff.

	Note
4.1.3.a. Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA.	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.4. a).

Justification de la note

Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) is a Marine Protected Area hotspot attracting a significant number of visitors, ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 annually, including local, national, and international tourists.

While this high visitation highlights the reserve's importance as a natural and cultural destination, it also presents challenges. A notable issue is the increased plastic pollution during the summer months, primarily generated by tourists using the sandy beach within the touristic zone. This underscores the need for ongoing efforts to manage and mitigate the environmental impact of tourism on the reserve.

	Note
4.1.3.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) has implemented several actions to address and mitigate the impact of increased human presence, particularly from tourism. Regular awareness and sensitization campaigns are conducted to educate tourists and visitors about the rules and regulations of the reserve, supported by a comprehensive signage system that clearly communicates what is allowed and prohibited.

According to the reserve's declaration law, the Municipality of Tyre has the right to invest in the touristic zone of TCNR by renting kiosks to 49 owners. To ensure compliance with conservation objectives, the municipality has signed agreements with kiosk owners, obliging them to adhere to TCNR's rules. Additionally, TCNR, in collaboration with the municipality, has implemented strict measures and regulations, including bans on vehicles, camping, light pollution, and jet skis within the reserve.

To further address tourism pressures, TCNR has focused heavily on managing and controlling these impacts through specific projects. These projects aim to regulate the effects of high visitor numbers and promote sustainable tourism practices. One of the key strategies has been the launch of ecotourism activities, especially those centered on sea turtles, in alignment with the report published by SPA/RAC in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment. These ecotourism initiatives serve as a way to channel the large influx of visitors toward positive engagement with conservation efforts, ensuring that tourism supports, rather than threatens, the reserve's ecosystems.

Additionally, TCNR continues its work to reduce plastic pollution, particularly single-use plastics, through awareness campaigns and targeted initiatives, creating a comprehensive approach to mitigating human pressures while fostering sustainable use of the reserve's resources.

NB: Efforts are being deployed, and initiatives are being taken, however there is need to further address/reduce the human pressure and unregulated human activities on the beach in the touristic zone during the peak season in summer where this zone is open for swimming, especially in relation to marine litter including plastic pollution, knowing that huge number of visitors come to the reserve in summer for swimming.

	Note
4.1.4.a. Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Justification de la note

Conflicts with stakeholders in Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) are rare; however, occasional issues arise, primarily with fishers who do not comply with the reserve's rules. TCNR, within its patrolling capacity and in cooperation with the Municipality of Tyre, works diligently to enforce the law and ensure compliance. Additional conflicts have occurred with horse and vehicle owners, particularly regarding activities that disturb sensitive habitats. TCNR and the municipality are actively addressing these issues.

There have also been some conflicts related to the fencing of the conservation zone, as it restricts certain traditional uses of the area. However, since the laws and regulations mandate this step, TCNR and the Municipality of Tyre are working to raise awareness within local communities about the long-term importance of this measure for biodiversity protection. Over time, these efforts aim to foster greater understanding and support among stakeholders.

It is important to highlight that TCNR is home to the longest and largest sandy beach in Lebanon, which remains open and accessible to everyone without any fees, ensuring equal access for all while balancing conservation efforts. Despite the economic challenges facing Lebanon, TCNR continues to prioritize collaboration and education to resolve conflicts and maintain its role as a vital ecological and community resource.

	Note
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.4. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

As mentioned in the answer to 4.1.4.a., the conflicts are mostly minor and have been addressed by TCNR and the Municipality of Tyre through increased engagement of local stakeholders in the management program of TCNR.

However, some unregulated activities still need to be further controlled and reduced, like marine litter and plastic pollution on the beach in the touristic zone from visitors/swimmers during the peak season in summer, horses and vehicles on the beach, and some illegal fishing practices.

Prière d'inclure ici une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

Non-Indigneous Species-Climate Chage-Horsing-Illegal Fishing Methods-Tourism

4.2. Évaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire(B4 . a de l'Annexe I) et les efforts déployés pour les traiter/atténuer. Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

Sous la section 4.2, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces extérieures, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est “aucune menace“, la partie b) n’est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n’a aucune incidence sur l’évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.2.1.a. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est “aucune menace“, passez directement à la question 4.2.2. a).**	**1**

Justification de la note

During winter, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) faces solid waste pollution originating from the sea. Given that the Mediterranean Sea current flows from south to north, the primary source of this waste, particularly plastic, is often from neighboring countries. This issue is particularly noticeable during the winter months.

In 2021, TCNR was significantly affected by a major oil spill originating from Israel, highlighting the vulnerability of the reserve to cross-border environmental incidents. Even today, TCNR continues to receive various types of solid waste, especially during winter, underscoring the ongoing challenges related to marine pollution.

	Note
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N’est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.1. a) est “aucune menace“.)**	**3**

Justification de la note

During the evaluation period, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) has undertaken various efforts to address and mitigate pollution from external sources, including solid waste and those affecting upstream waters. TCNR regularly organizes cleaning events, sometimes independently, and other times in collaboration with the Municipality of Tyre, the Crisis Unit of the Union of Municipalities of Tyre, or as part of the routine activities of the TCNR team. These events are conducted in partnership with local communities, NGOs, TCNR supporters, and other stakeholders.

Additionally, based on the level of pollution, TCNR takes necessary steps to address the issue. At times, actions are coordinated at the national level, including filing complaints against the polluting country when transboundary pollution is involved. Furthermore, TCNR actively follows the Contingency Plan for Environmental Crises proposed by the Ministry of Environment to ensure a structured and effective response to environmental emergencies. These combined efforts not only help mitigate pollution within the reserve but also enhance collaboration, awareness, and accountability on a broader scale.

However, still solid waste brought by the current flows from the neighboring countries or from the Rachidieh camp located in the Southern part of the reserve, still constitute challenges to the reserve, and a problem that is difficult to resolve.

	Note
4.2.2.a. Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.3. a).**	**1**

Justification de la note

As mentioned in 4.2.1.a.., TCNR generally anticipates any kind of pollution through regular cleaning activities, identifying the source, and taking measures to stop the pollution.

However, the problem of solid waste and marine litter still needs to be addressed.

	Note
4.2.2.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2	

Justification de la note

As mentioned in 4.2.1.b

	Note
4.2.3.a. Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.4. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

The following trends and challenges are anticipated around Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR):

Demographic Evolution in and Around the Site
The demographic evolution around TCNR may lead to increased pressures on the reserve, including higher demand for natural resources and increased human activity. Urban expansion and population growth in Tyre and neighboring areas could intensify challenges such as solid waste generation and encroachment on protected zones.

Evolution of Economic Activities (Excluding Tourism and Recreation)
Economic activities in the area, such as agriculture and fishing, may pose risks if not managed sustainably. Increased fishing efforts, particularly illegal fishing practices, could threaten marine biodiversity. Additionally, agricultural runoff and other pollutants from nearby areas may impact the reserve's water quality, although these pressures are currently mitigated by regular monitoring and enforcement efforts.

Evolution of Local Recreational Demand
As TCNR remains the longest and largest sandy beach in the area that is freely accessible, local recreational demand is expected to increase. This could exacerbate issues such as plastic pollution and disturbances to sensitive habitats, especially during peak seasons. TCNR is actively addressing this through awareness campaigns, signage, and stakeholder engagement to promote sustainable recreational use.

Evolution of Tourist Pressure on the Site
TCNR attracts between 500,000 and 1,000,000 visitors annually, making it a key tourist destination. While tourism generates economic and cultural benefits, it also presents challenges such as waste management, habitat disturbance, and increased demand for facilities. However, TCNR is addressing these pressures by launching ecotourism activities, enhancing infrastructure, and implementing measures like bans on jet skis, vehicles, and camping in sensitive zones.

Despite these pressures, TCNR's proactive management measures, including strong collaboration with stakeholders, patrolling systems, awareness campaigns, and ongoing monitoring of environmental impacts, ensure that the reserve is well-prepared to adapt to and mitigate these challenges effectively. However, more control and law enforcement are needed to prevent and mitigate these pressures and threats.

	Note
	3

4.2.3.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer le développement des menaces attendu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA.

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.3. a) est "aucune menace".)

Justification de la note

Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) has undertaken several proactive efforts to address and mitigate the anticipated development of threats around the reserve:

Demographic Pressures
TCNR has strengthened its patrolling system and implemented regular monitoring to prevent encroachment and unauthorized activities. Collaborative efforts with the Municipality of Tyre ensure that urban expansion and population growth around the reserve do not negatively impact its ecosystems. Awareness campaigns targeting local communities emphasize the importance of sustainable practices and respecting the reserve's regulations.

Economic Activities
To mitigate the impacts of agriculture and fishing, TCNR has partnered with local stakeholders, including fishers and farmers, to promote sustainable practices. Workshops and training sessions have been organized to raise awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation and to encourage compliance with laws regulating economic activities around the reserve. Additionally, TCNR works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the coastal guards to enforce fishing regulations and combat illegal practices.

Recreational Demands
TCNR has implemented measures to manage the growing demand for recreational use of the reserve. These include creating designated zones for tourism, enforcing bans on vehicles, jet skis, and camping in sensitive areas, and providing infrastructure like bins and signage to minimize the environmental impact of visitors. Efforts to reduce single-use plastic waste and clean-up initiatives are ongoing, further addressing the pressures from local recreation.

Tourism Pressure
To manage the high number of tourists, TCNR has launched ecotourism activities, particularly those focused on sea turtle conservation, as a way to channel tourism into sustainable and educational experiences. Collaborations with local hotels, restaurants, and kiosks aim to promote eco-friendly practices, while agreements with kiosk owners ensure compliance with reserve regulations. TCNR also continues to enhance visitor awareness through educational materials, workshops, and social media campaigns.

These actions reflect TCNR's commitment to mitigating current and future threats while maintaining the ecological integrity of the reserve. By fostering collaboration with local stakeholders, strengthening enforcement, and promoting sustainable practices, TCNR is well-prepared to address the challenges of demographic growth, economic activities, recreational demand, and tourism pressure. However there is still a need to reduce visitors impact on the reserve, to apply more the concept of eco-tourism and sustainable tourism during the summer season on the touristic zone, to reduce marine litter and plastic pollution, to reduce further illegal fishing activities, to apply sustainable agriculture and organic farming on the agriculture zone.

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) qui ont été éliminées ou résolues :

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) operates within a framework of coastal and land-use laws (masterplan for the City of Tyre) that governs the surrounding area of the reserve, in alignment with Lebanon's Protected Areas Framework Law (Law No. 130/2019). This law establishes guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of protected areas, including land-use regulations and management authority structures.

Additionally, TCNR is divided into three distinct zones: the **Touristic Zone**, the **Scientific/Conservation Zone**, and the **Agricultural Zone**, each with its own priorities and rules to ensure effective management and protection.

TCNR benefits from collaboration with the Municipality of Tyre and the Union of Tyre Caza Municipalities, which implement zoning and land-use policies for the city of Tyre (through the masterplan of the City of Tyre), tailored to the reserve's conservation objectives regarding the TCNR buffer zone. These efforts, combined with the updated Management Plan (2023–2028), ensure that TCNR's zoning structure and management align with broader coastal management goals, meeting the requirements of Annex I, Section B4.e of the SPA/BD Protocol.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Yes, the Management Plan of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) significantly influences the governance of the surrounding area. Through its zoning structure and clearly defined objectives, the plan promotes coordinated efforts between the reserve's management team, the Municipality of Tyre, the Union of Tyre Caza Municipalities, and various national authorities. This collaboration ensures that activities in the surrounding areas are aligned with the reserve's conservation priorities.

For example, the Management Plan guides local governance in implementing regulations that prevent activities such as illegal fishing, unregulated tourism, and habitat disturbance in areas adjacent to the reserve. Additionally, the collaboration between TCNR and local stakeholders, including fishers, farmers, and kiosk owners, fosters sustainable practices and compliance with conservation goals. Agreements with the Municipality of Tyre, such as those regulating kiosk operations in the touristic zone, demonstrate how the plan shapes governance and promotes harmony between community needs and ecological protection.

The influence of the Management Plan extends to addressing broader environmental challenges, including marine litter, through awareness campaigns, stakeholder engagement, and mitigation actions that involve surrounding communities. This integrated approach ensures that the governance of the area around TCNR supports its long-term conservation and aligns with the objectives outlined in Annex I, Section D5.d of the SPA/BD Protocol.

However, there is a need to enhance sustainable and environmental practices in the adjacent areas of the reserve, regarding solid waste disposal, littering, waste water disposal, fishing practices, environmental standards in the adjacent hotels and resorts

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Évaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection En particulier

	Note
5.1.1. Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate à terre et, le cas échéant, marquées de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Yes, the boundaries of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) are clearly marked as specified in its declaration law. The law specifies the plots on the land that are covered by the reserve, and states that the marine part of the reserve extends till the territorial waters, The marine reserve covers a total area of 126.82 km², comprising a terrestrial surface area of 1.763 km², a sandy beach of 0.0612 km², and territorial waters extending over 125 km².

The terrestrial part of TCNR is divided into three zones:

- **Touristic Zone (Open Access)**: Spanning 974 meters of coast, this zone is accessible to visitors and includes facilities for recreational and educational purposes.
- **Conservation Zone (closed)**: Covering 740 meters and also 200 hectares, this zone focuses on protecting sensitive habitats, including sea turtle nesting sites and sand dunes.
- **Agricultural Zone (Access Controlled by the Lebanese Army)**: Extending 2000 meters, including the beachfront of Rachidiyeh camp, and covering 180 hectares, this zone aims to conserve freshwater and wetland ecosystems while supporting sustainable agricultural practices.

These clearly defined boundaries ensure that each zone's objectives and regulations are appropriately enforced, supporting the effective management and conservation of TCNR.

The terrestrial boundaries of the reserve are demarcated by fences on the ground, the marine part is demarcated by buoys during summer for the 0 - 500m zone.

	Note
5.1.2. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Yes, there is collaboration from other authorities in the protection and monitoring of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR). The **Agricultural Zone**, located near the Rachidiyeh camp, is under the control of the **Lebanese Army** for security reasons, ensuring the protection and regulation of activities in this area. Additionally, **TCNR** collaborate with the **Municipality of Tyre** in addressing and controlling illegal fishing activities, the municipal police carries out regular patrolling in the waters of the reserve using the boat of the reserve, and there is collaboration when necessary with the **Coast Guards** in order to address these violations.

However, there is a need for more enforcement to stop illegal fishing and more involvement from the coastal guards in controlling and preventing these practices.

The Municipality also ensures through the municipal police the control of the visitors/swimmers in the touristic zone during the summer for safety purpose.

	Note
5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la réglementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ? **Échelle d'évaluation**	**1**

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

Rangers of the Ministry of Agriculture have also the mandate to enforce regulations regarding illegal fishing.

	Note
5.1.4. Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

There are penalties for the violations within Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR). The law establishing TCNR has defined penalties for the various violations in the reserve, as well as the Protected Areas Framework Law (#130 issued in 2019), in addition the fishing law has also defined the penalties related to illegal fishing.

The **Municipality of Tyre**, in collaboration with the **Coast Guard**, the **municipality police**, and the **Internal Security Forces**, can impose various penalties for violations, and have the authority to issue fines. For instance, fishers who violate regulations can have their boats stopped from operating for several days, pay fines or face imprisonment. Similarly, horse owners who fail to comply with warnings may have their stables shut down, and ATVs or vehicles involved in breaches can be confiscated or stopped.

In addition, TCNR is actively working on implementing the **"polluter pays" regulation**, which holds individuals or entities accountable for pollution or environmental damage caused within the reserve. This regulation seeks to deter harmful activities by imposing financial penalties or requiring offenders to cover the costs of cleanup and restoration. These measures are not applied yet, but if it will be applied, this will ensure effective enforcement, promote accountability, reduce marine litter in the reserve specifically in the beach on the touristic zone from the visitors/swimmers during the summer season, and will strengthen the reserve's conservation efforts.

In addition, the Protected Areas Framework Law (#130 issued in 2019) granted the reserves' guards and rangers the authority and powers to issue fines to address the violations inside the nature reserves, after attending with success a training on protected areas legislation, rules, and regulations, and on the procedure of issuing fines. The law stated that this training should be given by the Internal Security Forces. However, due to the different crisis in the country since end of 2019 till present, this training course was not given yet.

In summary, the laws and regulations provide adequate penalties to stop the violations inside the reserve, however the proper enforcement of the law needs still to be enhanced, to address and stop unregulated human activities, specially illegal fishing practices, marine litter during the summer in the touristic zone, the entry of horses and vehicles to the reserve, and some unsustainable farming practices in the agriculture zone.

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**0**

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

The rangers of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) control the violations, but they are not yet authorized legally to impose sanctions and issue fines.

The Protected Areas Framework Law (#130 issued in 2019) granted the reserves' guards the authority and powers to issue fines to address the violations inside the nature reserves, after attending with success a training on protected areas legislation, rules, and regulations, and on the procedure of issuing fines. The law stated that this training should be given by the Internal Security Forces. However, due to the different crisis in the country since end of 2019 till present, this training course was not given yet.

Meanwhile, the TCNR rangers are trained to document violations but they coordinate currently with the municipal police, in order to issue fines and impose the penalties.

The Committee of the reserve and the Ministry of Environment coordinate, if needed, with the Internal Security Forces, for major violations in the reserve (like the establishment of illegal infrastructure etc…) in order to stop the violations and impose the related sanctions.

	Note
5.1.6. 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 13ème Réunion des Parties contractantes). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**0**

Justification de la note

There is no emergency plan developed for the reserve. However, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) responds to emergencies in collaboration with the **Municipality of Tyre** and the **Crisis Unit of the Union of Tyre Municipalities**, adapting its actions based on the degree and level of urgency. While this coordinated approach has been effective so far, there is a recognized need for TCNR to develop an independent emergency response plan specifically tailored to its unique ecological and management needs.

Although current measures have ensured that emergencies are handled effectively and remain under control, a dedicated plan would enhance preparedness and provide a structured framework for addressing pollution incidents or other serious emergencies in the future.

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

	Note
6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissantdes ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) actively collaborates with various national and international organizations, benefiting from both human and financial resources. Over the past four years, TCNR has been a partner in four EU-funded ENI CBC MED projects and consistently seeks opportunities to submit project proposals and establish strong collaborations and partnerships. The SPA/RAC organization has been a key supporter, funding significant initiatives and providing essential training for the TCNR team.

The Ministry of Environment also plays an important role by proposing opportunities and offering support for TCNR's infrastructure, capacity building, and monitoring programs, often through project-based initiatives. TCNR maintains close collaboration with national and international experts for scientific research and, with the help of SPA/RAC, is connected through twinning programs with Medes Island Nature Reserve in Spain and the Grande Motte Sea Turtle Rescue Center in France. Additionally, TCNR has a strong partnership with Palm Island Nature Reserve, working together to submit joint project proposals whenever opportunities arise.

As a member of MedPAN, TCNR also participates in regional workshops and trainings, and exchange of experiences with other MPAs in the Mediterranean. Local NGOs also contribute by collaborating with TCNR on specific topics within their own projects.

In summary, TCNR is highly active and continuously striving to secure funding, to benefit from regional knowledge-sharing and collaboration networks, and foster strong partnerships with various stakeholders to support its conservation and management goals.

	Note
6.2. 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). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

The level of cooperation and exchange between Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) and other SPAMIs, particularly in other nations, is active but has room for further strengthening. With the help of SPA/RAC, TCNR has established a twinning program with Medes Island Nature Reserve in Spain and the Grande Motte Sea Turtle Rescue Center in France. However, these collaborations require more effective and consistent implementation to reach their full potential, with funding constraints being the primary challenge limiting their activation and progress. Despite these hurdles, TCNR remains dedicated to enhancing these partnerships and actively seeks opportunities to secure the necessary resources for meaningful exchanges and cooperative initiatives with other SPAMIs.

TCNR has also the opportunity to exchange experience with other SPAMIs through the regional workshops and events that SPA/RAC organizes for the SPAMIs

At the national level, the collaboration with the SPAMI-designated Palm Island Nature Reserve has been particularly fruitful, yielding significant socio-economic benefits and enhanced protection and conservation outcomes. This partnership serves as a strong example of effective coordination, where both reserves share experiences, challenges, solutions, and best practices. Together, TCNR and Palm Island Nature Reserves have created common networks with fishers and divers to monitor Non-Indigenous Species (NIS), monk seals, sea turtles, and other endangered or rare species. These efforts also include data collection and collaborative work in publishing reports and articles, demonstrating the value of national-level cooperation for marine biodiversity conservation.

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Justification de la note

Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) has made remarkable progress in implementing the 2018 recommendations and further advancing its role as a key Marine Protected Area (MPA) and a significant center for scientific research. The reserve has demonstrated notable achievements in biodiversity conservation, community engagement, governance, and infrastructure enhancement, solidifying its position as a model for sustainable conservation in the Mediterranean region.

Key Achievements and Enhancements

Sea Turtle Conservation: TCNR has achieved a significant increase in sea turtle nests through strengthened monitoring, nest protection initiatives, and the enforcement of laws and regulations. Capacity-building programs for the TCNR team have further enhanced conservation techniques and responses to environmental incidents.

Improved Patrols and Enforcement: A robust patrolling system on land and sea, supported by TCNR's new patrol boat and CCTV cameras, has significantly reduced illegal activities, including unauthorized fishing. Collaboration with the Municipality of Tyre, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Lebanese Army, and Coastal Guards has been instrumental in these efforts. However, there is still a need for enhancement of law enforcement in order to control further human activities in the touristic area in the peak season in summer, and stop marine litter and plastic pollution, and reduce unregulated activities, and stop all illegal fishing activities.

Community Engagement and Collaboration: TCNR has successfully increased the involvement of local communities, particularly students and youth, in its programs. It has strengthened partnerships with fishers, farmers, and NGOs, fostering trust and creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. The reserve has also organized more cleaning campaigns and educational initiatives, promoting conservation awareness and action.

Youth Development and Gender Equity: TCNR is actively working on youth capacity building through training programs and its innovative *Ecoleader Program*, which encourages young individuals to take leadership roles in conservation efforts. Additionally, TCNR is focusing on gender equity by ensuring inclusive participation in its programs and management activities.

Scientific Contributions: TCNR has become a hub for scientific research, regularly publishing articles and reports on topics such as marine biodiversity, habitat restoration, the impact of climate change, and monitoring Non-Indigenous Species (NIS). These contributions enhance understanding of the Mediterranean's ecosystems and attract researchers and institutions, further emphasizing TCNR's scientific importance.

Infrastructure and Programs

Enhanced Infrastructure: Under the updated Management Plan (2023-2028), TCNR has rehabilitated critical facilities, including the visitor center, bird towers, and educational trails. The conservative zone has been fully fenced, and the signage system has been expanded to improve navigation and awareness for visitors.

Expanded Equipment: The reserve is equipped with a patrol boat, drones, and scientific tools for biodiversity monitoring, including dataloggers for sea turtle nests, water quality kits, and high-quality microscopes.

Marine Biodiversity Monitoring: TCNR has established monitoring systems for key habitats such as *Cymodocea nodosa* meadows and coralligenous assemblages, as well as tracking and eradicating invasive species like *Heterotheca subaxillaris*. Networks with fishers and divers support these efforts.

Reforestation and Habitat Restoration: Initiatives include the planting of Gemmayz trees within the conservation zone to restore degraded areas and promote ecosystem resilience.

Institutional Collaboration and Governance

Stronger Collaboration with the Municipality of Tyre: Enhanced cooperation has improved law enforcement and resource management. The Municipality of Tyre contributes 35% of the income from the touristic zone to support TCNR's patrols, operations, and development.

Partnerships with Stakeholders: TCNR has deepened its relationships with local and international stakeholders, including SPA/RAC, IUCN, MedPAN, and ENI CBC MED projects. Twinning programs with Medes Island Nature Reserve (Spain) and Grande Motte Sea Turtle Rescue Center (France) strengthen knowledge sharing and collaboration.

Job Opportunities and Local Impact

TCNR has emerged as a source of employment for local NGOs and national experts, creating job opportunities in various capacities, from research and monitoring to capacity-building initiatives. These opportunities further solidify TCNR's role as a socio-economic asset to the local community.

Climate Change Focus

TCNR is increasingly addressing climate change through monitoring programs and mitigation strategies. Dataloggers placed in sea turtle nests help track temperature changes, while the reserve studies the impacts of climate change on marine habitats and species to inform conservation strategies.

Communication and Awareness

TCNR has a clear signage and educational system, ensuring that visitors understand the reserve's rules and regulations while promoting awareness of its ecological importance. The reserve has gained significant visibility in the media through its robust communication plan. National and international press frequently highlight TCNR's achievements, solidifying its reputation as a model of marine conservation.

Conclusion

Today, TCNR stands out as a significant Marine Protected Area, combining effective biodiversity conservation with scientific research, community engagement, and infrastructure enhancement. With its focus on youth development, job creation, gender equity, climate change mitigation, and strengthened collaborations, TCNR continues to grow as a model for sustainable development and marine conservation in the Mediterranean region. Its recognition by local communities and the broader public ensures ongoing support for its efforts, securing a brighter future for the reserve and its rich biodiversity.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) has effectively addressed and reduced major threats to the reserve through a combination of proactive measures, collaboration, and strategic initiatives. Illegal fishing methods have decreased due to the implementation of a robust patrolling system in collaboration with the Municipality of Tyre and other authorities. Solid waste pollution, which was a major issue, has been mitigated through extensive efforts, including cleaning campaigns, awareness programs, education, mitigation actions, scientific monitoring, and the implementation of innovative solutions. Bird hunting within the reserve has been completely stopped, and horsing activities have been significantly reduced, especially since the scientific zone has been fully closed off.

Non-Indigenous Species (NIS) are being systematically monitored through dedicated programs and citizen-science initiatives. Training on monitoring techniques for NIS is regularly offered to fishers and divers, alongside the provision of specialized tools to support their efforts. TCNR also organizes numerous cleaning events, particularly targeting the seabed, utilizing cleaning tools and innovative methods to address marine litter. Climate change impacts are also being tracked using various techniques, including monitoring sea turtle nests with data loggers to evaluate temperature effects. The longstanding conflict with the Rashidiyeh camp has seen significant progress, with a new project underway to benefit the area and its surroundings. However, there is still a need to address the marine litter, solid waste and wastewater pollution that are being generated from this camp and reaching the reserve.

Today, TCNR's delineation is clearly established both on land and in the marine zone, ensuring proper governance and protection, the surface area, and the terrestrial and marine borders are clear, however demarcation by buoys is not done for the marine part of the reserve.

The reserve has expanded its cooperation and collaboration with Mediterranean organizations, gaining the trust and recognition of many international bodies. TCNR is now actively represented in numerous international and national symposiums and workshops, reflecting its growing prominence in the conservation community.

Additionally, TCNR has established several networks, particularly with fishers and divers, who play a vital role in enforcing laws and regulations as well as contributing to monitoring efforts. These collaborations have strengthened community engagement and improved compliance with conservation measures. There has also been a significant increase in capacity-building efforts for the TCNR team, further enhancing their skills and expertise.

TCNR has also established effective collaboration with Palm Island Nature Reserve, another national SPAMI, fostering joint initiatives, particularly in monitoring and conservation. The reserve has built stronger cooperation and trust with the Municipality of Tyre, resulting in enhanced capacities for infrastructure maintenance and development.

To further support environmental conservation and community engagement, TCNR provides kiosk owners with free tools to help reduce the use of plastics and promote sustainable practices. However, there is still a need to regulate human activities in the touristic zone of the reserve during the peak season in summer and to be more sustainable and environmental.

Additionally, TCNR actively trains local communities, including students, women, and other stakeholders, through its expert team. Training sessions focus on techniques for monitoring marine biodiversity, bird identification and monitoring, diving, handmade crafts, marine biodiversity identification, and monitoring macro/micro plastics.

Furthermore, TCNR has successfully engaged a large number of volunteers from diverse backgrounds to support its conservation initiatives. The reserve has also implemented a new software system (iSP software) to automatically bank and manage all data related to TCNR's operations and research, significantly enhancing data management and analysis capabilities. These efforts, coupled with ongoing initiatives to monitor NIS, clean marine environments, and foster community involvement, further solidify TCNR's position as a model Marine Protected Area dedicated to sustainable management and long-term ecological preservation.

CONCLUSION* (sur la base de la note*) :

Sur la base des résultats obtenus, l'ASPIM est maintenue dans le processus de révision ordinaire.

* 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;
- 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 54 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 78) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 50 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 72) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 58 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 83) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 53 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus :77).

Le bonus n'est pris en compte que dans le cas où l'ASPIM n'a pas atteint le score minimum sans le bonus. Dans ce cas, le bonus est ajouté au score total obtenu par l'ASPIM.

Section I: CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM
(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale 7 (Max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale 18 (Max : 24)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale 14 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale 4 (Max : 6)

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

Note totale 4 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE **59 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations pour l'évaluation future

1 - Implement more actions to fully enforce the regulations particularly related to vehicles, horse-back riding, jet-skis and illegal fishing.

2 - Empower rangers with enhanced authority and training to enforce local environmental regulations effectively and to be able to issue fines.

3 - Implement further actions to reduce and manage marine litter, increase the number of guards and cleaners on the beach, specially in summer season, in collaboration with the Municipality. Strengthen the involvement of kiosk owners and other stakeholders in beach cleaning and waste prevention.

4 - Define a zoning for the marine part of the reserve according to the management plan.

5 - Officialise the recruitment process of the reserve director

6 - Ensure regular and continued maintenance of the infrastructure.

7 - Continue efforts to transition to sustainable and integrated agriculture, in the agriculture zone.

8 - Develop an independent emergency response plan specifically tailored to the management needs of the reserve.

Signatures

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23- Report of the Extraordinary Review of La Galite Archipelago (Tunisia)

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM : Archipel de La Galite

Type de révision : Extraordinary Review

Année de révision : 2025

Les membres de la Commission Technique Consultative (CTC)

Samia Boufares	Gestionnaire d'ASPIM
Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK	Point Focal
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Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM: Archipel de La Galite

Année de révision: 2025

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

(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
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** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

l'ASPIM "Archipel de la Galite " présente l'ensemble des critères d'éligibilité tels que présentés dans la requête. Les intérêts scientifiques, éducatifs, esthétiques et culturels sont confirmés par rapport à la fiche de présentation de 2001.

Nous citons à titre d'exemple :

* L'archipel de La Galite présente toujours un somptueux patrimoine paysager grâce notamment à des formations géologiques quasiment uniques en Tunisie.

* Au côté des herbiers de posidonie et de cymodocée, les remarquables prairies de cystoseires très développés et témoignent de l'excellente qualité des eaux du site.

* La macrofaune benthique très diversifiée avec la dominance de plusieurs espèces de mollusques, de crustacés et d'échinodermes.

* Les faciès rocheux des eaux photopiles de la Galite très présents et situés entre 0 et 10 m de profondeur et notamment au niveau du port, des plages de la baie, sont maculés de belles populations de madrépores endémiques en particulier le corail étoilé Astroides calycularis ou l'Oculine Oculina patagonica.

Ce même faciès est caractérisé aussi par des couvertures assez denses de cystosaires, de Padines, d'algues de crochets Asparagopsis spp., et d'algues calcaires (notamment des algues rouges) encroutantes.

* l'archipel de la Galite est connue par une richesse ornithologique considérable présentant divers espèces d'importance nationale et régionale, en effet, il occupe une position géographique stratégique sur une route migratoire importante pour de nombreuses espèces d'oiseaux qui traversent la méditerranée pendant leur migrations saisonnières entre l'Europe et l'Afrique .

47 espèces ont été dénombrées depuis la dernière évaluation, nous citons, Faucon d'éléonore (Eleonora's Falcon, *Falco eleonorae*), Faucon pèlerin (Falco peregrinus, *Falco peregrinus*), Faucon crécerelle (Lesser Kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus*), Goéland d'audouin (Audouin's Gull, *Ichthyaetus audouinii*), Goéland leucophéen (Yellow-legged Gull, *Larus michahellis*), Puffin de scopoli (Scopoli's Shearwater, *Calonectris diomedea*), Cormoran huppé (European Shag, *Gulosus aristotelis*), Fauvette mélanocéphale (Sardinian Warbler, *Curruca melanocephala*), Grand corbeau (Northern Raven, *Corvus corax*)

* En terme d'herpétologie, les espèces suivantes ont été observés : Tortue grecque (Greek tortoise, *Testudo graeca*) qui est évaluée comme vulnérable à l'échelle mondiale. Les autres sont soit non évaluées soit évaluées comme "Least concern" comme la grenouille *Discoglossus pictus* ou le gecko (tarente)

L'archipel de la Galite est d'ailleurs un habitat potentiel pour le Phoque Moine de Méditerranée '*Monacus monacus*'

	Note
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** Changements importants : 0 Changements modérés : 1 Changements légers : 2 Pas de changements indésirables : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Les suivis mis en œuvre par l'équipe de gestion et les experts pendant la période d'évaluation montrent que le site préserve sa qualité de «richesse biologique et écologique exceptionnelle aussi bien marine que terrestre recelant nombre d'espèces rares telles que la tortue grecque ou le discoglosse, menacées et protégées

	Note
1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Seulement quelques uns : 1 Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux : 2 Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Les objectifs actuels du plan de gestion (PDG) 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.

Toutefois, une convention de partenariat est signée entre l'APAL et le SPA/RAC pour mettre en œuvre le Programme de suivi primaire standardisé des phoques moines de Méditerranée (Monachus monachus) et de ses habitats en Tunisie, dans le cadre du projet Med Monk Seal. L'ASPIM de l'archipel de la Galite fait partie des sites couverts par cette convention.

Il est également important de signaler qu'une mise à jour du plan de gestion aura lieu en 2025 en tenant compte des objectifs énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM de l'archipel de la Galite.

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

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

Justification de la note

l'ASPIM est entrain d'améliorer son statut de réserve marine intégrale autour du Galiton vers une Aire Marine et Côtière Protégée (AMCP) de l'archipel de la Galite.

Changement positif :

- une enquête publique a été réalisée en 2021
- le rapport de l'enquête publique a été remis par l'expert en mai 2021
- ledit rapport a été validé par Mr le gouverneur de Bizerte en juillet 2021 et par le Chef du tribunal de l'arrondissement de Bizerte
- les résultats de l'enquête publique ont été validés par le Conseil National des Aires Marines et Côtières Protégées (AMCP) en juillet 2022
- un draft du texte du décret a été élaboré et discuté avec les services juridiques du ministère de l'environnement

un processus d'élaboration de la carte officielle de zonage de l'archipel de la Galite est en cours de réalisation entre l'APAL et le Centre Nationale de Cartographie et de Télédétection (CNCT),

	Note
2.2. Les compétences et les responsabilités sont-elles clairement définies dans les textes régissant l'aire ? **Échelle d'évaluation**	**1**

Les compétences et les responsabilités ne sont pas clairement définies : 0

La définition des compétences et des responsabilités a besoin d'une légère amélioration : 1

L'ASPIM a clairement défini les compétences et les responsabilités : 2

Justification de la note

Les compétences et les responsabilités ont été clairement définies dans le cadre de la législation nationale en vigueur :

- Arrêté du 04 juillet 1980 relatif à l'institution d'une réserve marine intégrale autour de l'Ilot du Galiton.
- loi 95-72 du 24 juillet 1995 portant création de l'APAL
- loi 49-2009 du 20 juillet 2009 portant la création des Aires Marines et Côtières Protégées
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1844 du 19 mai 2014 fixant la composition et les attributions du conseil national des AMCP
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1845 du 19 mai 2014 fixant les critères et le barème indicatif des montants transactionnels dans les infractions relatives aux AMCP
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1846 du 19 mai 2014 fixant les fonctions du commissaire enquêteur chargé de l'enquête publique relative à la création des AMCP et les modalités d'exercice de ses attributions
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1848 du 20 mai 2014 fixant la composition et le mode de fonctionnement des commissions d'élaboration des plans de gestion des AMCP

Le décret de création de l'AMCP de l'archipel de la Galite permettra de clarifier d'avantage les compétences et les responsabilités

	Note
2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a un organe de gestion, disposant de pouvoirs suffisants ?	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Pas d'organe de gestion, ou l'organe de gestion n'est pas doté de pouvoirs suffisants : 0

L'organe de gestion n'est pas entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM : 1

L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation : 2

Justification de la note

L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Méditerranée Action Nature (MAN) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + MAN) a été créée.

Un comité local d'appui à la gestion (CLAG) regroupe des représentants de toutes les parties prenantes.

Un programme de travail annuel est défini sur la base du plan de gestion.

D'autres fonds ont été récoltés pour renforcer les activités de gestion (CEPF, SPA/RAC, …).

Les activités de gestion touchent aussi bien à la biosurveillance qu'au développement socio-économique et conservation et de sensibilisation.

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ?	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Pas de plan de gestion : 0

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 : 3

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion est adopté conformément aux procédures nationales applicables à ce type d'aires protégées.

	Note
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 annoté (FA).	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

Le Plan de gestion actuel, tels qu'il est formulé, est en 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

	Note
3.3. Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM.	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Très faible/Insuffisante : 0

Faible : 1

Adéquate : 2

Justification de la note

Pendant la période d'évaluation, suite à la signature de la convention de co-financement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Méditerranée Action Nature (MAN) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + MAN) a été créée.

Un programme de travail annuel est défini sur la base du plan de gestion

	Note
3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM.	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Très faible : 0

Faible : 1

Adéquate : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

La convention de co-financement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Méditerranée Action Nature (MAN), permettent le financement des activités de gestion récurrentes pour le long terme, ce qui permet à l'équipe de gestion (APAL + MAN)

Les financements dont bénéficie le site, a permis à l'équipe de gestion d'acquérir une partie du matériel nécessaire pour la biosurveillance et du petit matériel de gestion, ….

L'APAL dispose de moyens logistiques marins et terrestres qui nécessitent en continu de l'entretien.

L'APAL est actuellement à la recherche de financement pour la mise en place de source nationale de fonds pour la gestion des AMCP en se basant sur l'étude élaborée en collaboration avec le SPA/RAC, “Etude juridique et institutionnelle pour la mise en place de mécanismes de financement durable pour la gestion des AMCP en Tunisie” et ce dans l'objectif de couvrir les lacunes financières durant les périodes d’achévement des projets et recherche de nouveaux fonds.

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ?	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Pas de programme de surveillance : 0

La mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évaluée comme "inefficient" : 1

Justification de la note

L'aire dispose d'un programme de surveillance assuré par l'équipe de gestion (APAL/ MAN) touchant aux thématiques ornithologies (Faucon d'Eléonore), flore terrestre, espèces marines (herbier de posidonie + mérou brun, …).

Dans le cadre de convention tripartite (APAL, The MedFund, MAN) trois cibles de conservation (Posidonie, Faucon d'éléonore, Mérou) ont été identifiées pour évaluer l'état et l'évolution de l'aire et par conséquent l'efficacité de la gestion.

Les trois cibles annoncés font l'objet d'un suivi régulier.

Lesdits suivis sont assurés en collaboration avec des experts du domaine, des scientifiques, des bénévoles, des étudiants, … et touchent non seulement les espéces cibles mais plusieurs autres.

	Note
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 ?	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

Dans le cadre de convention tripartite (APAL, The MedFund, MAN) un outil d'évaluation de l'efficacité de gestion (EEG) est mis en place,

Cet outil permet une interaction entre les paramètres de l'aire et les activités à mettre en œuvre par les gestionnaires, et ce pour chacune des cibles sus mentionnées.

Il assure de ce fait, un mécanisme de Feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, reste à établir un lien entre les résultats du suivi et les moyens nécessaires.

Le Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion, qui se réunit au moins une fois par an, vient compléter et affiner les outputs du mécanisme de feedback (EEG), en effet, lors de cette réunion, les activités et les résultats de l'année précédente sont présentés, ainsi que les activités et objectifs programmés pour l'année à venir, afin d'informer les parties prenantes membres du comité et de recueillir leurs avis, remarques et suggestions.

	Note
3.7. Est-ce que le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace ?	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

L'unité de gestion (APAL +MAN) avec les moyens disponibles touche pratiquement à la majorité des activités en relation avec les objectifs principaux du Plan de gestion.

L'unité de gestion continue la recherche des financements nécessaires pour tenter de réaliser la totalité des activités du Plan de gestion

	Note
3.8. Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont-elles été mises en œuvre ?	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont été mises en œuvre :

- Bio surveillance qui touche non seulement aux trois cibles de conservation (posidonies, Faucon d'élèonore et mérou) mais également à aux prairies de cystoseires très développés, la macrofaune benthique , Les faciès rocheux des eaux photopiles de la Galite très présents et situés entre 0 et 10 m de profondeur et notamment au niveau du port, des plages de la baie, sont maculés de belles populations de madrépores endémiques en particulier le corail étoilé Astroides calycularis ou l'Oculine Oculina patagonica, plusieurs espèces ornithologiques tels que, Faucon pèlerin, Faucon crécerelle, Goéland d'audouin, Goéland leucophée, Puffin de scopoli, Cormoran huppé, Fauvette mélanocéphale, Grand corbeau, ainsi que herpétologie, les espèces suivantes ont été observés : Testudo graeca, timon pater, Tarentola mauritanica, Chalcides ocellatus, Macroprotodon mauritanicus et Discoglossus pictus

- Surveillance de l'aire en concertation étroite avec les autorités compétentes de la garde marine nationale et des représentants du ministère de la défense nationale
- Des financements ont été attribuées à l'équipe de gestion par la fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco afin de remédier à l'impact de l'incendie qui a touché la Galite en 2021 une des actions proposées est la mise en place d'une pépinière des espèces endémiques à la Galite
- Des actions de sensibilisation ont eu lieu sur terrain par l'équipe de gestion, dans les écoles et les colléges afin de démontrer l'importance de l'AMCP de la Galite, le besoin de sa conservation et protection, …

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

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

Sous la section 4.1, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces dans le site, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.1.1.a. L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

Faible braconnage en relation avec la pêche : chasse sous-marine et palangrier

	Note
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'exploitation non réglementée des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes) Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Justification de la note

- Patrouilles communes de contrôle et de surveillance assurés par l'équipe de gestion des représentants du la garde maritime et du ministère de la défense nationale
- Sensibilisation des usagers à l'importance de l'AMCP Archipel de la Galite et aux impacts négatifs de la chasse sous marine et palangrier sur le stock halieutique de la zone à court, moyen et long termes

	Note
4.1.2.a. Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

- Menaces liées aux espèces invasives aussi bien sur le milieu marin (Percnon gibbesi, Asparagospsis taxiformis, Caulerpa taxifolia, Oculina pentagonica, poisson flute etc.) et le milieu terrestre (Pin d'Alep et le rat noir (Gallo, Fauchelle, Galiton) qui empêche la nidification de l'Océanite tempête Hydrobates pelagicus contactée dans les ilots des Chiens et réduit le succès de reproduction des puffins cendrés)
- Pollution par le plastique
- Incendies de forêt

	Note
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.2. a) est "aucune menace".)

Justification de la note

- Il est a noter que l'unité de gestion à réussi cette année à réparer et à mettre en marche une presse à balle en panne depuis des années et ce grâce à des financements acquis dans le cadre du projet BeMed, destinée pour le compactage et la réduction du volume du déchets (plastique) collecté sur site Les balles (40-50 kg) peuvent être rapatriés par la suite vers le continent .
- Suivi des paramètres physico chimiques permettant d'analyser les conditions de prolifération et/ou disparition des espèces invasives qui elles aussi sont estimées lors des suivis des espèces clés.
- Mise en place de paratonnerres en cours

	Note
4.1.3.a. Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.4. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

- La fréquentation humaine est remarquée surtout en période estivale, des bateliers assurent le transport de visiteurs du continent vers l'ile.
- Le nombre de visiteurs varie d'un mois à l'autre (nulle, légère à moyenne)

	Note
4.1.3.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.3. a) est "aucune menace")

Justification de la note

Une commission d'examen des demandes de transport de personnes du continent vers l'ile de la Galite est créée au sein du gouvernorat de Bizerte.

Ladite commission est présidée par Mr le gouverneur de Bizerte ou son intérim et les membres sont les représentants de toutes les parties prenantes garde maritime, ministère de la défense nationale, ministère du tourisme, ministère de l'équipement, l'APAL, …

Une charte est préparée par l'APAL et est partie indispensable du dossier des soumissionnaires portant sur les règles à respecter sur l'ile et la responsabilité du propriétaire du bateau en cas de fraude (tels que le constat que l'un des visiteurs pratique la chasse sous marine, …)

Le nombre des visiteurs est déterminé au niveau de l'autorisation fourni après discussion et concertations avec tous les membres de la commission

	Note
4.1.4.a. Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.5. a).**	**3**

Justification de la note

Les pêcheurs, les usagers du site et les plaisanciers/ visiteurs s'entendent bien, pas de conflits d'intérêts

	Note
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**Non Applicable**

Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.4. a) est "aucune menace".)**	

Prière d'inclure ici une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

4.2. Évaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire(B4 . a de l'Annexe I) et les efforts déployés pour les traiter/atténuer. Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

Sous la section 4.2, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces extérieures, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.2.1.a. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.2. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

- Pollution par le plastique

	Note
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides ceux affectant les eaux en amont.	**2**

Voir 5.2.1 dans le FA.

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.1. a) est "aucune menace".)

Justification de la note

- Il est a noter que l'unité de gestion à réussi cette année à réparer et à mettre en marche une presse à balle (acquis par l'APAL) en panne depuis des années et ce grâce à des financements acquis dans le cadre du projet BeMed, destinée pour le compactage et la réduction du volume du déchets (plastique) collecté sur site Les balles (40-50 kg) peuvent être rapatriés par la suite vers le continent.

	Note
4.2.2.a. Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.3. a).

Justification de la note

Aucune menace sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles

	Note
4.2.2.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA.	**Non Applicable**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	

	Note
4.2.3.a. Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.4. a).**	**3**

Justification de la note

La nature géomorphologique de l'aire, les conditions météorologiques de la zone et le statut de réserve intégrale assurent la protection de l'aire

	Note
4.2.3.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer le développement des menaces attendu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**Non Applicable**

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) qui ont été éliminées ou résolues :

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

- Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture du 04 juillet 1980 relatif à l'institution d'une réserve marine intégrale autour de l'Ilot du Galiton.
- Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture du 28 septembre 1995 réglementant l'exercice de la pêche/ chapitre six/ des zones de pêche interdites (à 1,5 mille autour des îles de la Galite et du Galiton)
- Depuis le dernier découpage administratif du territoire tunisien, l'archipel de la Galite fait partie de la municipalité de Bizerte qui dispose d'un plan d'aménagement.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion qui émane d'une concertation avec toutes les parties prenantes implique des activités et des restrictions qui sont acceptés par tous, et influence la gouvernance de la zone.

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Évaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection En particulier

	Note
5.1.1. Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate à terre et, le cas échéant, marquées de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**0**

Justification de la note

les limites terrestres et marines de l'aire ne sont pas marquées

	Note
5.1.2. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Une convention est signée entre l'APAL et la Direction Générale des Forets ayant pour thématique la collaboration autour de la gestion des AMCP dont l'ASPIM de l'archipel de la Galite (y compris le galiton : réserve marine intégrale) fait partie.

Les services de la garde pêche (Commissariat Régional de Développement Agricole et la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture/ Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydriques et de la pêche) effectuent également des missions au niveau des ports entourant l'aire et même sur le bateaux des pêcheurs pour contrôler les espèces pêchés, leurs tailles, ….

Des missions de contrôle terrestre et marin sont effectuées groupant les équipes de l'APAL et de la Garde nationale (marine et terrestre) et les représentants du ministère de la défense nationale

Commune de Bizerte,

	Note
5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la réglementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Direction Générale des Forets / Commissariat Régional pour le Développement Agricole Bizerte

Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture

Direction générale des services vétérinaires

Garde nationale (marine et terrestre)

Ministère de la défense nationale

Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral

	Note
5.1.4. Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

La garde marine nationale, la garde pêche et forestiers ont un pouvoir effectif de l'application de la loi pour les parties marines et terrestres respectivement ainsi que l'APAL (application de la réglementation sur le Domaine Publique Maritime (DPM))

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Des sanctions peuvent être imposés sur la base de verbalisation par les gardes pêche et forestiers du ministère des forêts et de la pêche, ainsi que les agents de l'APAL pour les infractions sur le domaine publique maritime.

Une fois décrété en AMCP les agents de l'APAL, membres de l'équipe de gestion, seront habilités à imposer des sanctions

	Note
5.1.6. 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 13ème Réunion des Parties contractantes). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

- Un plan d'urgence national existe.
- Loi n° 96-29 du 3 avril 1996, instituant un plan national d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.
- L'ANPE dispose du plan d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

	Note
6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissantdes ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Pour la période d'évaluation l'ASPIM a bénéficié d'un appui remarquable notamment de la part de :

- MedFund/FFEM
- SPA/RAC/PNUE et MSA
- Fondation Prince Albert II-Monaco
- BeMed
- FFEM /AFD
- L'association 'Petites Iles de Méditerranée, PIM'
- Le Conservatoire du Littoral – France,
- MedPAN
- L'association 'les amis de Oiseaux – AAO'
- La banque nationale des gènes,
- Faculté des Sciences de Tunis ;
- L'institut National Agronomique de Tunisie – INAT
- Association Tunisienne de la Vie Sauvage (ATVS)
- Direction Générale des Forets (DGF)

L'existence d'un tableau de bord unique (requête de financement présenté par The MedFund permettant de visualiser les financements national et FFEM ainsi que les cofinancements) a permis d'éviter les dédoublements et a impliqué une meilleure gestion des fonds que l'équipe de gestion a pu avoir.

	Note
6.2. 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). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

- Jumelage avec l'AMP de Miramare, et l'AMP des Egade (Italie)
- Réserve marine des îles Colombretes, Espagne (ASPIM).

Coopération à échelle nationale entre les trois ASPIM iles de Kneiss, archipel de la Galite et archipel de Zembra

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

- 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) ;

Parution dans le Journal Officiel de la République Tunisiennes (JORT) du Décret-loi n° 2022-68 du 19 octobre 2022, édictant des dispositions spéciales pour l'amélioration de l'efficacité de la réalisation des projets publics et privés.

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Méditerranée Action Nature (MAN) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + MAN) dédiée aux interventions de terrain sur l'ASPIM de l'archipel de la Galite a été créée.

Le grand pourcentage du financement de la convention tripartite est versé à MAN, pour couvrir les salaires du personnel recruté (environ 47% du montant) et assurer les acquisitions nécessaires.

Un Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion formé par des représentants de toutes les parties prenantes impactant l'AMCP de l'archipel de la Galite, se réunit annuellement pour examiner les activités réalisées sur l'aire et prendre connaissance du programme de travail de l'année suivante.

- Il est impérativement recommandé d'activer le processus de déclaration de l'ASPIM 'archipel de la Galite' en tant qu'AMCP pour formaliser tous les aspects réglementaires de contrôle, de surveillance et de gestion ;

Changement positif :

Une enquête publique a été réalisée en 2021

Le rapport de l'enquête publique a été remis par l'expert en mai 2021

Ledit rapport a été validé par Mr le gouverneur de Bizerte en juillet 2021 et par le Chef du tribunal de l'arrondissement de Bizerte

Les résultats de l'enquête publique ont été validés par le Conseil National des Aires Marines et Côtières Protégées (AMCP) en juillet 2022

Un draft du texte du décret a été élaboré et discuté avec les services juridiques du ministère de l'environnement (2023 -2024)

Un processus d'élaboration de la carte officielle de zonage de l'archipel de la Galite est en cours de réalisation entre l'APAL et le Centre Nationale de Cartographie et de Télédétection (CNCT) (2023-2024) ,

- 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 l'archipel de la Galite ;

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Méditerranée Action Nature (MAN) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + MAN) dédiée aux interventions de terrain sur l'ASPIM de l'archipel de la Galite a été créé.

Le grand pourcentage du financement de la convention tripartite est versé à MAN, pour couvrir les salaires du personnel recruté (environ 47% du montant) et assurer les acquisitions nécessaires.

Un Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion formé par des représentants de toutes les parties prenantes impactant l'AMCP de l'archipel de la Galite, se réunit annuellement pour examiner les activités réalisées sur l'aire et prendre connaissance du programme de travail de l'année suivante.

- 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.

Une ligne budgétaire existe sur le budget national pour le financement des AMCP (parcs marins) dont les trois ASPIM font partie et ce pour couvrir les frais de gestion, études, acquisition en cas de besoin

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Méditerranée Action Nature (MAN) en 2020.

- Il existe actuellement un feedback partiel qui s'est traduit par des actions de gestion conséqyuents. 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 de projet. L'APAL doit avoir les moyens pour une planification annuelle de ces suivis afin d'actualiser les données obsolètes et les préserver dans une gestion proactive du site.

Dans le cadre de convention tripartite (APAL, The MedFund, MAN) un outil d'évaluation de l'efficacité de gestion (EEG) est mis en place,

Cet outil permet une interaction entre les paramètres de l'aire et les activités à mettre en œuvre par les gestionnaires, et ce pour chacune des cibles sus mentionnées.

Il assure de ce fait, un mécanisme de Feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion.

Le Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion, qui se réunit au moins une fois par an, vient compléter et affiner les outputs du mécanisme de feedback (EEG), en effet, lors de cette réunion, les activités et les résultats de l'année précédente sont présentés, ainsi que les activités et objectifs programmés pour l'année à venir, afin d'informer les parties prenantes membres du comité et de recueillir leurs avis, remarques et suggestions.

- Elaborer un plan d'urgence aux pollutions accidentelles

Un plan national d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine existe et ce conformément à la Loi n° 96-29 du 3 avril 1996

L'ANPE dispose du plan d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.

- Faire un travail de conservation sur la biodiversité agronomique locale en aménageant un arboretum pour préserver in situ ou ex-situ les variétés locales

Des financements ont été attribuées à l'équipe de gestion par la fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco afin de remédier à l'impact de l'incendie qui a touché la Galite en 2021 une des actions proposées est la mise en place d'une pépinière des espèces endémiques de la Galite

- On préconise la poursuite des activités de formation et suivis en raison d'incertitude des sources de financements actuels. Poursuivre le partenariat avec les institutions scientifiques et ONGs

L'association 'les amis de Oiseaux – AAO

La banque nationale des gènes,

Faculté des Sciences de Tunis ;

L'institut National Agronomique de Tunisie – INAT

Association Tunisienne de la Vie Sauvage (ATVS)

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

- Un plan national d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine existe et ce conformément à la Loi n° 96-29 du 3 avril 1996
- L'ANPE dispose du plan d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.

CONCLUSION* (sur la base de la note*) :

Sur la base des résultats obtenus, l'ASPIM est maintenue dans le processus de révision ordinaire.

* 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;
- 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 54 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 78) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 50 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 72) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 58 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 83) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 53 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus :77).

Le bonus n'est pris en compte que dans le cas où l'ASPIM n'a pas atteint le score minimum sans le bonus. Dans ce cas, le bonus est ajouté au score total obtenu par l'ASPIM.

Section I: CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM
(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

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 18 (Max : 24)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale 19 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale 5 (Max : 6)

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

Note totale 5 (Max : 6)

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE **65 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations pour l'évaluation future

1 - En raison des réalisations entre 2019 et 2025, il est recommandé que l'ASPIM ait un modèle adéquat de gestion ainsi que des ressources financières et humaines suffisantes et durables.

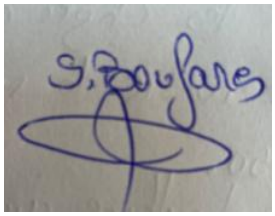
2 - Renforcer le statut juridique des ASPIM par la déclaration officielle des ASPIM en tant que 'Aires Côtières et Marines Protégées'.

3 - Mieux indiquer les limites de l'ASPIM sur les cartes nautiques et, quand les conditions bathymétriques le permettent, mettre en place un balisage en mer indiquant les limites extérieures et le zonage de chaque ASPIM.

4 - En plus des plans d'urgence existants, il est recommandé d'intégrer au niveau du plan de gestion de l'aire un plan d'urgence spécifique à l'ASPIM.

Signatures

Samia Boufares
Gestionnaire d'ASPIM



Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK
Point Focal

Chedly Rais
Expert National

Carlo FRANZOSINI
Expert Indpendant

Hocein BAZAIRI
Expert Indpendant

24- Report of the Extraordinary Review of Kneiss Islands (Tunisia)

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM : îles Kneiss

Type de révision : Extraordinary Review

Année de révision : 2024

Les membres de la Commission Technique Consultative (CTC)

Samia Boufares	Gestionnaire d'ASPIM
Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK	Point Focal
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Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM: îles Kneiss

Année de révision: 2024

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

(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
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** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

l'ASPIM "Iles Kneiss" présente l'ensemble des critères d'éligibilité tels que présentés dans la requête. les intérêts scientifiques, éducatifs, esthétiques et culturels sont confirmés par rapport à la fiche de présentation de 2001.

nous citons à titre d'exemple :

- l'unicité de cet écosystème d'estran à l'échelle de la Méditerranée (Cet écosystème d'estran, reste encore quasi-unique à l'échelle de la Méditerranée, est de loin le plus important du point de vue surface)
- l'importance de l'avifaune migratrice et hivernante (Les îles Kneiss abritent 1 % de la population biogéographique, avec plus de 100 000 oiseaux hivernants certaines années, ce qui en fait un site majeur pour 70 % des oiseaux de Tunisie. Ce complexe de zones humides est crucial pour plusieurs espèces d'oiseaux d'eau à l'échelle de la Méditerranée occidentale)
- ressources halieutiques remarquables ainsi que les techniques de pêche qui restent traditionnelles (Les activités de pêche côtière sont largement dominées par l'utilisation de petites barques, soit non motorisées, soit équipées de petits moteurs hors-bord.)
- importance socio- économique (lié essentiellement à la pêche côtière et la pêche à pieds)

les rapports de suivi annuels (envoyés sur drive) témoignent de

- l'importance de l'avifaune migratrice et hivernante
- ressources halieutiques remarquables ainsi que les techniques de pêche qui restent traditionnelles
- importance socio- économique

	Note
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**	**3**

Changements importants : 0

Changements modérés : 1

Changements légers : 2

Pas de changements indésirables : 3

Justification de la note

La faible dégradation de herbiers de zostères dans les zones de pêche à pieds de palourde mentionné lors de l'évaluation 2019, a présenté des signes de régénération suite à la fermeture de la zone à la pêche aux palourdes, formulation de la fermeture par des décisions (durée de deux ans chacune) :

- Décision numéro 3500 du 16 novembre 2020 du ministre de l'agriculture et des ressources hydriques et de la pêche indiquant la clôture de la pêche aux palourdes
- Décision numéro 295 du 15 novembre 2022 du ministre de l'agriculture et des ressources hydriques et de la pêche indiquant la clôture de la pêche aux palourdes

	Note
1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ?	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Seulement quelques uns : 1

Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux : 2

Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs : 3

Justification de la note

Les objectifs du plan de gestion (PDG) 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

- Réduire la pollution chimique

- Maitriser l'expansion des déchets solide

- Lutter contre la Pêche INN

- Limiter la fréquentation du site

- la préservation de la biodiversité des écosystèmes

- Suivre et surveiller l'environnement.

- Appuyer la recherche spécifique.

- Protéger les espèces patrimoniales

- Créer des niches d'emploi à caractère artisanal.

- le développement de la zone

- Faciliter l'accessibilité

- Renforcer la capacité des acteurs locaux

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

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

Justification de la note

l'ASPIM a maintenu son statut initial (réserve naturelle) et elle est entrain d'améliorer son statut en Aire Marine et Côtière Protégée (AMCP).

Changement positif :

- une enquête publique a été réalisée en 2021
- le rapport de l'enquête publique a été remis par l'expert en mai 2021
- ledit rapport a été validé par Mr le gouverneur de Sfax en juillet 2021 et par le Chef du tribunal de l'arrondissement de Sfax
- les résultats de l'enquête publique ont été validés par le Conseil National des Aires Marines et Côtières Protégées (AMCP) en juillet 2022
- un draft du texte du décret a été élaboré et discuté avec les services juridiques du ministère de l'environnement
- un processus d'élaboration de la carte officielle de zonage des iles kneiss est en cours de réalisation entre l'APAL et le Centre Nationale de Cartographie et de Télédétection (CNCT),

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

Justification de la note

Les compétences et les responsabilités ont été clairement définis dans le cadre de la législation nationale en vigueur :

- Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture du 18 décembre 1993, portant création d'une réserve naturelle aux îles de Kneîss de la délégation de Graîba du gouvernorat de Sfax (JORT n° 100 du 31 décembre 1993)
- loi 95-72 du 24 juillet 1995 portant création de l'APAL
- loi 49-2009 du 20 juillet 2009 portant la création des Aires Marines et Côtières Protégées
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1844 du 19 mai 2014 fixant la composition et les attributions du conseil national des AMCP
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1845 du 19 mai 2014 fixant les critères et le barème indicatif des montants transactionnels dans les infractions relatives aux AMCP
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1846 du 19 mai 2014 fixant les fonctions du commissaire enquêteur chargé de l'enquête publique relative à la création des AMCP et les modalités d'exercice de ses attributions
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1848 du 20 mai 2014 fixant la composition et le mode de fonctionnement des commissions d'élaboration des plans de gestion des AMCP

Le draft du décret de création de l'AMCP des iles Kneiss permettra de clarifier d'avantage les compétences et les responsabilités

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

Justification de la note

Une convention de co-financement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Continuité des Générations (ACG) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + ACG) a été créé.

Un programme de surveillance est établi sur la base de plans de gestion.

Un comité local d'appui à la gestion (CLAG) regroupe toutes les parties prenantes, avec la direction général des forets en tant que membre principal.

D'autres fonds ont été récoltés pour renforcer les activités de gestion (CEPF, SPA/RAC, …).

Les activités de gestion touchent aussi bien à la biosurveillance qu'au développement socio-économique et conservation et de sensibilisation ayant permis l'orientation des usagers vers les nasses pour la pêche au crabe bleu, l'exploitation du couteau comme action compensatrice par rapport à la fermeture de la zone à la pêche des palourdes/ immersion de récifs artificiels pour lutter contre le chalutage, …)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ?	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Pas de plan de gestion : 0

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 : 3

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion est adopté conformément aux procédures nationales applicables à ce type d'aires protégées.

	Note
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 annoté (FA).	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

Le Plan de gestion actuel, tels qu'il est formulé, est en 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

	Note
3.3. Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible/Insuffisante : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Une convention de co-financement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Continuité des Générations (ACG) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + ACG) a été créé.

Un programme de travail annuel est défini sur la base du plan de gestion

	Note
3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

La convention de co-financement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et ACG, permettent le financement des activités de gestion récurrentes pour le long terme, ce qui permet à l'équipe de gestion (APAL + ACG)

Les financements dont bénéficie le site, a permis à l'équipe de gestion d'acquérir une partie du matériel nécessaire pour la biosurveillance et du petit matériel de gestion, ….

L'APAL dispose de moyens logistiques marins et terrestres qui nécessitent en continu de l'entretien.

L'APAL est actuellement à la recherche de financement pour la mise en place de source nationale de fonds pour la gestion des AMCP en se basant sur l'étude élaborée en collaboration avec le SPA/RAC, “Etude juridique et institutionnelle pour la mise en place de mécanismes de financement durable pour la gestion des AMCP en Tunisie” et ce dans l'objectif de couvrir les GAP financiers entre les ressources et les besoins

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de programme de surveillance : 0 Le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme “insufficient” : 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 de l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que de l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

L'aire dispose d'un programme de surveillance assuré par des écogardes présents en permanence dans la zone de repos. Ils effectuent la surveillance et collaborent étroitement avec la garde marine, la Direction Générale des Forêts (DGF) et la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l’Aquaculture (DGPA).

Dans le cadre de convention tripartite (APAL, The MedFund, ACG) trois cibles de conservation (Posidonie, spatule, palourde) ont été identifiées pour évaluer l'état et l'évolution de l'aire et par conséquent l'efficacité de la gestion.

	Note
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 ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Dans le cadre de convention tripartite (APAL, The MedFund, ACG) un outil d'évaluation de l'efficacité de gestion (EEG) est mis en place,

Cet outil permet une interaction entre les paramètres de l'aire et les activités à mettre en œuvre par les gestionnaires, et ce pour chacune des cibles sus mentionnées.

Il assure de ce fait, un mécanisme de Feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, reste à établir un lien entre les résultats et les moyens nécessaires.

Le Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion, qui se réunit au moins une fois par an, vient compléter et affiner les outputs du mécanisme de feedback (EEG), en effet, lors de cette réunion, les activités et les résultats de l'année précédente sont présentés, ainsi que les activités et objectifs programmés pour l'année à venir, afin d'informer les parties prenantes membres du comité et de recueillir leurs avis, remarques et suggestions.

	Note
3.7. Est-ce que le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

L'unité de gestion (APAL +ACG) avec les moyens disponibles touche pratiquement à la majorité des activités en relation avec les objectifs principaux du Plan de gestion.

L'unité de gestion continue la recherche des financements nécessaires pour tenter de réaliser la totalité des activités du Plan de gestion

	Note
3.8. Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont-elles été mises en œuvre ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont été mises en œuvre :

- Biosurveillance qui touche non seulement aux trois cibles de conservation (posidonies, palourde et spatule) mais aussi zostères, couteau, la richesse ornithologique de l'aire …..
- Développement socio-économique : promotion de la pêche traditionnelle, du tourisme écologique permettant également des opportunités de vente des produits de terroir aux visiteurs (convention entre l'ACG + Femmes collectrices de palourde + commissariat régional du tourisme à Sfax)
- Une activité portant sur le remplacement des mini chaluts par les nasses pour la pêche au crabe bleu menée dans le cadre d'un financement CEPF, a donné des résultats satisfaisants sur deux niveaux, soit
  1. L'exploitation d'une espèce invasive
  2. Servent comme outil de lutte contre le chalutage, en effet, les chalutiers évitent les zones à nasses pour éviter tout conflit avec les propriétaires des nasses.
- Grace à des sessions de sensibilisation menées par l'unité de gestion (APAL + ACG) les usagers ont été orientés vers l'exploitation du couteau pour alléger la pression sur le stock de palourdes (en plus des décisions du ministère de l'agriculture pour la fermeture de la zone à la pêche aux palourdes) présentées ainsi comme action compensatrice par rapport à la fermeture de la zone à la pêche aux palourdes
- Immersion de récifs artificiels pour lutter contre le chalutage, cette action a été menée suite à une concertation très étroite entre les usagers, l'APAL, la DGPA, l'ACG, la garde marine nationale

Surveillance de l'aire en concertation étroite avec les autorités compétentes de la garde marine nationale

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

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

Sous la section 4.1, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces dans le site, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.1.1.a. L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.2. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

Ramasseur des appâts

Chalutage benthique

	Note

4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'exploitation non réglementée des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes) Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.1. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

La collecte des palourdes est suspendue depuis 2020 et ce par des décisions du ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydriques et de la pêche

- Décision N° 3500 du 16 novembre 2020 (couvre une période de deux ans)
- Décision N° 295 du 15 novembre 2020 (couvre une période de deux ans)

Des actions de lutte contre le chalutage benthique ont été mise en œuvre et ce par le moyen de l'immersion de récifs artificiels et de compagnes de sensibilisation auprès des usagers.

Encourager les pêcheurs à utiliser des nasses pour la capture du crabe bleu en distribuant ces équipements et en promouvant cette technique

	Note
4.1.2.a. Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.3. a).**	**2**

Justification de la note

- L'invasion biologique : Apparition d'une espèce invasive (Le crabe bleu) / l'halophila stipulacea (L'Halophila atteint un pic de croissance et d'occupation de l'espace, mais les espèces autochtones, comme la Zostera noltii et la Cymodocea nodosa, montrent actuellement une capacité d'adaptation et commencent à recoloniser les zones précédemment occupées par l'Halophila)
- L'élévation du niveau de mer

	Note
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

- Le crabe bleu : une espèce invasive ciblée par une pêche intensive suite à la valeur économique importante qui a été créé autour impliquant ainsi la réduction importante de la population du crabe bleu et permettant de réduire l'impact négatif qui a été causé depuis son apparition sur l'écosystème de l'aire.
- La création des nids artificiels pour remédier au problème de l'élévation du niveau de mer

	Note
4.1.3.a. Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.4. a).**	**3**

Justification de la note

- Les présents sur l'aire sont les pêcheurs, les ramasseurs des appâts, équipe de gestion, visiteurs éco touristiques (pas d'augmentation dans le nombre des présents sur l'aire)
- Les éco touristes sont accompagnés par des représentants de l'unité de gestion qui les guident lors de la visite

	Note
4.1.3.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**Non Applicable**

	Note
4.1.4.a. Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.5. a).**	**2**
Justification de la note Des conflits entre les usagers légaux (nasses) el les usagers illégaux (chalutiers)	

	Note

4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.4. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

Encouragement à l'utilisation des nasses

L'immersion des récifs

Sensibilisation (le dialogue est de plus en plus)

Prière d'inclure ici une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

pas de menaces préoccupantes

4.2. Évaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire(B4 . a de l'Annexe I) et les efforts déployés pour les traiter/atténuer. Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

Sous la section 4.2, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces extérieures, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.2.1.a. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucune menace : 3

Justification de la note

Toute la zone industrielle de Skhira

Historiquement le nombre des accidents est très faible

Les résultats des suivis ne représentent pas de situations alarmantes en termes de pollution chimiques et biologique

	Note
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.1. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**

Justification de la note

Un plan d'urgence national existe, imposant par la loi que les ports de pêche, les ports de plaisance, les ports commerciaux, les plateformes d'exploitation pétrolière et les terminaux pétroliers, comme celui de TRAPSA situé à proximité de l'aire, soient intégrés dans cette démarche et élaborer des plan d'urgence spécifique à chaque installation.

	Note
4.2.2.a. Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.3. a).**	**3**

Justification de la note

Aucune menace sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles

	Note
4.2.2.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**Non Applicable**

	Note
4.2.3.a. Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.4. a).**	**3**

Justification de la note

le statut de réserve naturel assure la protection de l'aire

	Note
4.2.3.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer le développement des menaces attendu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**Non Applicable**

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

pas de menaces préoccupantes

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) qui ont été éliminées ou résolues :

pas de menaces préoccupantes

	Note
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.	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation Non : 0 Oui : 1	

Justification de la note

Dans le dernier découpage administratif du territoire tunisien, les iles Kneiss font partie de la commune de Ghraiba qui dispose d'un plan d'aménagement .

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion qui émane d'une concertation avec toutes les parties prenantes englobe des activités et des restrictions qui sont acceptés par tous, de ce faite, il s'aligne aux lois régnant en Tunisie et influence sur la mise en place légale de la gouvernance.

Ceci est plus ressenti grâce au statut de réserve naturel de cette ASPIM qui influence les décisions d'aménagement dans la zone environnante

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Évaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection En particulier

	Note
5.1.1. Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate à terre et, le cas échéant, marquées de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**0**
Justification de la note L'ASPIM est limitée naturellement par l'estran	

	Note
5.1.2. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**
Justification de la note Une convention est signée entre l'APAL et la Direction Générale des Forets ayant pour thématique la collaboration autour de la gestion des AMCP dont l'ASPIM des kneiss qui est aussi une réserve naturelle fait partie. Les services de la garde pêche (Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture/ Ministére de l'agriculture, des ressources hydriques et de la pêche) effectuent également des missions au niveau des ports entourant l'aire et même sur le bateaux des pêcheurs pour contrôler les espèces pêchés, leurs tailles, …. Des missions de contrôle terrestre et marin sont effectuées groupant les équipes de l'APAL et de la Garde nationale (marine et terrestre) Commune de Ghraiba,	

	Note
5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la réglementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ?	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

Direction Générale des Forets / Commissariat régional SFAX

Garde nationale (marine et terrestre)

Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture

Direction générale des services vétérinaires

	Note
5.1.4. Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

La garde marine nationale, la garde pêche et forestiers ont un pouvoir effectif de l'application de la loi pour les parties marines et terrestres respectivement ainsi que l'APAL sur le domaine publique maritime (DPM).

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA.	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

des sanctions peuvent être imposés sur la base de verbalisation par les gardes forestiers du ministère chargé des forêts, ainsi que les agents de l'APAL pour les infractions sur le domaine public maritime.

Une fois décrété en AMCP les agents de l'APAL seront habilités à imposer des sanctions

	Note
5.1.6. 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 13ème Réunion des Parties contractantes). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Un plan d'urgence national existe, imposant par la loi que les ports de pêche, les ports de plaisance, les ports commerciaux, les plateformes d'exploitation pétrolière et les terminaux pétroliers, comme celui de TRAPSA situé à proximité de l'aire, soient intégrés dans cette démarche et élaborer des plan d'urgence spécifique à chaque installation.

- Loi n° 96-29 du 3 avril 1996, instituant un plan national d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.
- L'ANPE dispose du plan d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

	Note
6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissantdes ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Pour la période d'évaluation l'ASPIM a bénéficié d'un appui remarquable notamment de la part de :

- Convention de financement tripartite (APAL – The MedFund - Association Continuité des Générations) – financement FFEM
- Une convention de jumelage avec l'ASPIM du parc marin de la COTE BLEUE – France
- SPA/RAC
- CEPF
- FAO
- Fondation FREDERICH EBERT STIFTUNG
- Ambassade de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne
- MedPan
- PNUD/ GEF

L'existence d'un tableau de bord unique (requête de financement présenté par The MedFund permettant de visulaiser les financements national et FFEM ainsi que les cofinancements) a permis de visualiser les différentes activités et éviter les dédoublements.

	Note
6.2. 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). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

- Une convention de jumelage avec l'ASPIM du parc marin de la COTE BLEUE – France
- Parc national d'Elhoceima (Maroc), AMP de l'île Habibas (Algerie) dans le cadre d'un réseau (South Med Aliance) des bénéficiaires de financement « MedFund »

Coopération à échelle nationale entre les trois ASPIM iles de Kneiss, archipel de la Galite et archipel de Zembra

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

‘Non’ pour toutes : 0

‘Oui’ pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1

‘Oui’ pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2

‘Oui’ pour toutes : 3

Justification de la note

- 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) ;

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Continuité des Générations (ACG) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + ACG) dédiée aux interventions de terrain sur l’ASPIM des iles Kneiss a été créée.

Le grand pourcentage du financement de la convention tripartite est versé à l’ACG, pour couvrir les salaires du personnel recruté (environ 47% du montant) et assurer les acquisitions nécessaires.

Un Comité Local d’Appui à la Gestion formé par des représentants de toutes les parties prenantes impactant l’APCM des iles Kneiss, se réunit annuellement pour examiner les activités réalisées sur l’aire et prendre connaissance du programme de travail de l’année suivante.

Parution dans le Journal Officiel de la République Tunisiennes (JORT) du Décret-loi n° 2022-68 du 19 octobre 2022, édictant des dispositions spéciales pour l’amélioration de l’efficacité de la réalisation des projets publics et privés.

- 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 ;

Changement positif :

Une enquête publique a été réalisée en 2021

Le rapport de l'enquête publique a été remis par l'expert en mai 2021

Ledit rapport a été validé par Mr le gouverneur de Sfax en juillet 2021 et par le Chef du tribunal de l'arrondissement de Sfax

Les résultats de l'enquête publique ont été validés par le Conseil National des Aires Marines et Côtières Protégées (AMCP) en juillet 2022

Un draft du texte du décret a été élaboré et discuté avec les services juridiques du ministère de l'environnement (2023 -2024)

Un processus d'élaboration de la carte officielle de zonage des iles kneiss est en cours de réalisation entre l'APAL et le Centre Nationale de Cartographie et de Télédétection (CNCT) (2023-2024) ,

- 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 ;

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Continuité des Générations (ACG) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + ACG) dédiée aux interventions de terrain sur l’ASPIM des iles Kneiss a été créé.

Le grand pourcentage du financement de la convention tripartite est versé à l’ACG, pour couvrir les salaires du personnel recruté (environ 47% du montant) et assurer les acquisitions nécessaires.

Un Comité Local d’Appui à la Gestion formé par des représentants de toutes les parties prenantes impactant l’APCM des iles Kneiss, se réunit annuellement pour examiner les activités réalisées sur l’aire et prendre connaissance du programme de travail de l’année suivante.

- 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.

Une ligne budgétaire existe sur le budget national pour le financement des AMCP (parcs marins) dont les trois ASPIM font partie et ce pour couvrir les frais de gestion, études, acquisition en cas de besoin

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association Continuité des Générations (ACG) en 2020.

- 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 ;

Dans le cadre de convention tripartite (APAL, The MedFund, ACG) un outil d'évaluation de l'efficacité de gestion (EEG) est mis en place,

Cet outil permet une interaction entre les paramètres de l'aire et les activités à mettre en œuvre par les gestionnaires, et ce pour chacune des cibles sus mentionnées.

Il assure de ce fait, un mécanisme de Feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion.

Le Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion, qui se réunit au moins une fois par an, vient compléter et affiner les outputs du mécanisme de feedback (EEG), en effet, lors de cette réunion, les activités et les résultats de l'année précédente sont présentés, ainsi que les activités et objectifs programmés pour l'année à venir, afin d'informer les parties prenantes membres du comité et de recueillir leurs avis, remarques et suggestions.

Des exemples concrets de ce mécanisme se retrouve dans la collaboration avec la DGPA pour promouvoir l'utilisation des nasses pour la pêche au crabe, la promotion de l'écotourisme en partenariat avec le Commissariat Régional du Tourisme de Sfax, et l'interdiction de la pêche à la palourde, décidée par la DGPA, membre du CLAG

- 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)

La collecte des palourdes est suspendue depuis 2020 et ce par des décisions du ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydriques et de la pêche

- Décision N° 3500 du 16 novembre 2020 (couvre une période de deux ans)
- Décision N° 295 du 15 novembre 2020 (couvre une période de deux ans)

Grace à des sessions de sensibilisation menées par l'unité de gestion (APAL + ACG) les usagers ont été orientés vers l'exploitation du couteau pour alléger la pression sur le stock de palourdes (en plus des décisions du ministère de l'agriculture pour la suspension de la zone à la pêche aux palourdes) présentées ainsi comme action compensatrice par rapport à la fermeture de la zone à la pêche aux palourdes

- Contrôler davantage l'utilisation des anti-chaluts benthiques (appelés localement Kiss) ;

Immersion de récifs artificiels pour lutter contre le chalutage, cette action a été menée suite à une concertation très étroite entre les usagers, l'APAL, la DGPA, l'ACG, la garde marine nationale

Surveillance de l'aire en concertation étroite avec les autorités compétentes de la garde marine nationale

- 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.

Une activité portant sur le remplacement des mini chaluts par les nasses pour la pêche au crabe bleu menée dans le cadre d'un financement CEPF, a donné des résultats satisfaisants sur deux niveaux, soit

1. L'exploitation d'une espèce invasive avec un impact réduit sur l'écosystème
2. Servent comme outil de lutte contre le chalutage, en effet, les chalutiers évitent les zones à nasses pour éviter tout conflit avec les propriétaires des nasses (surveillance de la part des propriétaires des nasses)

- 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.

Les partenariats avec les institutions scientifiques et les ONGs sont faites en continu sur l'ASPIM des iles kneiss

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

- Elaborer un plan d’urgence aux pollutions accidentelles ;

Loi n° 96-29 du 3 avril 1996, instituant un plan national d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.

L’ANPE dispose du plan d’intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.

Plan de gestion de 2022 prévoit un plan d’action d’urgence validé contre les pollutions

CONCLUSION* (sur la base de la note*) :

Sur la base des résultats obtenus, l'ASPIM est maintenue dans le processus de révision ordinaire.

* 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;
- 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 54 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 78) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 50 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 72) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 58 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 83) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 53 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus :77).

Le bonus n'est pris en compte que dans le cas où l'ASPIM n'a pas atteint le score minimum sans le bonus. Dans ce cas, le bonus est ajouté au score total obtenu par l'ASPIM.

Section I: CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM
(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

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 18 (Max : 24)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale 19 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale 5 (Max : 6)

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

Note totale 5 (Max : 6)

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE **65 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations pour l'évaluation future

1 - En raison des réalisations entre 2019 et 2025, il est recommandé que l'ASPIM ait un modèle adéquat de gestion ainsi que des ressources financières et humaines suffisantes et durables.

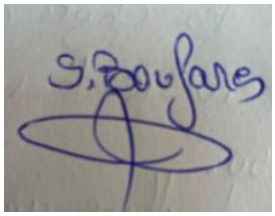
2 - Renforcer le statut juridique des ASPIM par la déclaration officielle des ASPIM en tant que 'Aires Côtières et Marines Protégées'.

3 - Mieux indiquer les limites de l'ASPIM sur les cartes nautiques et, quand les conditions bathymétriques le permettent, mettre en place un balisage en mer indiquant les limites extérieures et le zonage de chaque ASPIM.

4 - En plus des plans d'urgence existants, il est recommandé d'intégrer au niveau du plan de gestion de l'aire un plan d'urgence spécifique à l'ASPIM.

Signatures

Samia Boufares
Gestionnaire d'ASPIM



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25- Report of the Extraordinary Review of Zembra and Zembretta National Park (Tunisia)

Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM : Zembra et Zembretta

Type de révision : Extraordinary Review

Année de révision : 2025

Les membres de la Commission Technique Consultative (CTC)

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Rapport de révision périodique d'ASPIM

Nom d'ASPIM: Zembra et Zembretta

Année de révision: 2025

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

(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

	Note
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** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

l'ASPIM "Archipel de Zembra et Zembretta" présente l'ensemble des critères d'éligibilité tels que présentés dans la requête. Les intérêts scientifiques, éducatifs, esthétiques et culturels sont confirmés par rapport à la fiche de présentation de 2001.

L'archipel

- abrite une des plus larges colonies de Puffin de Scopoli Scopoli's Shearwater, *Calonectris diomedea au* monde, estimée en 2012 à 141.780 couples nicheurs (Anselme L. Et Durand J.P., 2012, LE PUFFIN CENDRE Calonectris diomedea diomedea, Etat des connaissances et de conservation actualisé des populations nicheuses des petites îles de Méditerranée, initiative PIM. 18 p)
- Une population importante de mérou brun Dusky grouper, *Epinephelus marginatus* (espèce menacée classée en danger par l'UICN)
- Présente des herbiers de posidonie et de coralligènes
- Abrite la Patelle géante Ferruginous Limpet *Patella ferruginea*, espèce endémique à la méditerranée

	Note
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** Changements importants : 0 Changements modérés : 1 Changements légers : 2 Pas de changements indésirables : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Il n'a pas été constaté de changements indésirables au niveau de l'ASPIM

En effet, le programme de suivi écologique réguliers (suivi des oiseaux marins reproducteurs, suivi de l'herbier de posidonie, surveillance et restauration écologique (arrachage des espèces invasives, effort anti ré infestation par les rats), indiquent clairement un maintien des espèces et habitats d'intérêt pour la conservation à l'échelle de la méditerranée

	Note
1.3. Est-ce que les objectifs, énoncés dans la demande initiale pour la désignation de l'ASPIM, sont poursuivis activement ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Seulement quelques uns : 1 Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux : 2 Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Les objectifs énoncés dans le demande initiale pour le désignation de l'ASPIM sont poursuivis activement.

Et le plan de gestion actualisé cible un développement durable intégré, mettant en avant les impératifs de conservation, de développement socio-économique local, ainsi que de gestion et d'aménagement d'AMCP et des zones sous-jacentes et connexes.

Objectif spécifique 1 visant la conservation : Les espèces endémiques rares et menacées, les ressources naturelles ainsi que les valeurs patrimoniales de l'archipel sont protégés.

Objectif spécifique 2 visant l'aménagement : Les aménagements touristiques, les habitats, les paysages terrestres et marins ainsi que le patrimoine culturel sont gérés plus efficacement compte tenu des impératifs de protection du site

Objectif spécifique 3 visant le développement et la valorisation mésologique et scientifique : le patrimoine de la future aire protégée et ses ressources biologiques (pêche) sont gérés selon les principes du développement durable et s'appuient sur une stratégie de développement participative et sur le long terme jalonnée de résultats concrets en adéquation avec les impératifs de conservation.

Objectif spécifique 4 lié à la gouvernance : Les parties prenantes sont mieux impliqués et s'approprient des objectifs de gestion durable de la future aire protégée

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

	Note
2.1. Le statut juridique de l'ASPIM (en référence à son statut juridique à la date du rapport d'évaluation précédent). **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Changement négatif important dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM : 0	

Justification de la note

l'ASPIM a maintenu son statut initial de parc National et zone de pêche interdite (arrêté du ministère de l'agriculture en 1973) et réserve de la biosphère et elle est entrain d'améliorer son statut en Aire Marine et Côtière Protégée (AMCP).

Changement positif :

- une enquête publique a été réalisée en 2021
- le rapport de l'enquête publique a été remis par l'expert en mai 2021
- ledit rapport a été validé par Mr le gouverneur de Nabeul en juillet 2021 et par le Chef du tribunal de l'arrondissement de Nabeul
- les résultats de l'enquête publique ont été validés par le Conseil National des Aires Marines et Côtières Protégées (AMCP) en juillet 2022
- un draft du texte du décret a été élaboré et discuté avec les services juridiques du ministère de l'environnement
- un processus d'élaboration de la carte officielle de zonage de l'archipel de Zembra et Zembretta est en cours de réalisation entre l'APAL et le Centre Nationale de Cartographie et de Télédétection (CNCT),

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

Justification de la note

Les compétences et les responsabilités ont été clairement définies dans le cadre de la législation nationale en vigueur :

- Décret N°77-340 du 01 Avril 1977 portant création du parc national des îles de Zembra et Zembretta.
- loi 95-72 du 24 juillet 1995 portant création de l'APAL
- loi 49-2009 du 20 juillet 2009 portant la création des Aires Marines et Côtières Protégées
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1844 du 19 mai 2014 fixant la composition et les attributions du conseil national des AMCP
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1845 du 19 mai 2014 fixant les critères et le barème indicatif des montants transactionnels dans les infractions relatives aux AMCP
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1846 du 19 mai 2014 fixant les fonctions du commissaire enquêteur chargé de l'enquête publique relative à la création des AMCP et les modalités d'exercice de ses attributions
- Décret d'application N° 2014-1848 du 20 mai 2014 fixant la composition et le mode de fonctionnement des commissions d'élaboration des plans de gestion des AMCP

Le décret de création de l'AMCP de l'archipel de zembra et zembretta permettra de clarifier d'avantage les compétences et les responsabilités

	Note
2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a un organe de gestion, disposant de pouvoirs suffisants ? **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Pas d'organe de gestion, ou l'organe de gestion n'est pas doté de pouvoirs suffisants : 0

Justification de la note

L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Ecologique et Naturel du Cap Bon (ASPEN) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + ASPEN) a été créée.

Un comité local d'appui à la gestion (CLAG) regroupe toutes les parties prenantes, avec la direction générale des forets en tant que membre principal.

Un programme de travail annuel est défini sur la base du plan de gestion.

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de plan de gestion : 0 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 : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion est adopté conformément aux procédures nationales applicables à ce type d'aires protégées.

	Note
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 annoté (FA). **Échelle d'évaluation** Faible : 0 Moyenne : 1 Bonne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Le Plan de gestion actuel, tels 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).

Le plan de gestion actualisé cible un développement durable intégré, mettant en avant les impératifs de conservation, de développement socio-économique local, ainsi que de gestion et d'aménagement d'AMCP et des zones sous-jacentes et connexes.

Objectif spécifique 1 visant la conservation : Les espèces endémiques rares et menacées, les ressources naturelles ainsi que les valeurs patrimoniales de l'archipel sont protégés.

Objectif spécifique 2 visant l'aménagement : Les aménagements touristiques, les habitats, les paysages terrestres et marins ainsi que le patrimoine culturel sont gérés plus efficacement compte tenu des impératifs de protection du site

Objectif spécifique 3 visant le développement et de valorisation mésologique et scientifique : le patrimoine de la future aire protégée et ses ressources biologiques (pêche) sont gérés selon les principes du développement durable et s'appuient sur une stratégie de développement participative et sur le long terme jalonnée de résultats concrets en adéquation avec les impératifs de conservation.

Objectif spécifique 4 lié à la gouvernance : Les parties prenantes sont mieux impliqués et s'approprient des objectifs de gestion durable de la future aire protégée

	Note
3.3. Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation** Très faible/Insuffisante : 0 Faible : 1 Adéquate : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Ecologique et Naturel du Cap Bon (ASPEN) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + ASPEN) a été créée.

Un programme de travail annuel est défini sur la base du plan de gestion

	Note
3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Très faible : 0

Faible : 1

Adéquate : 2

Justification de la note

La convention de co-financement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Ecologique et Naturel du Cap Bon (ASPEN), permettent le financement des activités de gestion récurrentes pour le long terme, ce qui permet à l'équipe de gestion (APAL + ASPEN)

Les financements dont bénéficie le site, a permis à l'équipe de gestion d'acquérir une partie du matériel nécessaire pour la bio surveillance et du petit matériel de gestion, ….

L'APAL dispose de moyens logistiques marins et terrestres qui nécessitent en continu de l'entretien.

L'APAL est actuellement à la recherche de financement pour la mise en place de source nationale de fonds pour la gestion des AMCP en se basant sur l'étude élaborée en collaboration avec le SPA/RAC, "Etude juridique et institutionnelle pour la mise en place de mécanismes de financement durable pour la gestion des AMCP en Tunisie" et ce dans l'objectif de couvrir les lacunes financières durant les périodes d'achévement des projets et recherche de nouveaux fonds.

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Pas de programme de surveillance : 0 Le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insufficient" : 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 de l'évolution de l'aire, ainsi que de l'efficacité des mesures de protection et de gestion : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

L'aire dispose d'un programme de surveillance assuré par l'équipe de gestion (APAL/ ASPEN) touchant aux thématiques ornithologie (Puffin de Scopoli), flore terrestre, espèces marines (herbier de posidonie + mérou brun, …), gardiennage et sensibilisation.

Lesdits suivis sont assurés en collaboration avec des experts du domaine, des scientifiques, des bénévoles, des étudiants, …

Dans le cadre de convention tripartite (APAL, The MedFund, ASPEN) trois cibles de conservation (Posidonie, Puffin de Scopoli, Mérou) ont été identifiées pour évaluer l'état et l'évolution de l'aire et par conséquent l'efficacité de la gestion.

	Note
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 ? **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

Dans le cadre de convention tripartite (APAL, The MedFund, l'Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Ecologique et Naturel du Cap Bon (ASPEN)) un outil d'évaluation de l'efficacité de gestion (EEG) est mis en place,

Cet outil permet une interaction entre les paramètres de l'aire et les activités à mettre en œuvre par les gestionnaires, et ce pour chacune des cibles (Posidonie, Puffin de scopoli et mérou).

Il assure de ce fait, un mécanisme de Feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion, reste à établir un lien entre les résultats et les moyens nécessaires .

Le Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion, qui se réunit au moins une fois par an, vient compléter et affiner les outputs du mécanisme de feedback (EEG), en effet, lors de cette réunion, les activités et les résultats de l'année précédente sont présentés, ainsi que les activités et objectifs programmés pour l'année à venir, afin d'informer les parties prenantes membres du comité et de recueillir leurs avis, remarques et suggestions.

	Note
3.7. Est-ce que le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace ?	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

L'unité de gestion (APAL + l'Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Ecologique et Naturel du Cap Bon (ASPEN)) avec les moyens disponibles touche pratiquement à la majorité des activités en relation avec les objectifs principaux du Plan de gestion.

L'unité de gestion continue la recherche des financements nécessaires pour tenter de réaliser la totalité des activités du Plan de gestion

	Note
3.8. Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont-elles été mises en œuvre ?	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation

Faible : 0

Moyenne : 1

Bonne : 2

Excellente : 3

Justification de la note

Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont été mises en œuvre :

- Bio surveillance qui touche non seulement les trois cibles de conservation (posidonies, puffin de scopoli et mérou) mais également le puffin yelkouan, le goéland d'audouin et le goéland leucophée, le cormoran huppé, ainsi qu'un suivi des espèces floristiques terrestres …
- Développement socio-économique : promotion de la pêche traditionnelle, un travail a été assuré pour grouper les pêcheurs de la zone sous un Groupement Développement Agricole (GDA).

Surveillance de l'aire en concertation étroite avec les autorités compétentes de la garde marine nationale

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

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

Sous la section 4.1, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces dans le site, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est "aucune menace", la partie b) n'est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n'a aucune incidence sur l'évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.1.1.a. L'exploitation anarchique des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : l'extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes). Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.2. a)

Justification de la note

Faible braconnage : chasse sous marine et palangrier

	Note
4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'exploitation non réglementée des ressources naturelles (p. ex. : extraction de sable, l'eau, le bois, les ressources vivantes) Voir 5.1.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.1. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**3**

Justification de la note

Des missions de contrôle sont organisées par l'équipe de gestion visant la sensibilisation des parties prenantes sur terrain à l'importance de l'aire et du besoin de conservation et protection des différentes espèces existantes dans l'écosystème.

Un suivi des espèces marines en particulier de l'herbier de posidonie et du mérou brun sont mis en place en plus de l'application de l'approche CARE, permettant l'estimation du recrutement de juvénile de poissons dans l'ASPIM de Zembra Zembretta permettant de donner une idée sur le stock halieutique de l'aire.

Les résultats de ces suivis sont présentés par l'unité de gestion aux membres du Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion (CLAG) avec une analyse qui permet de clarifier la situation dans l'aire et ce pour permettre auxdits membres d'intervenir en cas de besoin.

	Note
4.1.2.a. Menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d'espèces non-indigènes ...). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est “aucune menace“, passez directement à la question 4.1.3. a).

Justification de la note

Faible braconnage : chasse sous marine et palangrier

Existence de chats harets

	Note
4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les menaces pour les habitats et les espèces (p. ex. : perturbation, dessiccation, pollution, braconnage, introduction d’espèces non-indigènes). Voir 5.1.2. dans le FA.	**3**

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucun effort : 0

Peu d'efforts : 1

Quelques efforts : 2

Efforts importants : 3

(Si applicable : N’est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.2. a) est “aucune menace“.)

Justification de la note

Des missions de contrôle sont organisées par l’équipe de gestion visant la sensibilisation des parties prenantes sur terrain à l’importance de l’aire et du besoin de conservation et protection des différentes espèces existantes dans l’écosystème.

Un suivi des espèces marines en particulier de l’herbier de posidonie et du mérou brun sont mis en place en plus de l’application de l’approche CARE, permettant l’estimation du recrutement de juvénile de poissons dans l’ASPIM de Zembra Zembretta permettant de donner une idée sur le stock halieutique de l’aire.

L’équipe de gestion essaye prudemment de trouver des solutions pour limiter la présence des chats harets sur l’ile de zembra

Les résultats de ces suivis sont présentés par l’unité de gestion aux membres du Comité Local d’Appui à la Gestion (CLAG) avec une analyse qui permet de clarifier la situation dans l’aire et ce pour permettre audits membres d’intervenir en cas de besoin.

	Note
4.1.3.a. Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux,	**3**

construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA.

Échelle d'évaluation

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.1.4. a).

Justification de la note

Pas d'augmentation de la présence humaine sur l'ASPIM

- La présence humaine sur l'ASPIM est limitée à des représentants du ministère de la défense nationale, l'équipe de gestion et les experts
- Les visites de l'aire principalement en période estivale sont soumises à des autorisations de la Direction Générale des Forets (DGF).
- Les visiteurs sont généralement accompagnés par l'équipe de gestion qui les guide et les sensibilise sur l'importance de l'ASPIM et la nécessité de la protéger et la conserver.

	Note
4.1.3.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer l'augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**Non Applicable**

	Note
4.1.4.a. Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**2**

Aucune menace : 3

Faibles menaces : 2

Menaces sérieuses : 1

Menaces très graves : 0

(Si la réponse est “aucune menace“, passez directement à la question 4.1.5. a).

Justification de la note

Pêche illicite

	Note
4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N’est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.1.4. a) est “aucune menace“.)**	**2**

Justification de la note

Pas de menaces préoccupantes, mais quelques efforts ont été assurés, notamment,

- Des missions de sensibilisation auprès des pêcheurs de la zone autour de la pêche légale et illicite sont réalisés
- La création d'un Groupement Développement Agricole (GDA) permettant de grouper les pêcheurs de la zone dans l'objectif de promouvoir la pêche traditionnelle.

Prière d'inclure ici une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

4.2. Évaluer le niveau des menaces extérieures aux valeurs écologiques, biologiques, esthétiques et culturelles de l'aire(B4 . a de l'Annexe I) et les efforts déployés pour les traiter/atténuer. Voir 5.2. dans le FA.

Sous la section 4.2, les questions sont posées en deux parties : la partie a) concernant l'existence de menaces extérieures, et la partie b) concernant les mesures prises pour atténuer ces menaces. Si la réponse à la partie a) est “aucune menace“, la partie b) n’est pas applicable. En revanche, lorsque des menaces sont signalées dans la partie a), il convient de répondre à la partie b). La note totalisée en réponse aux parties b) est considérée comme un bonus et n’a aucune incidence sur l’évaluation de la note et, par conséquent, sur le résultat de la révision.

	Note
4.2.1.a. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.2. a).**	**2**
Justification de la note Faible pollution par le plastique	

	Note
4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les problèmes de pollution provenant de sources externes, y compris les déchets solides ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.1. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**2**
Justification de la note Des missions de collecte de déchets en plastique sont organisées Des sessions de sensibilisation auprès des usagers et parties prenantes ont eu lieu autour de la pollution par le plastique.	

	Note
	3

4.2.2.a. Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très graves : 0 **(Si la réponse est "aucune menace", passez directement à la question 4.2.3. a).**	

Justification de la note

Aucune menace sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles

	Note
4.2.2.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer les impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.2. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**Non Applicable**

	Note
4.2.3.a. Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation**	**3**

Aucune menace : 3 Faibles menaces : 2 Menaces sérieuses : 1 Menaces très sérieuses : 0	

Justification de la note

Le statut de parc national et l'interdiction de pêche (arrêté du ministère de l'agriculture en 1973) et réserve de la biosphère assurent la protection de l'aire

	Note
4.2.3.b. Les efforts (actions) entrepris au cours de la période d'évaluation pour traiter/atténuer le développement des menaces attendu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Aucun effort : 0 Peu d'efforts : 1 Quelques efforts : 2 Efforts importants : 3 **(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable si la réponse à la question 4.2.3. a) est "aucune menace".)**	**Non Applicable**

Prière d'inclure une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement :

Prière d'inclure la liste des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) qui ont été éliminées ou résolues :

	Note
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.	**1**

Échelle d'évaluation Non : 0 Oui : 1	

Justification de la note

Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture du 28 septembre 1995 réglementant l'exercice de la pêche/ chapitre six/ des zones de pêche interdites (à un mille et demi autour de l'île Zembra et Zembretta) .

Dans le dernier découpage administratif du territoire tunisien, l'archipel de Zembra et Zembratta fait partie de la municipalité de Haouaria qui dispose d'un plan d'aménagement.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Le plan de gestion qui émane d'une concertation avec toutes les parties implique des activités et des restrictions qui sont acceptées par tous, et influence donc la gouvernance de la zone.

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

5.1. Évaluer le degré d'application des mesures de protection En particulier

	Note
5.1.1. Est-ce que les limites de l'aire sont marquées d'une manière adéquate à terre et, le cas échéant, marquées de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1.	**0**

dans le FA.

Échelle d'évaluation

Non : 0

Oui : 1

Justification de la note

Les limites de l'aire ne sont pas marquées d'une manière adéquate à terre et à mer.

	Note
5.1.2. 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. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Une convention est signée entre l'APAL et la Direction Générale des Forets ayant pour thématique la collaboration autour de la gestion des AMCP dont l'ASPIM des iles Zembra et Zembretta qui est aussi une réserve naturelle fait partie.

Les services de la garde pêche (Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture/ Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydriques et de la pêche) effectuent également des missions au niveau des ports entourant l'aire et même sur le bateaux des pêcheurs pour contrôler les espèces pêchés, leurs tailles, ….

Des missions de contrôle terrestre et marin sont effectuées groupant les équipes de l'APAL et de la Garde nationale (marine et terrestre)

	Note
5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la réglementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ? **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Direction Générale des Forets / Commissariat régional SFAX

Garde nationale (marine et terrestre)

Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture

Direction générale des services vétérinaires

APAL

	Note
5.1.4. Y a-t-il des pénalités et des pouvoirs adéquats pour une application effective de la réglementation ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

La garde marine nationale, la garde pêche et forestières ont un pouvoir effectif de l'application de la loi pour les parties marines et terrestres respectivement ainsi que l'APAL (application de la réglementation sur le Domaine Publique Maritime (DPM))

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

Des sanctions peuvent être imposés sur la base de verbalisation par les gardes pêche et forestiers du ministère chargé des forêts et de la pêche, ainsi que les agents de l'APAL pour les infractions sur le domaine public maritime.

Une fois décrété en AMCP les agents de l'APAL seront habilités à imposer des sanctions

	Note
5.1.6. 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 13ème Réunion des Parties contractantes). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Oui : 1	**1**

Justification de la note

- Un plan d'urgence national existe.
- Loi n° 96-29 du 3 avril 1996, instituant un plan national d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.
- L'ANPE dispose du plan d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

	Note
6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissantdes ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA. **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

Pour la période d'évaluation l'ASPIM a bénéficié d'un appui remarquable notamment de la part de :

- Convention de financement tripartite (APAL – The MedFund - l'Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Ecologique et Naturel du Cap Bon (ASPEN)) – financement FFEM
- SPA/RAC
- CEPF
- PIM
- Conservatoire du Littoral Français
- Faculté des sciences Tunis
- Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie

L'existence d'un tableau de bord unique (requête de financement présenté par The MedFund permettant de visualiser les financements national et FFEM ainsi que les cofinancements) a permis d'éviter les dédoublements et a impliqué une meilleure gestion des fonds que l'équipe de gestion a pu avoir.

	Note
6.2. 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). **Échelle d'évaluation** Non : 0 Insuffisante : 1 Moyenne : 2 Excellente : 3	**2**

Justification de la note

- Coopération à échelle nationale entre les trois ASPIM iles de Kneiss, archipel de la Galite et archipel de Zembra

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

- 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) ;

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Ecologique et Naturel du Cap Bon (ASPEN)) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + ASPEN) dédiée aux interventions de terrain sur l'ASPIM des iles Zembra et zembretta a été créée.

Le grand pourcentage du financement de la convention tripartite est versé ASPEN, pour couvrir les salaires du personnel recruté (environ 47% du montant) et assurer les acquisitions nécessaires.

Un Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion formé par des représentants de toutes les parties prenantes impactant l'APCM des iles Zembra et Zembretta, se réunit annuellement pour examiner les activités réalisées sur l'aire et prendre connaissance du programme de travail de l'année suivante.

Parution dans le Journal Officiel de la République Tunisiennes (JORT) du Décret-loi n° 2022-68 du 19 octobre 2022, édictant des dispositions spéciales pour l'amélioration de l'efficacité de la réalisation des projets publics et privés.

- Il est impérativement recommandé d'activer le processus de déclaration de l'ASPIM 'Iles Zembra et Zembretta' en tant qu'AMCP pour formaliser tous les aspects réglementaires de contrôle, de surveillance et de gestion ;

Changement positif :

Une enquête publique a été réalisée en 2021

Le rapport de l'enquête publique a été remis par l'expert en mai 2021

Ledit rapport a été validé par Mr le gouverneur de Nabeul en juillet 2021 et par le Chef du tribunal de l'arrondissement de Nabeul

Les résultats de l'enquête publique ont été validés par le Conseil National des Aires Marines et Côtières Protégées (AMCP) en juillet 2022

Un draft du texte du décret a été élaboré et discuté avec les services juridiques du ministère de l'environnement (2023 -2024)

Un processus d'élaboration de la carte officielle de zonage des iles Zembra et Zembretta est en cours de réalisation entre l'APAL et le Centre Nationale de Cartographie et de Télédétection (CNCT) (2023-2024) ,

- 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 Zembra et Zembretta ;

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Ecologique et Naturel du Cap Bon (ASPEN)) en 2020, une unité de gestion (APAL + ASPEN) dédiée aux interventions de terrain sur l'ASPIM des iles Zembra et Zembretta a été créé.

Le grand pourcentage du financement de la convention tripartite est versé à ASPEN, pour couvrir les salaires du personnel recruté (environ 47% du montant) et assurer les acquisitions nécessaires.

Un Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion formé par des représentants de toutes les parties prenantes impactant l'AMCP des iles Zembra et Zembretta, se réunit annuellement pour examiner les activités réalisées sur l'aire et prendre connaissance du programme de travail de l'année suivante.

- 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 ;

Dans le cadre de convention tripartite (APAL, The MedFund, l'Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Ecologique et Naturel du Cap Bon (ASPEN)) un outil d'évaluation de l'efficacité de gestion (EEG) est mis en place,

Cet outil permet une interaction entre les paramètres de l'aire et les activités à mettre en œuvre par les gestionnaires, et ce pour chacune des cibles sus mentionnées.

Il assure de ce fait, un mécanisme de Feedback qui établit un lien explicite entre les résultats de la surveillance et les objectifs de gestion.

Le Comité Local d'Appui à la Gestion, qui se réunit au moins une fois par an, vient compléter et affiner les outputs du mécanisme de feedback (EEG), en effet, lors de cette réunion, les activités et les résultats de l'année précédente sont présentés, ainsi que les activités et objectifs programmés pour l'année à venir, afin d'informer les parties prenantes membres du comité et de recueillir leurs avis, remarques et suggestions.

- 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.

Une ligne budgétaire existe sur le budget national pour le financement des AMCP (parcs marins) dont les trois ASPIM font partie et ce pour couvrir les frais de gestion, études, acquisition en cas de besoin

Une convention de cofinancement signée entre l'APAL, The MedFund et l'Association de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Ecologique et Naturel du Cap Bon (ASPEN)) en 2020.

- Elaborer un plan d'urgence pour faire face aux risques anthropiques majeurs y compris les risques liés au trafic maritime.

- Un plan d'urgence national existe.
- Loi n° 96-29 du 3 avril 1996, instituant un plan national d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.
- L'ANPE dispose du plan d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.

	Note
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. **Échelle d'évaluation** 'Non' pour toutes : 0 'Oui' pour seulement certaines d'entre elles : 1 'Oui' pour la plupart d'entre elles : 2 'Oui' pour toutes : 3	**3**

Justification de la note

- Un plan d'urgence national existe.
- Loi n° 96-29 du 3 avril 1996, instituant un plan national d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.
- L'ANPE dispose du plan d'intervention urgente pour lutter contre la pollution marine.

CONCLUSION* (sur la base de la note*) :

Sur la base des résultats obtenus, l'ASPIM est maintenue dans le processus de révision ordinaire.

* 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;
- 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 54 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 78) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 50 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 72) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 58 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus : 83) ;
- la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 53 pour une ASPIM multilatérale (transfrontalière et de haute mer) soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire (= 70% de la note totale maximale sans le bonus :77).

Le bonus n'est pris en compte que dans le cas où l'ASPIM n'a pas atteint le score minimum sans le bonus. Dans ce cas, le bonus est ajouté au score total obtenu par l'ASPIM.

Section I: CRITERES QUI SONT OBLIGATOIRES POUR L'INSCRIPTION D'UNE AIRE SUR LA LISTE DES ASPIM
(L'Annexe I, et d'autres obligatoires pour une ASPIM, et les Art . 6 et 7 du Protocole)

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 18 (Max : 24)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale 19 (Max : 23)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale 5 (Max : 6)

6. COOPÉRATION ET RÉSEAUTAGE

Note totale 5 (Max : 6)

Section III: SUIVI DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LE(S) ÉVALUATION(S) PRÉCÉDENTE(S)

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULÉES PAR LES ÉVALUATIONS PRÉCÉDENTES

Note totale 6 (Max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE **65 (Max : 78)**

Recommendations pour l'évaluation future

1 - En raison des réalisations entre 2019 et 2025, il est recommandé que l'ASPIM ait un modèle adéquat de gestion ainsi que des ressources financières et humaines suffisantes et durables.

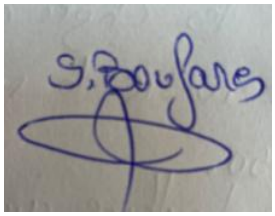
2 - Renforcer le statut juridique des ASPIM par la déclaration officielle des ASPIM en tant que 'Aires Côtières et Marines Protégées'

3 - Mieux indiquer les limites de l'ASPIM sur les cartes nautiques et, quand les conditions bathymétriques le permettent, mettre en place un balisage en mer indiquant les limites extérieures et le zonage de chaque ASPIM.

4 - En plus des plans d'urgence existants, il est recommandé d'intégrer au niveau du plan de gestion de l'aire un plan d'urgence spécifique à l'ASPIM.

Signatures

Samia Boufares
Gestionnaire d'ASPIM



Mohamed Ali BEN TEMESSEK
Point Focal

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Carlo FRANZOSINI
Expert Indpendant

Hocein BAZAIRI
Expert Indpendant