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Agenda Item 6: Conservation of sites of particular ecological interest

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

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

I. Background

1. The SPAMI List was established in 2001 in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats.

2. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.

3. To date, 39 areas, proposed by eleven Contracting Parties, are included in the SPAMI List.

II. Procedure for the SPAMI periodic review

4. During their Fifteenth Ordinary Meeting (Almeria, Spain, 15-18 January 2008), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols adopted the "Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (the SPAMI List)" (including a Format for the periodic review) and requested the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) to implement the adopted procedure (Decision IG.17/12[1]).

5. Annex I of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA/BD Protocol) lists mandatory criteria for eligibility for inclusion within the SPAMI List. The purpose of the procedure is to evaluate SPAMI sites in order to examine whether they meet the SPA/BD Protocol's criteria.

6. The Ordinary Periodic Review is a regular in-depth review of the SPAMIs that should take place every six years, counting from the date of the inclusion of the site in the SPAMI List.

7. The Periodic Review is entrusted to a mixed national/independent Technical Advisory Commission (TAC) integrated by:

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

8. 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.

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

10. The completed format should be endorsed by signature from all the TAC members, then forwarded to SPA/RAC, to present it in the Meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points, for endorsement.

11. 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.

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

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

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

III. The 2020-2021 SPAMI ordinary periodic review process and encountered challenges

III.1. Format for the SPAMI periodic review

18. The 2020-2021 SPAMI ordinary periodic reviews was made using the updated format for the periodic review of SPAMIs adopted by COP 21 Decision IG.24/6.

19. This updated format is being developed into a web application: the "SPAMI Evaluation System" that is linked to the SPAMI Collaborative Platform[2]. Work is underway and the online system is expected to be ready for testing by June/July 2021.

20. It should be noted that in accordance with the procedure, only the expenses incurred by the two independent experts are covered by the ordinary budget of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) to ensure the appraisal's objectivity.

III.2. Challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic

21. Due to previous, current and anticipated COVID-19 pandemic sanitary and travel restrictions, engaging in SPAMI ordinary periodic reviews as per the usual modus operandi, involving independent experts international travelling to the SPAMIs was impossible.

22. For these reasons, and to comply with COP 21 decision, the 2020-2021 SPAMI ordinary periodic review process run exceptionally online by e-mails, remote interviews and videoconferencing for all the 11 SPAMIs involved in such review.

23. In situ verification missions may be also undertaken as early as possible even after the SPA/BD Focal Points Meeting, if circumstances would allow for it, and their findings will be shared with the SPA/BD Focal Points.

[2] http://spami.medchm.net

IV. Mandate concerning the 2020-2021 SPAMI ordinary periodic review

24. COP 21 Decision IG.24/6 requested the Secretariat to work with the relevant designated national authorities in Cyprus, France, Italy, Morocco and Spain to carry out the ordinary periodic review for the 11 SPAMIs listed below, in accordance with the procedure established in Decision IG.17/12, adopted by the Contracting Parties at their COP 15 (Almeria, Spain, 15-18 January 2008), and bring the outcome of that review process to the attention of the Contracting Parties at their COP 22 (Antalya, Turkey, 7-10 December 2021).

25. The following 11 SPAMIs were reviewed in 2020-2021:

1. Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve (Cyprus);
2. Bouches de Bonifacio Nature Reserve (France);
3. Capo Caccia-Isola Piana Marine Protected Area (Italy);
4. Miramare Marine Protected Area (Italy);
5. Plemmirio Marine Protected Area (Italy);
6. Punta Campanella Marine Protected Area (Italy);
7. Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo Marine Protected Area (Italy);
8. Torre Guaceto Marine Protected Area and Natural Reserve (Italy);
9. Al-Hoceima National Park (Morocco);
10. Archipelago of Cabrera National Park (Spain); and
11. Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs (Spain).

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

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

#	SPAMI	TAC members
1	Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve (Cyprus)	Ms. Marina Argyrou (National Focal Point) Ms. Melina Marcou (SPAMI Manager) Mr. Andreas Demetropoulos (National Expert) Ms. Imèn Meliane (Independent Expert) Ms. Tundi Agardy (Independent Expert)
2	Bouches de Bonifacio Nature Reserve (France)	Mr. Jean Vermot (National Focal Point) Mr. Jean Michel Culioli (SPAMI Manager) M. Gérard Pergent (National Expert) Ms. Purificació Canals (Independent Expert) Mr. Sami Ben Haj (Independent Expert)
3	Capo Caccia-Isola Piana Marine Protected Area (Italy)	Mr. Leonardo Tunesi (National Focal Point) Mr. Mariano Mariani (SPAMI Manager) Ms. Giulia Ceccherelli (National Expert) Ms. Christine Pergent-Martini (Independent Expert) Mr. Pep Amengual (Independent Expert)
4	Miramare Marine Protected Area (Italy)	Mr. Leonardo Tunesi (National Focal Point) Mr. Maurizio Spoto (SPAMI Manager) Mr. Saul Ciriaco (SPAMI Manager) Mr. Carlo Franzosini (SPAMI Manager) Ms. Paola Del Negro (National Expert) Mr. Philippe Robert (Independent Expert) Mr. Robert Turk (Independent Expert)
5	Plemmirio Marine Protected Area (Italy)	Mr. Leonardo Tunesi (National Focal Point) Ms. Sabrina Zappalà (SPAMI Manager) Mr. Franco Andaloro (National Expert)

		Mr. Philippe Robert (Independent Expert) Mr. Robert Turk (Independent Expert)
6	Punta Campanella Marine Protected Area (Italy)	Mr. Leonardo Tunesi (National Focal Point) Ms. Carmela Guidone (SPAMI Manager) Mr. Giovanni Fulvio Russo (National Expert) Ms. Christine Pergent-Martini (Independent Expert) Mr. Pep Amengual (Independent Expert)
7	Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo Marine Protected Area (Italy)	Mr. Leonardo Tunesi (National Focal Point) Mr. Augusto Navone (SPAMI Manager) Mr. Paolo Guidetti (National Expert) Ms. Christine Pergent-Martini (Independent Expert) Mr. Pep Amengual (Independent Expert)
8	Torre Guaceto Marine Protected Area and Natural Reserve (Italy)	Mr. Leonardo Tunesi (National Focal Point) Mr. Francesco De Franco (SPAMI Manager) Ms. Simonetta Fraschetti (National Expert) Mr. Philippe Robert (Independent Expert) Mr. Robert Turk (Independent Expert)
9	Al-Hoceima National Park (Morocco)	Mr. Zouhair Amhaouch (National Focal Point) Mr. Karim Souhail (SPAMI Manager) Mr. Hocein Bazairi (National Expert) Mr. Chedly Rais (Independent Expert) Mr. Carlo Franzosini (Independent Expert)
10	Archipelago of Cabrera National Park (Spain)	Mr. Jorge Alonso Rodriguez (National Focal Point) Ms. Francesca Lopez (SPAMI Manager) Mr. David Martínez Pablo (National Expert) Mr. Chedly Rais (Independent Expert) Mr. Carlo Franzosini (Independent Expert)
11	Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs (Spain)	Mr. Jorge Alonso Rodriguez (National Focal Point) Ms. Mariana Orti Moris (SPAMI Manager - Malaga Province) Mr. Rafael de la Cruz Márquez (SPAMI Manager - Granada Province) Mr. Julio de la Rosa (National Expert) Mr. Chedly Rais (Independent Expert) Mr. Carlo Franzosini (Independent Expert)

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

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

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

SPAMIs that have already be subject to ordinary reviews (which is the case for all the SPAMI evaluated below), the minimum score required to remain in the ordinary review process is 69 out of 99.

#	SPAMI	Total score	Score evaluation and conclusions by TACs	Recommendations for the future evaluation
1	Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve (Cyprus);	78/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1. Our priority recommendation concerns the lack of a dedicated management plan, which constrains not only evaluation but also a transparent process for amending management as needed. A dedicated management plan would also prevent a scenario in the future in which the current, excellent leadership and dedication to conservation by DFMR is diminished by staffing changes and/or new priorities. We therefore recommend that the DFMR dedicate time and resources to developing a management plan with clear, measurable objectives; that these objectives be tied to indicators and thresholds; and that the management plan be designed in such a way that periodic (every 5 year, or other suitable but regular time period) assessments allow for management amendments. Such amendments could concern protected area boundaries, regulations, coordination with Natura 2000 management measures; research protocols including monitoring for climate change impacts, negative impacts of debris, illegal fishing, mortality and morbidity of turtles at sea and on the beach, etc.; management interventions (for instance, shading sea turtle nests if necessary, or limiting visitors to the site during the nesting season); capacity enhancement including training and exchanges; and public awareness and education. 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. 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.

				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.
2	Bouches de Bonifacio Nature Reserve (France);	90/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1. Involvement in a twinning action with another SPAMI and participation in the dissemination of good practices or even tools developed in the direction of other SPAMIs, within the limits of the means available and in conjunction with SPA/RAC and MedPAN. 2. Develop a monitoring methodology aimed at evaluating certain parameters of the effectiveness of management and connectivity across the geographical area, a methodology common to the various French and Italian SPAMIs involved (Bouches de Bonifacio, etc.), if possible by mobilising European funding and programmes.
3	Capo Caccia-Isola Piana Marine Protected Area (Italy);	78/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1. Initiate new collaborations with SPAMIs of other Countries. 2. Improve the frequency and quality of the monitoring of key habitat and species i.e. Posidonia beds, Lithophyllum rim and some activities like sport-fishing. 3. Improve the following and control/eradication of invasive species, with a specific focus on the black rat on islets with seabirds breeding populations. 4. Identify inside the B or C zones, areas of particular relevance where to define potential no take-areas.
4	Miramare Marine Protected Area (Italy);	77/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	(none)
5	Plemmirio Marine Protected Area (Italy);	80/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1. Maintain the high level of surveillance and the measures concerning illegal fishing in particular. 2. Improve the activities in order to be correctly involved in the evaluation of the requests of new bathing establishment concessions.

6	Punta Campanella Marine Protected Area (Italy);	73/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1. Improve the monitoring of the fishing activities (both artisanal and sport fishing) to fully support the adaptive management of the SPAMI. 2. Improve the monitoring of the effect of divers frequentation on benthic habitats and caves to fully support the adaptive management of the SPAMI. 3. Revise the perimeter of the SPAMI to fully embrace the two A zones already set in place and the B zone of Li Galli. 4. Identify inside the B or C zones, areas of particular relevance suitable to establish new no-take areas (Bs). This will increase the no take zones of the SPAMI, as a progress towards the international and "EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030" targets for the new decade. 5. Enhance cooperation with other SPAMIs and initiate new collaborations with international ones.
7	Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo Marine Protected Area (Italy);	79/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1. improve the empowerment of SPAMI staff as law officials entitled to sanction, as it was already recommended in the previous 2015 evaluation report. 2. Advance and progress in the monitoring scheme of some topics, like recreational fishing. 3. Identify inside the B or C zones, areas of particular relevance suitable to establish new no-take areas (Bs). This will increase the no take zones of the SPAMI, as a progress towards the international and "EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030" targets for the new decade.
8	Torre Guaceto Marine Protected Area and Natural Reserve (Italy)	95/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	(none)
9	Al-Hoceima National Park (Morocco);	71/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1. Encourage, through federative programmes, research institutions to work and direct their investigations towards marine protected areas, including the Al-Hoceima National Park. 2. The management of the marine component of the Al-Hoceima National Park should be strengthened both in terms of equipment and human resources.
10	Archipelago of Cabrera National Park (Spain);	70/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required:	1. Update and adopt as soon as possible the management plan, taking into account the extension of the marine area.

			=> Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	2. Dedicate more human resources to environmental activities and to monitor the condition of the extended marine area. 3. Ensure adequate financial resources accordingly to the increase of protected surface. 4. Undertake meetings and improve zoning to avoid conflict between divers and fishermen.
11	Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs (Spain).	80/99	The SPAMI had achieved more than the minimum score required: => Maintain the SPAMI in the ordinary review process.	1. Promote the revision of the SPAMI Management Plan, also taking into account: - the results of the monitoring programmes undertaken in the SPAMI, and - the most recent public use activities registered in the SPAMI. 2. Increase marine surveillance in the SPAMI and strengthen collaboration and cooperation with other administrations/entities. 3. Follow on diversifying financial resources for the SPAMI. 4. Intensify the alien species monitoring, paying special attention to the invasion by the algae *Rugulopteryx okamurae* (*Phaeophyceae*) recently detected by the marine environment team. 5. Monitor the changes referred to in section 1.2 of this review report in relation to: - The status of *Pinna nobilis* in the SPAMI - The regression and possible recovery of *Cymodocea nodosa* meadows located at the eastern end of the SPAMI - Possible recovery of *Zostera marina* - The Status of the gorgonians (*Eunicella gazella, Eunicella labiata* and *Leptogorgia* - *sarmentosa*) in relation to the losses reported for 2017 and 2018. 6. Liaise with other Mediterranean MPAs to exchange information on the future evolution at regional level concerning the status of *Pinna nobilis* and the gorgonians (*Eunicella gazella, Eunicella labiata* and *Leptogorgia sarmentosa*) as well as regarding the invasion by *Rugulopteryx okamurae*.

V. Corrective measures identified and launched by Lebanon and Tunisia for their respective SPAMIs included in a period of a provisional nature by COP 21

29. During their COP 21, by Decision IG.24/6, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention decided to include the five following Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) in a period of provisional nature of a maximum of six years:

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

30. Decision IG.24/6 requested the Secretariat to support as a matter of priority Lebanon and Tunisia in identifying and launching a set of adequate corrective measures and informing the 15th 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.

31. In the same context, Lebanon and Tunisia were requested to inform the 15th Meeting of the SPA/BD Focal Points about the identification and launching of the adequate corrective measures for these areas.

A. Corrective measures identified and launched by Lebanon for the Palm Islands Nature Reserve and Tyre Coast Nature Reserve during the period 2020-2021

Action / Context	Responsible / Partner(s)	Expected results	Timeline	Implementation status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)
Palm Islands Nature Reserve				
	MoE	▪ Establishment of a new committee for PINR through a decision from the Minister of Environment No. 50/1 dated 29/3/2021	Committee for 3 years	Completed
	MoE	▪ Letters to the committee regarding control of violations in the reserve		Completed (regular letters)
"Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon", executed by IUCN Regional Office for West Asia in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Lebanon, and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UN Environment Programme (UNEP).	MoE/IUCN	▪ Development of a management plan for PINR through a project executed by IUCN and MoE and funded by UNEP/GEF (In will be developed in coordination and collaboration with PINR committee)	2021	Ongoing
"Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon", executed by IUCN Regional Office for West Asia in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Lebanon, and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UN Environment Programme (UNEP).	MoE/IUCN	▪ Execution of economic services and economic valuation study for PINR (It was developed in coordination with PINR head of committee)	2020	Completed
"Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and	MoE/IUCN	▪ Preparation of "Facts on the marine and coastal birds of Lebanon" including birds of PINR	2019-2021	Completed

Action / Context	Responsible / Partner(s)	Expected results	Timeline	Implementation status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)
coastal ecosystems in Lebanon", executed by IUCN Regional Office for West Asia in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Lebanon, and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UN Environment Programme (UNEP).				
"Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon", executed by IUCN Regional Office for West Asia in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Lebanon, and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UN Environment Programme (UNEP).	MoE/IUCN	▪ Support for the preparation of " A Marine and Coastal Birds of Lebanon- Atlas of Distribution" (including birds of PINR)	2019-2021 paper in press	Ongoing
"Conservation of Marine Turtles in the Mediterranean Sea" regional project financed by the MAVA foundation for the nature and executed by RAC/SPA	SPA/RAC / MoE	▪ Monitoring of the marine turtles along the Lebanese coast including PINR	2019-2021	Ongoing
Support the implementation of the national IMAP related to the Biodiversity cluster in the Palm Islands Nature Reserve	SPA/RAC / MoE	▪ Assessment of the status of the EcAp/IMAP common indicators related to sea birds in the Palm Islands Nature Reserve	2020-2023	Ongoing
Tyre Coast Nature Reserve				
	MoE	▪ Letters to the committee regarding control of violations in the reserve		Completed (regular letters)
"Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon", executed by IUCN Regional Office for West Asia in partnership with the Ministry of	MoE/IUCN	▪ Study on new evidences to designate Tyre Coast Nature Reserve an IBA /KBA	2019-2021	Completed

Action / Context	Responsible / Partner(s)	Expected results	Timeline	Implementation status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)
Environment of Lebanon, and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UN Environment Programme (UNEP).				
"Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon", executed by IUCN Regional Office for West Asia in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Lebanon, and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UN Environment Programme (UNEP).	MoE/IUCN	▪ Support for the execution of economic services and economic valuation study for TCNR	2020	Completed
"Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon", executed by IUCN Regional Office for West Asia in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Lebanon, and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UN Environment Programme (UNEP).	MoE/IUCN	▪ Support for the preparation of "Facts on the marine and coastal birds of Lebanon" including birds of TCNR	2019-2021	Completed
"Market policy and legislative development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon", executed by IUCN Regional Office for West Asia in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Lebanon, and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UN Environment Programme (UNEP).	MoE/IUCN	▪ Support for the preparation of " A Marine and Coastal Birds of Lebanon- Atlas of Distribution" (including birds of PINR)	2019-2021 paper in press	Ongoing

Action / Context	Responsible / Partner(s)	Expected results	Timeline	Implementation status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)
Support the implementation of the national IMAP related to the Biodiversity cluster in the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve	SPA/RAC, MoE, TCNR	▪ Assessment of the status of the EcAp/IMAP common indicators related to sea turtles in the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve	2020-2023	Ongoing
Support the elaboration of the management and business plans of the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (EU-funded IMAP-MPA project)	SPA/RAC / MoE, TCNR	▪ A management plan and a business plan for the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve, based on sound scientific knowledge particularly on ecological and socio-economic status, comprehensive consultation and engagement of stakeholders and integration in the wider social and economic context	2020-2023	Ongoing
Support the implementation of a SPAMI Twinning Programme between the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (Lebanon) and the Medes Islands Nature Reserve (Spain) (EU-funded ENSERES project)	SPA/RAC / TCNR, MoE	▪ SPAMI manager and practitioners' capacities improved (on-the-job training, exchange of experience and good practices among peers, etc.). ▪ Local civil society organizations involved in the SPAMI management. ▪ SPAMI management, surveillance and monitoring programmes sustained.	2021-2023	Planned
Elaboration of an ecotourism programme based on sea turtles for the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (MAVA-funded Marine Turtles project)	SPA/RAC	▪ Report on Ecotourism program based on sea turtles for the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve	2020-2021	Completed
Elaboration of sustainable monitoring schemes in Tyre Coast Nature Reserve to support monitoring and conservation post-2022 (MAVA-funded Marine Turtles project)	SPA/RAC	▪ Report on Sustainable monitoring schemes in Tyre to support monitoring and conservation post 2022	2020-2021	Completed
Implementation of an integrated waste management programme under the ICZM context (ENI CBC MED programme of the EU project COMMON)	TCNR	▪ Integrated coastal management of marine litter, specifically plastic, based on the approach of ICZM	2019-2022	Ongoing
Implementation of the Ec-Ap using a practical tool: ISP software (ENI CBC MED programme EU funded project Med4EBM)	TCNR	▪ Management of the reserve using a software as a tool to put in practice the concept of "ecosystem-based management approach" in a participatory approach with the stakeholders	2019-2022	Ongoing

Action / Context	Responsible / Partner(s)	Expected results	Timeline	Implementation status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)
"The Coastal Ecosystem Resilience" Project, funded by the Norwegian Embassy in Beirut, and executed by IUCN ROWA	IUCN/ROWA	▪ Contribution in the clean-up of TCNR beach following the oil spill that hit Lebanese Sothern beaches in March-April 2021, through covering 20 working days of "cash for work" for 50 workers to clear the beach in TCNR, and also developed a hydraulic sieve to TCNR in order to assist in the beach cleaning.	2021	Completed
"The Coastal Ecosystem Resilience" Project, funded by the Norwegian Embassy in Beirut, and executed by IUCN ROWA	IUCN/ROWA	▪ Support to the committee of TCNR through the Municipality of Tyre by providing the needed tools and equipment to conduct the beach clean- up in TCNR following the oil spill that hit Lebanese Sothern beaches in March-April 2021, in order to remove the tar lumps from the sandy beach of the reserve, based on the initial assessment of the oil spill conducted by CNRS-L and IUCN ROWA.	2021	Completed

B. Corrective measures identified and launched by Tunisia for Kneiss Islands, La Galite Archipelago and Zembra and Zembretta National Parc during the period 2020-2021

Action / Context	Responsible / Partner(s)	Expected results	Timeline	Implementation status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)
Kneiss Islands				
Co-management agreement between APAL, *Association Continuité des Générations* (ACG) and The MedFund	APAL, ACG, The MedFund	▪ Establishment of a seven-person co-management unit dedicated to the SPAMI	Agreements on 05 years 2020-2025	Ongoing
Decretisation process of the SPAMI into MCPA	APAL	▪ The discretization process is in its final stage, in fact, the public inquiry on the MCPA has started. ▪ Once decreed, the field staff will be empowered to execute the articles of Law 49-2009 and its implementing decrees. ▪ The area will also have a stronger protection status against various threats.		Ongoing
Definition of monitoring protocols for key species (biodiversity)	APAL, ACG	▪ Following a study launched by The MedFund, key SPAMI species were defined on the basis of a bibliography and input from experts practicing in the field	2020-2025	Ongoing
Updated management plan	APAL	▪ The management plan of the Kneiss Islands has been updated with a focus on the urgent actions to be implemented both on the management plan and biodiversity monitoring and a definition of the delimitation of the MCPA	2019-2020	Completed
Environmental education and awareness actions	APAL, ACG	▪ A programme of awareness-raising and environmental education activities around the Kneiss Islands has been launched by APAL and ACG to popularise the concepts of SPAMI and MCPA among the local population and the general public. ▪ Webinars on the concept of co-management, key species for the three SPAMIs are planned	-	Continuously
Definition of management effectiveness indicators	APAL, ACG, The MedFund	▪ Management effectiveness indicators have also been defined to allow feedback on management processes		

Action / Context	Responsible / Partner(s)	Expected results	Timeline	Implementation status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)
		and to make any necessary changes to improve the management of SPAMI		
Support the implementation of a SPAMI Twinning Programme between the Blue Coast Marine Park (France) and the Kneiss Islands Nature Reserve (Tunisia) (EU funded ENSERES project)	SPA/RAC, APAL, ACG, Sfax municipality	▪ Improving the capacity of SPAMI managers and practitioners (on-the-job training, peer-to-peer exchange of experience and good practice, etc.) ▪ Involvement of local civil society organisations in the management of SPAMIs. ▪ Sustainability of SPAMI management, monitoring and follow-up programmes.	2021-2023	Planned
La Galite Archipelago				
Co-management agreement between APAL, *Association Méditérrannée Action Nature* (MAN) and The MedFund	APAL, MAN, The MedFund	▪ Establishment of a seven-person co-management unit dedicated to the SPAMI	Agreements on 05 years 2020-2025	Ongoing
Decretization process of the SPAMI to MCPA	APAL	▪ The discretization process is in its final stage, in fact, the public inquiry on the MCPA has started. ▪ Once decreed, the field staff will be empowered to execute the articles of Law 49-2009 and its implementing decrees. ▪ The area will also have a stronger protection status against various threats.	Surveyors to report back by end of June 2021	Ongoing
Updating of management plan	APAL	▪ The consultation file for the update of the management plan for the Galite archipelago is being prepared	End of 2021	Planned
Definition of monitoring protocols for key species (biodiversity)	APAL, MAN	▪ Following a study launched by The MedFund, key SPAMI species were defined on the basis of a bibliography and input from experts in the field	2020-2025	Ongoing
Environmental education and awareness-raising actions	APAL, MAN	▪ A programme of awareness raising and environmental education activities around the Kneiss Islands has been initiated by APAL and ACG to popularise the concepts of SPAMI and MCPA among the local population and the general public ▪ Webinars on the notion of co-management, key species for the three SPAMIs are planned	-	

Action / Context	Responsible / Partner(s)	Expected results	Timeline	Implementation status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)
Definition of management effectiveness indicators	APAL, MAN, The MedFund	▪ Management effectiveness indicators have also been defined to allow feedback on management processes and to make any necessary changes to improve the management of SPAMI,	-	
Environmental education and awareness-raising actions	APAL, ACG	▪ A programme of awareness-raising and environmental education activities around the Kneiss Islands has been launched by APAL and ACG to popularise the concepts of SPAMI and MCPA among the local population and the general public	-	Continuously
	APAL	▪ Webinars on the concept of co-management, key species for the three SPAMIs are planned	-	
Collaboration with the municipality of Bizerte	APAL, Municipality of Bizerte	▪ Consultation meetings on the management of the archipelago have taken place, resulting in an adaptation of the current management plan by the commune and consultation on the various management aspects. ▪ The president of the commune promised to provide the necessary assistance in case of financial and/or human needs, depending on availability.	-	Ongoing
Zembra and Zembretta National Park				
Co-management agreement between APAL, *Association Sauvegarde du Patrimoine et de l'Environnement Naturel* (ASPEN) and The MedFund	APAL, ASPEN, The MedFund	▪ Establishment of a seven-person co-management unit dedicated to SPAMI	Agreement on 05 years 2020-2025	Ongoing
Decretisation process of the SPAMI into MCPA	APAL	▪ The discretisation process is in its final stage, as the public enquiry on the MCPA has started ▪ Once decreed, field staff will be empowered to execute the articles of Law 49-2009 and its implementing decrees ▪ The area will also have a stronger protection status against various threats	Surveyors to report back by end of June 2021	Ongoing
Updated management plan	APAL, ASPEN	▪ The ASPIM's management plan has been updated, defining management and biodiversity monitoring activities and proposing methods of institutional	2019-2020	Completed

Action / Context	Responsible / Partner(s)	Expected results	Timeline	Implementation status (Planned, Ongoing, Completed)
		collaboration between the various managers following the publication of the commune code, which integrates the archipelago of Zembra and Zembretta into the management territory of the commune of Haouaria.		
Environmental education and awareness-raising actions	APAL, ASPEN	▪ A programme of awareness raising and environmental education activities around the Kneiss Islands has been initiated by APAL and ACG to popularise the concepts of SPAMI and MCPA among the local population and the general public ▪ Webinars on the notion of co-management, key species for the three SPAMIs are planned	-	Continuously
Definition of management effectiveness indicators	APAL, ASPEN, The MedFund	▪ Management effectiveness indicators have also been defined to allow feedback on management processes and to make any necessary changes to improve the management of the SPAMI	-	
Framework Convention	APAL, Directorate General of Forestry (DGF)	▪ A framework agreement was signed between APAL and the DGF on the modalities of collaboration between the two institutions on the management of MCPAs (including the three SPAMIs) from which specific agreements will emerge.	-	Continuously

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

32. The 2020-2021 biennial period ordinary reviews will concern 1 SPAMI in 2022 and 4 SPAMIs in 2023.

33. The SPAMIs to be reviewed in 2022 are:
- Karaburun Sazan National Marine Park (Albania).

34. The SPAMIs to be reviewed in 2023 are:
- Banc des Kabyles Marine Reserve (Algeria);
- Habibas Islands (Algeria);
- Calanques National Park (France); and
- Portofino Marine Protected Area (Italy).

ANNEX I

Formats of the Periodic review of the SPAMIs filled and signed by the respective Technical Advisory Commissions

(1) Format of the Periodic review of “Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve” (Cyprus)

Format for the periodic review of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)

The SPAMI List was established in 2001 (Monaco Declaration) in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.

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

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

SPAMI Name :	Lara – Toxeftra Turtle Reserve

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I. Assessment scale: 0 = No, 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The area includes the most important nesting beaches for *Chelonia mydas* and *Caretta caretta* in Cyprus. *Posidonia oceanica* meadows (Habitat 1110) are present in the marine part of the protected area and they cover 6.4 ha. Shallow meadows can be found in the protected area on big blocks, at depths as shallow as 1m depth. The Mediterranean Monk Seal (*Monachus monachus*) has also been spotted in the marine area as well as in a resting cave within the protected 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. Assessment scale: 0 = Significant changes 1 = Moderate changes 2 = Slight changes 3 = No adverse change	**3**
Score justification: 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 turtle nests on the beaches of Cyprus when the monitoring program began in 1978. These numbers	

grew to around 1500 nests the past few years. 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 90 nests in 2012 to 300 nests in 2020 within the SPAMI site.
It is noted that the 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 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).
There are no changes in the coverage of Posidonia meadow which remains to 630 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? Assessment scale: 0 = No 1 = Only some of them 2 = Yes for most of them 3 = Yes for all of them	**3**

Score justification:
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 turtle nesting is going on every year and the results show an increasing trend for both marine turtles.
Through the LIFE EUROTURTLES co-funded EU project, 600 new cages have been purchased for the in-situ protection of the nests from human disturbance and predation.
A DFMR personnel every summer is responsible for the control enforcement of the area and provides awareness to the visitors. In addition, a seasonal ranger was hired in 2020 with the same objectives.
Infrared live cameras have been purchased in order to survey the Lara beach during night-time.
Access restriction measures have been taken that prohibit access of any vehicle on the beach.
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 for 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 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 in the African shores (Egypt and Libya). The aim 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.

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). Assessment scale: 0 = Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1 = Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status	**2**
Score justification: **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. 1989 Training courses for other Mediterranean countries started, with trainees from RAC/SPA (UNEP/MAP) mainly. 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 of the transit of vessels in the MPA up to the 20m isobath has been expanded to 1st May – 31st October. 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? Assessment scale: 0 = competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1 = The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2 = The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities	**2**
Score justification: The competencies and responsibilities are clearly defined in the relevant 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 turtle conservation project. DFMR is also responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the legislation.	

	Score

2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1 = The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures	**2**

Score justification:

The Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR) is the manager of the area and has a team of 4 people that is fully dedicated to implementing the conservations measures required. DFRM has sufficient power to implement the relevant legislation, at the nesting beaches particularly during the nesting period, as well as fisheries management in adjacent waters.

The area is protected through by the 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 passage or mooring 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 in May and October of each year.

A forthcoming MPA "Oceanid" will extend the jurisdiction to practice fisheries and other marine management in the corridor which sea turtles use to travel toward north Africa, and will additionally expand the conservation measures to marine mammals. Marine turtles, their nests, eggs and hatchlings are protected in the whole area of the Republic of Cyprus through the Fisheries Legislation, Habitats Directive and SPA/BD Protocol. The Lara-Toxeftra MPA is included in the Natura 2000 site « Chersonisos Akama ». The offshore site « Oceanid » was recently accepted by the EU as a N2000 site due to the cetacean presence and the presence of marine turtle corridor (leaving the nesting site and travel to their feeding grounds in North Africa). Relevant Standard Data Forms for «Chersonisos Akama » and « Oceanid » are available.

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
2.3. Does the area have governance bodies in line with the original application for inclusion in the SPAMI List? Assessment scale: 0 = No governance bodies 1= Only some governance bodies are in place 2 = The governance bodies are in place, but they are not functioning on a regular basis (e.g.: no regular meetings or works) 3 = The SPAMI has fully dedicated governance bodies and sufficient powers to address the conservation challenges	**N/A**

Score justification:

Does not apply

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? Assessment scale: 0 = No management plan 1 = The level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as "adequate" 3 = The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented	**2**

Score justification:

The scope of 2 does not match the standard explanation provided in the description above. It reflects a rather unique case of this SPAMI 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, the area counts with a monitoring protocol that is officially approved by the DFMR and the national scientific committee through the Department of Environment. 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.

In the recommendations for the future, we emphasize the need to create a SPAMI-specific management plan, which captures all these elements in a single document, in accordance with Article 7 of the SPA/BD protocol and makes evaluation and adaptive management easier.

	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	**2**

Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF[1]). Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	

Score justification:

The management measures as well as the management plan of the "Chersonisos Akama" N2000 site, provide for the protection of the 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 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 turtles nesting activity. Therefore, it can be concluded that the management plan is being successfully and effectively implemented.

The DFMR is the same 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). Currently a new mapping of Posidonia and other protected habitats is being 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 40,000 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 EUROTURTLES EU project, an extra funding of 100,000 euro was obtained for the protection and management of the marine turtles in Cyprus. Another 300,00 euro is being used in the site through the E.U. Structural Funds by the Department of Environment and DFMR. Currently the information centre as well as the facilities of the DFMR in Lara beach are being upgraded through this funding.

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 2020 the DFMR is providing 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.

The elements from Article 7 of the SPA/BD Protocol are addressed, but the lack of management plan specific to the SPAMI, including not only protection of the nesting beach and the turtles using it, but

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

also the effective protection of sea turtles moving to and from the nesting beach; relevant applied research and monitoring, including climate change; articulated mechanisms for adaptive management (including indicators and thresholds); and public education and awareness raising - are all factored into the rating of 2 for this criterion. Since management of this SPAMI is effective, a dedicated management plan would codify the good work being done, and would allow the SPAMI to get a rating of 3 in the future.

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. Assessment scale: 0 = Very low/Insufficient 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: As the DFMR is also involved in many activities, during the nesting season, three (3) managers are fully dedicated to the SPAMI. In addition, and in order to ensure adequate human resources are involved assigns through a tender procedure the implementation of the monitoring/conservation program of marine turtles to four (4) relevant experts. In addition, officers from the DFMR participate to the implementation of the program and also seasonal rangers are being 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. In regards to this crierion and also 3.4, the SPAMI could benefit from closer collaboration with academic and research insitutions, to be able to expand research (for example to do more expansive studies of climate change impacts and population genetics studies) and share the financial burden of such research.	

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = Very low 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: 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 40,000 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 EUROTURTLES Project has been used for several activities and material purchasing (eg aluminum protective cages, infrared cameras, night-vision binoculars, genetic analysis etc). Another 300,000 euro is being used in the site through the E.U. Structural Funds by the Department of Environment and DFMR. Currently the information centre as well as the facilities of the DFMR in Lara beach are being upgraded through this funding.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	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 Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**N/A**
Score justification: Does not apply	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
3.4.2. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the multilateral governance bodies of the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**N/A**
Score justification: Does not apply	

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? Assessment scale: 0 = No monitoring programme 1 = The level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 3 = 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**
Score justification: 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.

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

Score justification:
There is an annual report at the end of each nesting season that is provided by the turtle experts to the competent authority (DFMR) which includes an assessment of the management measures of the area and the results of the nesting. 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 or pressures that arise. Although the report is 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.

Again, in the absence of a specific management plan, with measurable objectives specific to the SPAMI, indicators, and thresholds, the adaptive management of this SPAMI is somewhat ad hoc. A cyclic adaptive management model, with regular assessments and amendments taking place every 5 years, is recommended, particularly with the rapid rate of climate change in the region.

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

Score justification:
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 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 turtles nesting activity.

The adequacy of human resources to implement the management plan is also ensured.

Moreover, since 2020 the DFMR is providing 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.
An example is the presentation event for the marine turtles in the communities of Polis-Chrysochous and Akamas Peninsula: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QidQq_UnZD4. The event was also promoted by the Environmental Commissioner in Cyprus.

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

Score justification:
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 rangers and DFMR personnel. At least 2 rangers are constantly present on site

Turtles are tagged and nesting is monitored. 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
- Use or anchor a boat or any similar object, or tolerate such action

In addition, it is prohibited in May and in 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
Around 10 turtles are treated there every year. Occasionally, when a 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/fisheries-department-rescues-green-sea-turtle-zeus-in-larnaca/ https://www.euroturtles.eu/news/injured-turtle-transfered-to-the-meneou-turtle-rescue-center/).

In addition, the DFMR records all stranded dead turtles reported by the public.

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

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

In particular:

	Score
4.1.1. a) Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**0**
Score justification: 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.

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: Please see 4.1.1 (a). 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
4.1.2. a) Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species…) See 5.1.2. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: Driving on beaches has been a serious threat over the past few years, but due to the implementation of access restriction measures this is now minimized. 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 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. No night visits are allowed. Another potential threat is the marine floating litter coming through currents and wave activity from other land-areas and accumulates on the beaches of the protected area. A small study was done in 2017 with the collaboration of DFMR, the University of Haifa in Israel and the Marine Environmental Research Lab in Cyprus in the stomach content of dead turtles. The study surprisingly did not find any marine plastic in the marine turtles studied. Currently a new study for the stomach content of dead turtles will be carried out with the involvement of DFMR, the Veterinary Services and an expert of herpetology. Another potential threat is the impact that climate change might have on the 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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: Access restriction measures have been taken for preventing illegal driving on the nesting beaches have been implemented. Rangers are hired on a seasonal basis for providing awareness to visitors and for control and law enforcement. The SPAMI site is also included in the "Chersonisos Akama" Natura 2000 area, as well as in the National Forest of Akamas and it is also included in the Nature protection zone with no coastal development allowed.	

	Score
4.1.3. a) Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: A 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. Potential threat from disturbance of nesting 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 (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: 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 to 1st May – 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.

	Score
4.1.4. a) Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: A local community (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.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: 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 turtle protection program both to tourists but also to locals.	

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

Climate change monitoring on beach –changes in sea turtle hatchling sex ratios. As temperatures increase, trends in sex ratios may warrant shading of the nests to maintain sex ratios at levels conducive to future recruitment to the populations.

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

In particular:

	Score
4.2.1. a) Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF.	**2**

Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	
Score justification: The marine floating litter coming through currents and wave activity from other 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.	

	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 the AF. Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**3**
Score justification: 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). 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. Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**2**
Score justification:	

The threat of possible development of infrastructure related to tourism may have an impact on the landscapes of the protected area. Currently the Local Development Plan of the Akamas peninsula communities is being discussed with the stakeholders and the competent authorities and will go through an environmental assessment procedure in order to be finalized.

	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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: 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. Currently this is done for the Local Development Plan of the Akamas peninsula communities that includes the Lara-Toxeftra protected area. 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. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: 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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: 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 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: N/A

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved: N/A

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The Lara-Toxeftra Turtle Reserve is included in the Akamas Natura 2000 site (http://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) is currently being elaborated. This plan includes provisions and regulates the land usage around the area. The DFMR is actively participating in this process along with other competent authorities such as the Department of Environment and the Department of Forests.	

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Due to the strict protection of the area, the Competent Authority (DFMR) and consequently the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment has 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.	

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

	Score
5.1.1. Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in AF (Not applicable	**1**

for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	
Score justification: 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.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. a) Is the area officially depicted on the international marine / terrestrial maps? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**N/A**
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. b) Is the area officially reported on the marine / terrestrial maps of each SPAMI Member State? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**N/A**
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. c) Are the coordinates of the area easily accessible (maps, internet, etc.)? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**N/A**
Score justification:	

	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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Beside 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? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: 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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: 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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: 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 of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: 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 9.1.3. in the AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Weakly / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: The turtle conservation program has been assigned, through tender procedures, to turtle experts in an NGO over the last few years. In 2020 other national NGOs have been participating in the field work as part of awareness and education.	

	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) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Insufficient / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: There have been visitations to other SPAMI areas (prior the pandemic) 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.	

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

(If applicable: Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

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

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 <u>regarding Section II</u>

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

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total Score: **7**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 7; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total Score: **6**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total Score: **20**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 24; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 27)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total Score: **34**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 42; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 42)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total Score: **6**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total Score: **5**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - 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 (Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

Total Score: **N/A**
(National SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 78
(National SPAMI - max: 99[2]; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 104[3])

[2] 93 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.
[3] 98 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

Score evaluation:

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

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6

or

- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2

Furthermore, considering that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 69[4] for a coastal national SPAMI or less than 72[5] for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (=70% of the maximum total score of 99 and 104, respectively).

CONCLUSION (BASED ON THE SCORE EVALUATION) BY THE TAC FOR THE PRESENT EVALUATION:

1. The Lara-Toxeftra SPAMI site is in a very good conservation status, maintaining outstanding sea turtle conservation outcomes. The embedding of this SPAMI site in Natura 2000 sites, and the additional forthcoming protections provided by the Oceanid MPA (approximately 832,000 sq. hectares of marine area) will further protect these important Mediterranean populations of green and loggerhead sea turtles, and will extend protections to monk seals and other marine mammals. The role of the highly visibe success of Lara-Toxeftra in engaging communities, enhancing public education, and spurring these additional marine protections, though not fully assessed in this SPAMI evaluation, is noteworthy.
2. Mention must be made of the dedication of the DFMR to allocating human and financial resources to surveillance, research, and management of the site. Working in concert with National Experts, the management of this SPAMI is excellent, despite the lack of a formalized and dedicated management plan for the SPAMI.
3. Regarding this absence of a SPAMI-specific management plan with clear and transparent mechanisms to promote adative management, it is recommended that steps be taken to elucidate a management plan (see below).
4. In summary the dedication of both public sector and civil society actors, and the long term monitoring at the site, has helped steer effective management and conservation interventions in the past. For the future, effort is being made to identify, train, and nurture successors to lead research, public education, and monitoring of the rich marine biota present in the SPAMI site and adjacent protected areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE TAC FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

Recommendation 1: Our priority recommendation concerns the lack of a dedicated management plan, which constrains not only evaluation but also a transparent process for amending management as needed. A dedicated management plan would also prevent a scenario in the future in which the current, excellent leadership and

[4] 65 if the SPAMIs subject to its first periodic review.
[5] 68 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

dedication to conservation by DFMR is diminished by staffing changes and/or new priorities.

We therefore recommend that the DFMR dedicate time and resources to developing a management plan with clear, measurable objectives; that these objectives be tied to indicators and thresholds; and that the management plan be designed in such a way that periodic (every 5 year, or other suitable but regular time period) assessments allow for management amendments. Such amendments could concern protected area boundaries, regulations, coordination with Natura 2000 management measures; research protocols including monitoring for climate change impacts, negative impacts of debris, illegal fishing, mortality and morbidity of turtles at sea and on the beach, etc.; management interventions (for instance, shading sea turtle nests if necessary, or limiting visitors to the site during the nesting season); capacity enhancement including training and exchanges; and public awareness and education.

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.

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.

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.

SIGNATURES

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(2) Format of the Periodic review of “Bouches de Bonifacio Nature Reserve” (France)

Format pour la révision périodique des Aires Spécialement Protégées d'Importance Méditerranéenne (ASPIM)

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

Lors de leur 15ème CdP (Almeria, Espagne, janvier 2008), les Parties contractantes ont adopté la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM et ont demandé au SPA/RAC d'appliquer la procédure adoptée

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

Nom de l'ASPIM :	*Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio*

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

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 : 0 = Non, 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : *La Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio maintient les critères liés à son intérêt méditerranéen évoqués lors de son inscription sur la liste des ASPIM en novembre 2009. La conservation des habitats et des espèces est actée par le décret de création de la Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio du 23 septembre 1999 dont le gestionnaire (le service Espaces Protégés de l'Office de l'Environnement de la Corse) est le garant.*	

	Note
1.2. Niveau des changements indésirables survenus pendant la période d'évaluation pour les habitats et les espèces considérés 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 = Non 2= Seulement quelques-uns 1 = Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux 0= Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs **PROBLEMES DE TRADUCTION concernant la notation**	**2**
Justification de la note : *L'identification des pressions de mouillage des grandes unités de la plaisance et l'accélération des effets du changement climatique et des espèces invasives ont constitué des sources d'inquiétudes pour le gestionnaire depuis 2015 mais ne constituent pas de changements indésirables notoires (par ex : prise des arrêtés d'interdiction des ancrages des bateaux d'une taille supérieure à 24 m dans les herbiers, partenariat dans le programme INTERREG MED MPA ADAPT, limitation des ancrages sur les sites de plongée pour protéger les biocénoses du coralligène)*	

	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 : 0 = Non 1 = Seulement quelques-uns 2 = Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux 3 = Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs	**3**
Justification de la note : *L'ensemble des critères énoncés dans la demande initiale caractéristiques des ASPIMs sont poursuivis et renforcés depuis 2015 par l'adaptation de la gestion de l'AMP dans le contexte des évolutions institutionnelles, politiques et socio-économiques de la région, pour assurer la conservation des habitats et des espèces. La protection de la ressource halieutique avec l'arrêté R 20-2018-03-02-001 limitant la pêche récréative des impacts croissants des évolutions technologiques de la pêche récréative est importante pour la conservation des populations de mérous. De même la prise en compte particulière dans nos suivis scientifiques halieutiques des Chondrichtyens et les efforts réalisés par les pêcheurs artisans (informations et relâchés des espèces dans le milieu) contribuent à une meilleure conservation des espèces identifiées dans le format annoté de 2009 (FA 3.4.2)*	

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).	**2**

Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Changement négatif important dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 1 = Changement négatif léger dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a maintenu ou amélioré son statut juridique	
Justification de la note : *Le statut de protection légale de la Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio a été maintenu avec le décret du 23 septembre 1999, auquel viennent s'ajouter des arrêtés préfectoraux permettant de renforcer le niveau de protection dans certaines zones de l'aire marine protégée soumises à des pressions anthropiques croissantes nouvelles comme la grande plaisance et le tourisme halieutique.*	

	Note
2.2. Les compétences et les responsabilités sont-elles clairement définies dans les textes régissant l'aire ? Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Les compétences et les responsabilités ne sont pas clairement définies 1 = La définition des compétences et des responsabilités a besoin d'une légère amélioration 2 = L'ASPIM a clairement défini les compétences et les responsabilités	**2**
Justification de la note : *Le décret de création de la Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio s'appuie sur ces dispositions de droit commun pour considérer la conservation des valeurs naturelles comme un objectif primordial. Il a notamment pour fondements les directives européennes « Oiseaux » (1979) et « Habitats naturels » (1992), cette dernière considérant que « la préservation, la protection et l'amélioration de la qualité de l'environnement, y compris la conservation des habitats naturels ainsi que de la faune et de la flore sauvages, constituent un objectif essentiel, d'intérêt général ». Les réserves naturelles sont des espaces protégés terrestres ou marins dont le patrimoine naturel est exceptionnel sur le plan de la biodiversité régit par une protection règlementaire dans le droit français. Les dispositions du Code de l'environnement français, et plus précisément les articles L.332-1 et L.332-2, définissent les critères à retenir pour créer une réserve naturelle. Les compétences et les responsabilités sont clairement définies au niveau de la Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio par son décret de création en date du 23 septembre 1999, qui assoit clairement la responsabilité du gestionnaire l'OEC et celles du Préfet de Corse et du Préfet Maritime de Méditerranée dans la mise en œuvre des dispositions prévues par le décret. Les catégories I, III et IV d'espaces protégés de l'IUCN peuvent être attribués à différentes zones de la RNBB (Zones de non prélèvement, Zones de protection renforcée et Périmètre général).*	

	Note
2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a un organe de gestion, disposant de pouvoirs suffisants ? (N'est pas applicable aux ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer)) Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Pas d'organe de gestion, ou l'organe de gestion n'est pas doté de pouvoirs	**2**

suffisants 1 = L'organe de gestion n'est pas entièrement dédié à l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a un organe de gestion entièrement dédié et des pouvoirs suffisants pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation	
Justification de la note : *Les compétences et les responsabilités sont clairement définies au niveau de la Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio par son décret de création en date du 23 septembre 1999, qui assoit clairement la responsabilité du gestionnaire l'OEC et celles du Préfet de Corse et du Préfet Maritime de Méditerranée dans la mise en œuvre des dispositions prévues par le décret. Le Président du Conseil exécutif de la Collectivité de Corse institue un Comité Consultatif et un Conseil Scientifique qui se prononcent notamment sur les mesures de gestion de la réserve naturelle et prévoit la nomination d'un organe de gestion par voie de convention. L'Office de l'Environnement de la Corse, sous tutelle de la Collectivité de Corse, a été nommé gestionnaire de la réserve et dispose d'un corps de gardes commissionnés pour exercer les pouvoirs de police de la nature découlant de ce décret. En Corse, la loi du 27 Février 2002 relative à la Démocratie de Proximité, la loi sur la Corse du 22 Janvier 2002 et le décret d'application n° 2005-491 en date du 18 Mai 2005 fixent les dispositions en matière de création et de gestion de réserves naturelles. Chaque réserve naturelle est confiée par* ***convention à un gestionnaire*** *ayant pour mission d'y faire appliquer la réglementation et d'y assurer l'entretien, voire la restauration du patrimoine naturel. Ce gestionnaire intervient selon un* ***plan de gestion*** *validé et régulièrement contrôlé par un* ***comité consultatif*** *composés d'élus, de représentants des administrations, des collectivités locales et des usagers (associations et socio professionnels). Ce comité, assisté parfois d'un* ***conseil scientifique****, donne son avis lorsque des aménagements ou des travaux sont prévus sur le périmètre du territoire classé.* *Les comités consultatifs et le conseil scientifique de la RNBB ont été renouvelés en mars 2019 par le Président du Conseil Exécutif de Corse.* *Depuis sa création en 1999, la Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio dispose du même organe de gestion, l'Office de l'Environnement de la Corse, qui lui confère une stabilité et une expérience importantes par rapport à d'autres aires marines protégées méditerranéennes (Cf 3.4 moyens mis à disposition par l'OEC pour la gestion de la RNBB).*	

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a des organes de gouvernance conformes avec la demande initiale d'inscription sur la Liste des ASPIM ? Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Pas d'organes de gouvernance 1 = Seuls quelques organes de gouvernance sont en place 2 = Les organes de gouvernance sont en place, mais ils ne fonctionnent pas de manière régulière (p. ex. : pas de réunions ou de travaux réguliers) 3 = L'ASPIM dispose d'organes de gouvernance qui y sont entièrement dédiés et de pouvoirs suffisants pour relever les défis de conservation	**sa**
Justification de la note :	

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Pas de plan de gestion 1 = Le niveau de mise en œuvre du plan de gestion est évalué comme "insuffisant" 2 = Le plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté, mais sa mise en œuvre est évaluée comme "adéquate" 3 = Le plan de gestion est officiellement adopté et mis en œuvre de manière adéquate	**3**

Justification de la note :

Le plan de gestion de la RNBB (PGRNBB) a été officiellement adopté en 2008 à l'unanimité par l'Assemblée de Corse. Pour le plan de gestion 2021-2030, il est adopté le principe d'une évaluation pour chaque opération, à formuler si possible par un ou des produits attendus (services ou/et biens matériels), cibler les bénéficiaires (éléments cibles de la nature, de la société, l'économie, la gouvernance) de celle-ci et définir les indicateurs de résultats pour évaluer l'effet direct (de l'opération sur les cibles et leur bien-être). La structuration tabulaire du PGRNBB se poursuit en y intégrant si possible une chaîne réalisations-résultats. Ce processus d'évaluation est réalisé avec l'appui du Conseil Scientifique de la réserve naturelle.

Le gestionnaire a proposé en 2018 à son comité consultatif et au conseil scientifique de mettre en place un plan de gestion sur 10 ans. Ce futur document de planification de la PGRNBB doit être évaluable à partir d'indicateurs dotés de seuils et poids, et s'appliquant aussi aux opérations planifiées dès son élaboration.

Ce document correspondant à un plan de gestion décennale (l'évaluation se fera chemin faisant année 5, et ex post après l'année 10).

Le PGRNBB sera un ouvrage synthétique de 150 pages environ avec une prise en compte d'une arborescence en 5 niveaux, décomposant 2 à 4 enjeux. L'intégration de la chaîne réalisation-résultats d'opération en lien avec les cibles bénéficiaires au moment de sa création (des indicateurs par opération). Pour bien dimensionner le plan de gestion 2021-2030, il convient de prendre en compte une contrainte méthodologique dans la restructuration d'un document à l'autre avec des objectifs à long terme qui ne devraient pas varier d'un plan au suivant puisqu'ils visent un état de référence idéal.

Les éléments du diagnostic territorial sont déjà fournis dans le plan de gestion de base de 2008 et nécessiteront quelques réactualisations avec les données obtenues depuis une douzaine d'années.

Pour le plan de gestion 2021-2030, les enjeux (3), objectifs à long terme (11), objectifs opérationnels 48, les opérations (159) et les facteurs clés de réussite (5 facteurs de réussite, 15 leviers d'actions et 65 intentions d'actions) ont été présentés en octobre 2019 au conseil scientifique et en comité consultatif en février 2020. Des légères modifications impactant moins de 5 % des opérations seront sans doute réalisées avant sa présentation finale prévue en fin d'année 2021 à l'issue de la crise sanitaire qui ne permet pas de réunir physiquement les instances nécessaires à une bonne appréciation d'un tel document de gestion. La

situation sanitaire du COVID 19 n'a pas permis de tenir les instances suivantes en présentiel afin de valider le processus de finalisation du plan de gestion. L'ensemble des objectifs à long terme s'inscrivent logiquement dans la continuité des objectifs du plan de 2008. Cependant, ces derniers sont intégrés dans une démarche caractérisant trois enjeux qui prennent en considération les conditions requises à l'article 7 du protocole et de la section 8.2.3 du FA de l'ASPIM : La biodiversité marine, insulaire et littorale ; les usages durables ; I Bucchi di Bunifaziu. 130 opérations sur 159 sont directement reliées à la partie marine de la RNBB.

	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[1]). Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Très faible/Insuffisante 1 = Faible 2 = Adéquate 3 = Excellente	**3**

Justification de la note :

Le nouveau plan de gestion en cours de rédaction finale répond aux exigences énoncées dans l'Article 7 du Protocole ASP/DB et la Section 8.2.3 du Format annoté.

*Dans **l'enjeu biodiversité**, l'évaluation de la responsabilité de la RNBB pour la conservation de la nature sera à replacer dans le contexte de l'urgence climatique et écologique globale mais aussi de sa position géographique très importante en Méditerranée occidentale.*
Les pressions anthropiques directes sont également plus fortes sur le patrimoine naturel de la RNBB avec la pression de la plaisance sur les herbiers à Posidonia oceanica et le développement exponentiel de la pêche récréative attirée par le succès d'une trentaine d'années de protection et d'effet réserve largement démontrés et valorisés. La question de l'hyper fréquentation des îles et des zones d'attractions touristiques se pose en 2021 avec acuité même si la situation sanitaire (COVID) permet de montrer des baisses de fréquentation depuis le printemps 2020.
La question de la préservation des écosystèmes, des pressions et menaces sur la biodiversité, constitue une priorité pour le gestionnaire pour les 5 prochaines années. Certaines opérations ont déjà été partiellement réalisées depuis l'an dernier comme l'interdiction de l'ancrage des bateaux d'une taille supérieure à 24 m dans les herbiers, la mise en place d'une ZMEL expérimentale, la réduction de l'ancrage autour de l'île Lavezzu et depuis quelques mois avec le projet RENFORC, les transplantations expérimentales de posidonies sur le site de Balistra. Les suivis scientifiques permettant l'identification des zones sensibles impactées par l'ancrage des navires de moins de 24 m sera important pour permettre l'adaptation des mesures à prendre et atteindre l'objectif opérationnel ambitieux d'arrêter en 2024 les dégradations par l'effet du mouillage sur le coralligène, les herbiers de Posidonie et de Cymodocés sur l'ensemble de la RNBB.

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

Le gestionnaire doit être un relais conseil auprès des communes quand les dépôts massifs de feuilles sont constatés sur les plages très fréquentées et inhabituellement recouvertes de banquettes épaisses. Il poursuivra également les aménagements sous-marins des sites de plongée exploités par les Clubs de plongée.
38 opérations de suivis scientifiques et d'opérations de gestion devraient permettre d'assurer la conservation de l'avifaune et la faune et de la flore sous-marine, terrestre et insulaire, une veille concernant les pollutions marines, réduire les pollutions sonores, lumineuses et les dérangements, localiser les pollutions plastiques et mettre en place une veille concernant les espèces invasives sous-marines déjà initiée pour l'ichtyofaune dans le cadre du suivi de la petite pêche côtière. Dans le domaine des oiseaux marins, le pôle de suivis scientifiques prend en charge depuis 2020 les suivis scientifiques des colonies d'oiseaux marins pour l'ensemble des îles de la Corse. L'adaptation de la RNBB au changement climatique permettra de mettre en œuvre les opérations de suivis scientifiques du projet MPA ADAPT et poursuivre la mise à disposition dans les projets des réseaux de connaissance (T-MEDNET) et de gestion des AMPs comme MEDPAN.
La poursuite des inventaires est à encourager (à l'instar de la mission MNHN/OFB/OEC-CDC d'octobre 2020 : la planète revisitée et en collaboration avec les scientifiques spécialistes des groupes ciblés) dans les grottes sous-marines, les lagunes mais aussi pour certains espèces comme les cystoseires et autres algues terrestres et marines, ce qui améliorera la connaissance de la biodiversité de cet ASPIM.

***L'enjeu usages durables** a trait au maintien de la ressource halieutique et de la petite pêche côtière artisanale (historique pour la RNBB). Il représente un exemple intéressant pour la Méditerranée d'une relation ancienne entre les pêcheurs artisans et les gestionnaires, relation qu'il convient d'entretenir en poursuivant l'effort de connaissance et les productions des pêches maritimes par un suivi scientifique embarqué de la petite pêche côtière selon les protocoles d'échantillonnages aujourd'hui standardisés sous la responsabilité du pôle de suivi scientifique du service Espaces Protégés et cela à l'échelle de la Corse. Les projets européens DACOR, le partenariat DCF pour les remontées de données halieutiques à l'échelle de l'UE et les autres projets de modélisations halieutiques en partenariat avec les universitaires permettent de mieux apprécier l'effet réserve et mieux défendre les pêcheurs artisans. Le rôle des AMP est ainsi reconnu à l'échelle des institutions en charge des politiques halieutiques de la France, de l'UE et de la Méditerranée (CGPM et MEDPAN).*
Intégrer l'homme et sa culture au centre de la gestion de la RN demeure une préoccupation majeure pour le gestionnaire, y compris pour la pêche récréative locale que nous devons préserver des menaces de l'augmentation de la pression de pêche touristique insoutenable pour l'avenir compte tenu des moyens modernes de localisation et des techniques de pêche mises en œuvre.
La gestion partagée de la ressource, la vie d'un conseil halieutique de la RNBB et la valorisation des résultats obtenus ne peuvent être crédibles sans l'atteinte obligatoire de l'objectif prioritaire consistant à assurer le respect de la réglementation de la pêche maritime de la RNBB. Cette démarche devra également s'appuyer sur des données fiables collectées in situ assurant le maintien d'un bon état écologique de la ressource halieutique. Il convient également de rester vigilant en évitant le parasitage d'associations locales par des organisations nationales ou internationales ne souhaitant pas de réglementations de la pêche récréative dans la RNBB et favorisant les attaques en justice de nos mesures (CF décision de la CAA de Marseille du 23 04 2021).

Le patrimoine culturel et historique méditerranéen est également à préserver et notre AMP tentera de faire vivre un conseil toponymique. Elle soutiendra également les études archéologiques sous-marines dans les sites d'intérêt historiques.
Le gestionnaire associera les activités de pleine nature respectueuses de l'environnement à la gestion par la création d'un label de qualité de la visite des îles Lavezzi et des visites sous-marines en plongée et en PMT pour les orienter vers un tourisme durable. Notre implication dans le projet européen DESTIMED + et la mise en place de produits écolabellisés constituent une bonne base pour la prochaine décennie.
Cependant, nous devrons limiter l'impact du tourisme littoral et définir clairement un quota de ZMEL avec des systèmes écoconçus permettant de fixer le nombre de bateaux maximum (grandes et petites unités) dans la RNBB. Il faudra également initier une remise en état avant 2024 du trait de côte dégradé de la RNBB depuis 1999 et concerter la gestion des AOT pour les paillotes avec les élus des mairies du sud de la Corse et des socio professionnels pour mettre en œuvre les préconisations du comité consultatif édictées et votées majoritairement depuis 2019.
L'information et la sensibilisation du public doivent être accentuées et adaptées aux outils modernes de communication pour encadrer la réalisation des opérations 2021-2030. Les panneaux d'informations viennent d'être tous changés sur tous les sites littoraux et insulaires avec la nouvelle charte graphique des réserves naturelles de Corse.
La création d'un centre d'accueil des publics dédié à la RNBB à Montlaur (Bunifaziu) et d'un centre d'éducation à l'environnement à la base technique UAC de la Rundinara constituent un objectif important à atteindre le plus rapidement possible et en tout état de cause au cours de la prochaine décennie. La RNBB est actuellement un site dotée d'une aire marine éducative avec les scolaires de la région.

***L'enjeu Bucchi di Bunifaziu** est majeur en termes de protection qui intéresse autant la Corse que la Sardaigne.*
Impulsée au départ par des considérations écologiques et scientifiques, à partir des îles Lavezzi et de l'archipel de la Maddalena, cette question n'a cessé, progressivement, de prendre de l'ampleur. Ainsi, après plusieurs actions associatives relayées par l'Assemblée de Corse et le Consiglio Regionale di Sardegna, la reconnaissance officielle des menaces qui pèsent sur ces côtes du fait du passage par le détroit de Bunifaziu de bateaux particulièrement polluants, s'est concrétisée par un statut de zone maritime particulièrement vulnérable (ZMPV), assorti d'une première règlementation commune des accès maritimes. De même, l'idée du parc international marin constitué sur les bases établies par les périmètres de la réserve des Lavezzi d'une part, et du parco nazionale della Maddalena d'autre part, offre un modèle potentiellement fédérateur aux nombreuses aires protégées de cette région.
Une telle dynamique mérite d'être amplifiée, et ce tant en termes de périmètres que de moyens de gouvernance. Aussi, fort de ce constat positif sur le résultat atteint, et conscient des difficultés à définir une politique commune dans le cadre du GECT du Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio, le Conseil Permanent corso sarde (Assemblée de Corse et Conseil Régional de la Sardaigne) a émis une résolution conjointe en faveur d'une stratégie « strategia di l'isuli par a diffesa di i bucchi » qui s'étend sur un périmètre élargi en adéquation avec les enjeux écologique de la zone transfrontalière, englobant le Parc National de l'Asinara, Tavolara et l'AMP de Santa Terresa.

Par conséquent, une délibération a été proposée puis adoptée à l'unanimité des groupes politiques du Consigliu permanentu en juillet 2018. Celle-ci a vocation à initier une démarche de coopération corso-sarde, visant à renforcer la protection des Bouches de Bonifacio, en élargissant significativement le périmètre d'action, en se dotant d'objectifs communs avec une stratégie pour y aboutir, et en revendiquant de véritables capacités d'action.
En ce qui concerne le mode de gouvernance de ces politiques de coopération, une réflexion sur la création d'une réserve de biosphère transfrontalière (MAB) a été ouverte.
Cet acte revêt une dimension politique forte car il envoie le signal d'un volonté conjointe des deux îles, qui s'inscrit dans un cadre européen fédérateur, visant à être en capacité d'anticiper les évolutions pour mieux gérer un espace qui leur est commun.
Dans le plan de gestion de la RNBB pour la prochaine décennie, cette stratégie commune adoptée par l'Assemblea di Corsica et le Cunsigliu Regionale della Sardegna doit permettre de mettre en place une coopération fonctionnelle entre la Cullettività di Corsica et la Regione Autonoma della Sardegna (favoriser la rencontre annuelle des personnels de la RNBB, PNAM, Asinara, Tavolara et Santa Teresa, organiser des assises des droits de la nature et des générations futures des Bouches de Bonifacio et établir un projet de réserve ***MAB UNESCO*** *dans les Bucchi porté par les deux îles à l'échelle de la ZMPV).*

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

Justification de la note :
La Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio est gérée depuis la réorganisation de l'OEC en 2017 par le service « Espaces protégés » de l'Office de l'Environnement de la Corse qui compte un chef de service et 49 agents répartis en 6 entités fonctionnelles dont 4 sont dédiées à la gestion de la RNBB (Garderie territoriale, Gestion des petites îles, Suivi scientifique, Hyperbare). Par ailleurs 4 assistants sont en charge des dossiers transversaux du service (Budget, Assistance administrative, Affaires juridiques et Communication) et un secrétariat ressource humaine sont directement attachés au chef de service.
Le service Espaces protégés de l'Office Environnement de la Corse est chargé d'assurer la gestion de 5 des 7 des Réserves naturelles de Corse (soit 96 % de la surface des RN de Corse): la RN des Bucchi di Bunifaziu, RN Cirbicali, RN Tre Padula di Suartone, RN du massif du Monte Ritondu, RN di l'isule di u Capicorsu. Dans le Sud de la Corse, il anime en continuité de la gestion de la RNBB, la convention de sous délégation des terrains du Conservatoire du Littoral de l'extrême sud de la Corse. Il est chargé également de l'animation des sites Natura 2000 en mer de 50 % des sites marins de Corse : Piaghja urientale, Calvi-Carghjese et de l'extrême sud de la Corse de la Chjappa à Campumoru. Le service EP est en est également responsable de la gestion du patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco Golfu di Portu, Scandulà. Il coordonne également le volet technique de la création des Aires marines protégées de Corse (projets création d'une RNC dans le secteur Calvi Carghjese, compensation du Portu Novu di Bastia…). En mer, fort de sa longue expérience dans le domaine des suivis scientifiques halieutiques dans les Bucchi di Bunifaziu, l'UAC est un partenaire « Data Collection

Framework » de la Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture du ministère de l'Agriculture pour les échantillonnages halieutiques nécessaires à la politique commune des pêches de l'UE.
Chaque niveau de management intermédiaire du service dispose des compétences et des pouvoirs nécessaires pour conduire à bien les missions qui lui sont dévolues, sous l'autorité du directeur de l'Office de l'Environnement de la Corse et du responsable de la réserve naturelle, et sous réserve de l'aval des instances délibérantes de l'Office de l'Environnement de la Corse (Conseil d'Administration, Bureau) et de la Collectivité de Corse. Depuis 2018, l'ensemble des agents dispose d'une fiche de poste, d'un entretien professionnel et depuis cette année d'une évaluation annuelle d'activité.
L'équipe en charge directement de la RNBB peut compter 25 ETP permanents et 18 saisonniers entre juin et septembre entièrement dédiés à la gestion de la RNBB. La mutualisation des actions du service et l'appui de l'ensemble de l'établissement de tutelle (service financier, RH, moyens …), permet d'indiquer que la RNBB dispose des moyens bien adaptés à sa mission.

	Note
3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. (N'est pas applicable aux ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer)) Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Très faible 1 = Faible 2 = Adéquate 3 = Excellente	**3**

Justification de la note :

Le financement (fonctionnement et investissement) des actions engagées sur la réserve naturelle est assuré par des crédits provenant de la Collectivité de Corse, de l'Etat, de l'OFB et de l'Union européenne et de recettes (taxes Barnier, conventions d'usage et à venir redevances mouillage…).

En 2017, l'OEC disposait de 20 unités de navigation dont l'utilisation est principalement orientée pour la gestion de la RNBB. 8 embarcations étaient à détruire ou vendre et ne pouvaient plus fonctionner. Sur les 10 bateaux, seulement 2 embarcations pouvaient être homologuées en division 222 en 2020 (obligation réglementaire française).
Dans le cadre de la réorganisation de l'OEC, nous avons depuis septembre 2017 commencé à mutualiser tous les moyens nautiques à disposition pour les différentes actions. Sur 4 exercices budgétaires, nous avons fait l'acquisition de 10 unités de navigation pour un coût total de 1 482 906 euros.
Le fonctionnement idéal pour les missions du service a été obtenu avec 12 unités (dont 7 en fonctionnement quotidien 8 mois sur 12):
- 3 unités pontées ou semi pontées semi rigides pour les sorties hivernales et nocturnes, gestion technique ;
- 4 unités semi rigides ouvertes pour la période estivale (type 7m avec taud) pour les tournées estivales, gestion technique ;

- 1 unité pour les activités hyperbares (navire de 10 m pouvant être déployé autour de la Corse et qui peut également être utilisée en cas mauvais temps et pour les opérations nocturnes) ;
- 1 unité pour la gestion technique ;
- 3 unités de sécurité (vieux semi rigides) ;
En dehors de la période estivale (8 mois) le service maintient 7 unités de navigation sur l'eau.
La commande du bateau hybride du service EP a été finalisée en 2019. Ce navire est équipé pour la première fois d'une motorisation thermique couplée avec une motorisation électrique. Des panneaux solaires permettent également de recharger les batteries et de faire fonctionner les moteurs thermiques jusqu'à 0,5 nd/h. Sa livraison a été effectué en début d'année 2021.
L'ASPIM a donc une flotte homologuée et opérationnelle pour poursuivre notre mission de gestionnaire pour une surface de 80 000 ha. Un contrôle de gestion des unités de navigation permet aujourd'hui d'évaluer le coût horaire à 21,4€ actuellement (pour 2 750 heures cumulées de navigation) par rapport à ceux de 2018 (24,4€) et de 2016-2017 (27,3€).

Entre 2017 et 2021, le budget alloué à la RNBB peut être estimé en globalisant les mutualisations du service et des agents de l'OEC, des coûts généraux de la structure et des budgets des actions pour la RNBB, à environ 2 millions d'euros (1,5 ME en fonctionnement et 0,5 ME en investissement) annuellement avec plus de 55 % de charges de personnel (dont près de 350 000 euros de recettes de programmes FEAMP - part Etat et FEDER liées aux coûts de personnels des projets européens en 2021).
Le budget déclaré à l'occasion de la révision de 2015 incluait également les autres espaces protégés du Sud de la Corse (RN Tre Padule et terrains du CdL), ce qui n'est pas le cas dans cette révision.

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
3.4.1. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles pour la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation/gestion de l'ASPIM au niveau national Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Bonne 3 = Excellente	**SA**
Justification de la note :	

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
3.4.2. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels à la	**SA**

disposition des organes de gouvernance multilatéraux de l'ASPIM Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Bonne 3 = Excellente	
Justification de la note :	

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Pas de programme de surveillance 1 = Le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insuffisant" 2 = Le programme de surveillance a besoin d'être amélioré pour couvrir d'autres paramètres qui sont importants pour l'ASPIM 3 = 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 : *Si la CTC a identifié des paramètres importants qui ne sont pas couverts par le programme de surveillance de l'ASPIM, ceux-ci doivent être énumérés ici avec la justification correspondante.* *Une centaine d'opérations à caractère scientifique (suivis, études, collaborations…) est envisagée pour le plan de gestion 2021-2030 dont 82 sur la partie marine.* *Le programme de suivi scientifique est particulièrement rigoureux et permettra d'évaluer les mesures de gestion pour atteindre les objectifs de conservation/gestion.* *Près de 70 opérations de cette planification se rattachent aux programmes de surveillance de la Directive Cadre Stratégique du Milieu marin et du document stratégique de façade de l'Etat français en Méditerranée.* *D'autre part un effort particulier a été mis en place pour initier une surveillance à long terme aussi bien de l'environnement (ex réseau T-MEDNET) que des habitats (ex Réseau de Surveillance Posidonies) et des espèces d'intérêt patrimonial (ex Cystoseire / Patelles géantes, corbs-mérous) ou économique (suivis halieutiques) afin de disposer de tendances à long terme permettant d'appréhender les effets du changement climatique dans une optique de gestion optimale Ce programme de suivis scientifiques (voir rapports d'activités) disposant de séries à long terme pour certaines bénéficiant d'une ancienneté de plus de 30 ans permet de d'évaluer les objectifs fondamentaux d'une ASPIM.*	

	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 : 0 = Faible 1 = Moyen	**3**

2 = Bon 3 = Excellent	

Justification de la note :

Le suivi scientifique annuel réalisé et validé par le Conseil scientifique de la RNBB permet d'adapter les mesures de gestion et les résultats et les indicateurs obtenus sont présentés annuellement dans un rapport d'activité. L'évaluation chemin faisant du plan à l'année 5 permettra une gestion adaptative pour les 5 dernières années du plan. Le futur document de planification de la PGRNBB doit être évaluable à partir d'indicateurs dotés de seuils et poids, et s'appliquant aussi aux opérations planifiées dès son élaboration.

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

Justification de la note :

Les évaluations de nos actions montrent une efficacité de nos opérations depuis 2008 (l'effet réserve est toujours remarquable, les habitats dans un bon état de conservation, acceptabilité globale de la RNBB par les populations locales, lien avec les autres AMP, participation importante aux projets collaboratifs, transfert de génie écologique, de bonnes pratiques et d'expérience pour les autres espaces protégés de Corse). Pour la période 2021-2030, le gestionnaire établit un lien entre les opérations du plan de gestion et les indicateurs liés au plan d'action du changement climatique du projet MPA ADAPT de la RNBB et les indicateurs nationaux utilisés par la DCE/DSCMM et DSF.

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

Justification de la note :

Les opérations concrètes ont été décrites avec l'encadrement de la pêche maritime de loisir, l'interdiction des mouillages des grandes unités dans les herbiers à Posidonia oceanica et la réduction des zones de mouillage propre sur l'aménagement du plan d'eau des Lavezzi et l'augmentation de la surface des zones interdites aux engins à moteurs, les actions de sensibilisations des pêcheurs aux bonnes pratiques en cas de capture accidentelle et au

signalement des espèces exogènes envahissantes, inhabituelles, rares ou menacées (rejets vivants), projet de canalisation du public et de réduction de la fréquentation dans des secteurs de l'île. Les Zones de Protection renforcées et les Zones de non Prélèvements de la RNBB ont été proposées comme Zone de Protection Fortes (Mesure M003 DCSMM 2018 et stratégie nationale des aires protégées (SNAP) 2021).

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

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

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).

En particulier :

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**2**
Justification de la note : *Aucun prélèvement autorisé ni effectué (statut juridique de la RNBB interdisant ce type d'exploitation). Les menaces potentielles ont été circonscrites lors du décret de création de la réserve. L'effort a été fait en amont.*	

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**3**
Justification de la note : *Surveillance régulière de la RNBB (lutte antibraconnage, antipollution, échouage bateaux plaisance, Rhodanus…).*	

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**2**
Justification de la note : *L'identification de problématiques de braconnage particulièrement graves a été réalisée par les équipes de surveillance en 2017. Mouillage posidonie.*	

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**3**
Justification de la note : *Mise en place d'une équipe de 3 gardes spécifiquement dédiés à la lutte anti braconnage avec des moyens spécifiques dédiés et des plannings autonomes et une coordination étroite avec les services de l'Etat (OFB, gendarmerie, Préfecture maritime). Des mesures ont été prises et l'affaire des braconniers sardes identifiés et ayant menacés les gardes de la RNBB en juillet 2020 en est un exemple flagrant.* *Les contrôles sont également plus sévères aujourd'hui, y compris avec les pêcheurs récréatifs locaux de manière à toujours mieux crédibiliser le respect de la réglementation.* *Collaboration avec le réseau ALIEN Corse* *Sur l'île Lavezzu, l'aménagement des sentiers va permettre de réduire le nombre de sentiers et créer 10 zones de tranquillité.* *L'interdiction d'ancrage des bateaux de plus de 24 m dans les herbiers constitue l'effort le plus significatif pour l'atténuation des perturbations.*	

	Note
4.1.3. a) Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**2**
Justification de la note : *Augmentation de la grande plaisance depuis une dizaine d'années. Les activités touristiques se diversifient avec une augmentation des loueurs de bateaux « à la journée », des activités nouvelles comme le Paddle … Le nautisme constitue le seul indicateur dont la baisse est très faible entre la période 2015-2019 et l'année exceptionnelle de 2020. Les débarquements sur les îles et la fréquentation des plages accusent des baisses d'environ 30 % sur l'ensemble de l'année par rapport à la même période référence.*	

Une volonté de certains acteurs du nautisme et de propriétaires de résidences sur le littoral de mettre en place des occupations illégales du domaine public maritime (essentiellement de corps morts).

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**3**
Justification de la note : *Mesures de gestion avec les arrêtés d'encadrement du mouillage des grandes unités, autour de l'île Lavezzu, concertation avec les élus pour limiter les tailles des ZMEL et des capacités des ports de plaisance en période estivale.* *Veille attentive des zones d'ancrage, concertation initiée pour régler définitivement avant 2023 avec les élus des communes bordant la RNBB pour les problématiques des corps morts illégalement mis en place jusqu'en 2017.* *Politique zéro corps morts supplémentaire depuis 2018 sur l'ensemble de la RNBB.*	

	Note
4.1.4. a) Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2. dans le FA Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**1**
Justification de la note : *Conflits d'usages récurrents entre les pêcheurs artisans et la pêche récréative dans certains secteurs de la RNBB. Ces conflits ne menacent pas la RNBB mais peuvent constituer un conflit d'usage au sein de l'aire marine protégée. Le rôle du gestionnaire de la RNBB consiste à tenter d'apaiser les conflits par une mise à disposition des connaissances de la ressource, de l'effort de pêche et de prélèvements et de mettre en place des règlementations, un contrôle et des espaces de concertations entre usagers.* *Ces conflits sont fortement atténués en raison du travail important réalisé par le gestionnaire sur le terrain et en amont.*	

	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. et 6.2. dans le FA Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**3**
Justification de la note :	

Augmentation de la pression de surveillance du gestionnaire, arrêtés limitant la pêche récréative, effort pédagogique et de négociations avec les diverses parties prenantes.

Prière d'inclure ici une liste prescriptive des menaces préoccupantes (non évaluées ou mentionnées ci-dessus) et de les évaluer individuellement : *Conflits d'usages pêcheurs artisans et récréatifs (spatial et accès ressource, pression forte)* *Conflits d'usages entre sociétés de transports maritimes (relations commerciales, pression forte)* *Conflit d'usages entre loueurs de bateaux et plaisance (spatial, pression moyenne)* *Conflit d'usages entre plongeurs et pêcheurs artisans (spatial, pression très faible)* *Conflit d'usage entre usages locaux et activités touristiques (spatial, pression forte en période estivale*)

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

En particulier :

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**2**
Justification de la note : *Poursuite du traitement des pollutions dans la RNBB par les matières plastiques et des pollutions d'hydrocarbures (essentiellement des dégazages et nettoyages de cuves avec arrivées de boulettes d'hydrocarbures). Pas de pollution liée aux stations d'épuration.* *Pas de problème lié aux eaux de ballast.*	

	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. Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**3**
Justification de la note : *Partenariat du programme INTERREG MED Plasticbusters et le programme SICOMAR +.* *Poursuite des actions de nettoyage fréquents des équipes de gestion.* *Participation à des journées de sensibilisation au nettoyage des plages.* *Acquisition de matériel spécifique de nettoyage des plages.* *Action de nettoyage lors des épisodes d'arrivées de boulettes d'hydrocarbures.* *Qualité des eaux reconnue comme excellente.*	

Quelques actions visant à lutter contre la pollution sonore.

	Note
4.2.2. a) Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**3**
Justification de la note : *Impact sur la zone de Balistra sur les paysages sous-marins des herbiers de Posidonie. Echouage du Cargo Rhodanus. Fréquentation des cargos et des gros bateaux (45 mètres…) dont les impacts sont limités par les actions du gestionnaire et de l'Etat.*	

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**3**
Justification de la note : *Arrêté d'interdiction des bateaux de plus de 24 m dans les herbiers.* *Action très forte en coordination avec les services de l'Etat pour le retrait du cargo Rhodanus.* *Organisation de la fréquentation sur l'île Lavezzu.* *Effort du gestionnaire pour la réappropriation de la toponymie (tous les panneaux ont été modifiées avec la charte graphique et les noms de lieux associés en langue corse et bonifacienne)*	

	Note
4.2.3. a) Développement de menaces prévues aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**1**
Justification de la note : *Développement immobilier littoral limité depuis une dizaine d'années.*	

	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.	**3**

Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	
Justification de la note : *Mise en valeur des vulnérabilités de l'AMP pour poursuivre les efforts de freinage des développements immobiliers littoraux.*	

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 :

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

	Note
Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : *Le plan d'aménagement et de développement durable PADDUC de la Corse. La Collectivité de Corse a fait le choix de doter l'île d'un document de planification ayant la portée des anciennes Directives Territoriales d'Aménagement (DTA). En ce sens, est mise clairement en évidence une volonté politique forte d'encadrer et d'anticiper de manière décentralisée les questions du développement et de l'aménagement insulaires par un plan au service de l'intérêt général. Le Plan d'Aménagement et de Développement Durable de la Corse est le projet d'aménagement et de développement de la Corse à l'horizon 2040.* *Le PADDUC est un projet de société pour le territoire corse et les Corses. C'est, en premier lieu, un document d'aménagement qui est organisé autour d'un projet spatial régional répondant à 5 grands défis et se déclinant en objectifs de niveaux local et régional.* *C'est également un document d'urbanisme qui dit le droit des sols à travers des « orientations réglementaires » énoncées dans un fascicule spécifique et une « carte de destination générale du territoire ».* *Les documents d'urbanisme locaux devront le décliner pour permettre la mise en œuvre de ses objectifs. Le PADDUC et son Schéma de mise en valeur de la Mer a été approuvé par l'Assemblée de Corse le 24 novembre 2015 et modifié pour la carte des ESA le 30 novembre 2020.*	

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

	Note
Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : *La gestion de l'ASPIM influence positivement la gouvernance des communes bordant l'AMP. Ce bien commun reste un enjeu pour les communes du sud de la Corse.*	

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, marquée de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. (N'est pas applicable aux ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer)) Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : *Les limites de la Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio sont marquées en mer par des bouées, et à terre par des panneaux. Une convention lie l'OEC avec le service des phares et balises qui assure l'entretien des bouées des ZNP Moines et des Bruzzi. En 2022, ces dernières seront changées pour un coût de près 180 000 euros.* *40 panneaux réglementaires sont répartis sur différents sites fréquentés et 10 panneaux de grande taille sont installés au sein des capitaineries dans tous les ports jouxtant la réserve naturelle. En raison de leur vieillissement, ils sont actuellement tous changés. Ils sont de plus régulièrement contrôlés et remplacés en cas de dégradation ou d'évolution règlementaire.*	

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
5.1.1. a) L'aire est-elle officiellement représentée sur les cartes marines / terrestres internationales ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**sa**
Justification de la note :	

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
5.1.1. b) L'aire est-elle officiellement indiquée sur les cartes marines /	**sa**

terrestres de chaque État membre de l'ASPIM ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	
Justification de la note :	

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
5.1.1. c) Les coordonnées de l'aire sont-elles facilement accessibles (cartes, internet, etc.) ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**sa**
Justification de la note :	

	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 Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : *Des réunions de concertation sont régulièrement organisées avec les services de l'Etat concernés par la police en mer et débouchent sur la mise en œuvre régulière de missions de surveillance conduites en coordination avec l'OFB, la Direction Départementale des Territoires et de la Mer, la gendarmerie ou les douanes.* *De même, une collaboration permanente avec la Marine Nationale permet l'accès aux sémaphores de La Chiappa et de Pertusato lors des missions de surveillance menées à terre. Afin d'en pérenniser le fonctionnement, ce partenariat est formalisé par l'adoption de conventions pluriannuelles (OFB).*	

	Note
5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la règlementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ? (N'est pas applicable aux ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer)) Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : *La Réserve Naturelle des Bouches de Bonifacio dispose d'une garderie territoriale dotée d'un responsable avec 7 agents effectuant des tournées quotidiennes tout en étant en charge de*	

missions techniques spécifiques et d'une équipe de 4 gardes spécifiquement dédiée à la lutte anti braconnage (opérations de lutte anti braconnage ciblées sur la gestion de la ressource halieutique: grands braconniers, pêche récréative, pêche aux oursins, coordination de la lutte anti braconnage avec les services de l'Etat). L'équipe hyperbare est également dotée de 4 agents assermentés et commissionnés qui interviennent régulièrement dans les missions et contrôles sous-marins. Ce dispositif est renforcé entre juin et septembre par l'embauche de saisonniers. Un assistant du service Espaces Protégés est en charge de coordonner la politique pénale de la RNBB et assure le lien entre tous les agents commissionnés et le parquet. *D'autres institutions en charge de la surveillance maritime (Gendarmerie maritime, Douanes, OFB, DIRM, DDTM, Marine Nationale) agissent également directement sur le territoire de la RNBB ou bien en lien avec les agents de la RNBB (OFB , Gendarmerie maritime).*

	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 Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : *Commissionnement et assermentation, réserve naturelle, faune-flore, circulation motorisée, espaces maritimes.*	

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : *Commissionnement & assermentation, réserve naturelle, faune-flore, circulation motorisée, espaces maritimes.*	

	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). Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : *L'ensemble des plans nationaux s'applique et la réserve prend pleinement sa place dans l'ensemble de ces dispositifs qui ont fonctionné lorsqu'il y en a eu besoin.*	

Travail en cours dans le cadre du programme INTERREG Maritimo SICOMAR + et en en poursuivant les actions visant à mettre en place l'étude de la vulnérabilité de la zone intertidale en élargissant le périmètre aux zones de protection renforcées et plus largement sur l'ensemble de la RNBB sur la durée du plan de gestion 2021-2030.

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

	Note
6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissant des ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2 = Moyenne / 3 = Excellente	**3**
Justification de la note : *L'ASPIM a une activité très importante en termes d'initiatives européennes en participant à plusieurs programmes de coopérations (FEAMP, FEDER) et INTERREG MED, MARITTIMO.* *Le service EP a poursuivi sa participation dans la mise en œuvre de plusieurs projets notamment INTERREG (Interreg Marittimo ISOS, Interreg Med Plasticbuster, MPA ADAPT…). Les personnels de l'UAC ont pu échanger avec leurs homologues italiens, espagnols, croates, grecques, albanais… pour partager leurs expériences, confronter leurs réalités, tout comme les problématiques auxquelles ils sont confrontés et les méthodes ou bonnes pratiques transférables pour y répondre. Dans le cadre des projets européens, les agents du service EP participent régulièrement à différents comités de pilotages, ateliers et séminaires dans le cadre de ces projets européens.* ***PROJET DACOR (Mesure 28 du FEAMP)*** *Le projet DACOR (Données Halieutiques Corses) FEAMP 2014/2020 Mesure 28-Partenariat pêcheurs scientifiques. Ce projet porté par l'UAC en partenariat avec l'UCPP et le CRPMEM et en collaboration avec la STARESO a débuté en 2017 et s'est achevé en fin d'année 2020.* *En tant que chef de file du projet DACOR, l'OEC et la Collectivité de Corse se sont engagés avec les pêcheurs professionnels et les scientifiques, vers le développement d'une véritable stratégie partagée et organisée à l'échelle régionale pour la mise en place de campagnes de suivis scientifiques de l'effort et des productions de pêche. Il a permis le maintien d'une culture d'échange entre scientifiques locaux et pêcheurs tout en favorisant l'émergence d'efforts de gestion étayés par la relation « scientifiques-pêcheurs » et les données récoltées sur le long terme.* *Le programme d'étude s'est déroulé durant 3 années avec un protocole standardisé, un échantillonnage annuel d'environ 30 % des flottilles par embarquement ainsi que d'un suivi de l'activité des ports permettant une élévation des données à l'activité globale de l'île et de ses 4 prud'homies. Fort des expériences collaboratives antérieures, le programme a également permis la mise en place d'une campagne « d'auto-échantillonnage » réalisée par les pêcheurs qui ont ainsi assuré un suivi exhaustif de leurs sorties. Enfin, le projet a permis d'assurer la bancarisation des données nouvellement acquises ainsi que leur compatibilité*	

avec le SIH-OBSMER. La mise en place de différents calculs d'indicateurs concernant la ressource et l'activité ont été analysés au niveau spatial et temporel et mis en relation avec des mesures de gouvernances.

Le retour des données et des analyses a été présenté aux professionnels corses et aux autorités (ateliers de formation et de restitution, COPIL, participation à des colloques et séminaires…) en portant l'information sur les spécificités et les attentes régionales pour une meilleure définition des objectifs de choix de gestion et des politiques des pêches maritimes autour de la Corse. Ces spécificités étant jusqu'à aujourd'hui, peu représentées par les analyses des programmes plus globaux de récolte de données menés sur les côtes françaises. Ce suivi à l'échelle de la Corse a l'avantage d'être délimité et intégré géographiquement de par son insularité tout en étant réalisé à une échelle permettant une bonne gestion et une coordination au niveau opérationnelle.

Ce projet a vocation à servir de cas d'étude et d'exemple concret de la cogestion scientifiques-pêcheurs des ressources halieutiques en Méditerranée. Les résultats obtenus permettront de participer à l'amélioration de la connaissance sur la petite pêche côtière pour une meilleure reconnaissance des spécificités de ses flottilles auprès des instances européennes en charge de la gestion des pêches.

Parmi les principaux résultats développés dans ce rapport on note un effort d'échantillonnage conséquent déployé au niveau spatial et temporel par un réseau d'observateurs en mer réparti sur les 4 prud'homies de Corse et ayant permis de fournir des données halieutiques de grande qualité (1 361 opérations de pêche ont été échantillonnées lors de 342 sorties en mer). Il y a certes des possibilités d'améliorations de couverture au niveau spatial dans certaines zones encore sous-représentées, mais l'échantillonnage de ces deux années 2018-2019 est déjà largement représentatif. Toutes ces données ont ainsi permis de caractériser et quantifier précisément l'effort de pêche, les captures et les rejets ainsi que de calculer un certain nombre d'indicateurs sur l'état de la ressources (comme les CPUEs, les distributions de taille, l'état des captures, la production…).

Cette base de données permet désormais d'assurer la continuité avec les données halieutiques antérieures à l'échelle de la Corse (STARESO, RNBB) et justement de pouvoir aussi apprécier des tendances dans le temps avec des données contemporaines en termes d'évolution des indicateurs (comme les distributions de taille). Ce projet a aussi permis une estimation fine de la production de la pêche artisanale pour les métiers filets à poissons et filets à langouste. La production toutes espèces confondues a été estimée à 293 tonnes en 2018 et à 378 t en 2019. La production en langouste rouge, évaluée en 2019 à 71,4 t.

De manière générale, l'ensemble des données a permis de faire une caractérisation de la pêche artisanale en Corse avec une image actuelle représentative. On peut noter en Corse la diversité des petits métiers côtiers et des sous-catégories de métiers très spécifiques comme par exemple le filet à rouget.

Sur la base des données collectées et traitées par le pôle scientifique du service EP, on note dans les conclusions de ce rapport l'effet positif de la gestion, au sens de la protection des espaces naturels (ZPR dotées de moyens de gestion). On note également à travers ces résultats, le besoin de réglementer la pêche récréative.

Le projet DACOR a permis pour la première fois une analyse spécialisée de l'effet de la gestion permettant de confronter les données de captures dans les ZPR de la RNBB et à l'échelle régionale.

La CPUE moyenne pour les captures conservées des espèces dites « nobles » (mérou brun, denti, sar commun, pagre...) dans les filets à poissons apparait plus d'une fois et demie

supérieure dans les zones de protection renforcée que dans le reste de la Corse.

Les proportions d'individus de grandes tailles de denti, de chapons et de rougets, qui sont des espèces à haute valeur commerciale ciblées par la pêche artisanale, apparaissent plus importantes dans les ZPR que dans la strate Sud et dans le reste de la Corse.

Ces résultats s'inscrivent dans la continuité des travaux antérieurs menés sur cette zone et démontrent un effet réserve se traduisant par une augmentation de la rentabilité économique des filets à poisson dans les zones bénéficiant de mesures de gestion fortes (ZPR) ainsi que sur l'ensemble des zones de pêche de la state Sud, notamment pour le pagre qui semble également bénéficier de la limitation de la pêche récréative (5 kg par pêcheur et par jour) depuis 2012 sur l'AMP.

PROJET ALIGOSTA

Le projet ALIGOSTA (AméLIoration des connaissances sur la lanGouste rouge : âge, crOissance, maturité Sexuelle et sTructure de la populAtion.). FEAMP 2014/2020 Mesure 28 – Partenariat entre scientifiques et pêcheurs.

Ce projet vise à améliorer l'état des connaissances sur la biologie et la structure des populations de la langouste rouge en Corse. Les données acquises ont pour objectif de servir de base à l'évaluation de l'état du stock et à la modélisation de la dynamique des populations, afin de contribuer à une gestion halieutique durable en Corse.

Le service Espaces protégés de l'UAC bénéficie d'une expérience ancienne dans le suivi de l'effort de pêche et de la production de la langouste rouge Palinurus elephas menées depuis 1993 dans la Riserva Naturali di i Bucchi di Bunifaziu dans le cadre d'un partenariat pêcheurs/scientifiques-gestionnaire initié il y a plus de 20 ans.

Le projet a démarré en 2020 à l'occasion d'un séminaire de lancement tenu en présentiel le 11 février 2020. L'UAC a participé aux différentes réunions de travail organisées en 2020, au suivi administratif lié au démarrage du projet ainsi qu'au comité de sélection des pêcheurs partenaires (pêches expérimentales). Les protocoles ont été élaborés cette année sur la base des travaux existant sur la RNBB et les bases de données marquage/recapture de l'UAC ont été mises à disposition du projet pour une meilleure valorisation de l'étude des déplacements de langoustes rouges sur le littoral de la Corse.

Partenariat DCF-UAC/DPMA (Mesure 77 FEAMP)

Le pôle suivi scientifique et halieutique du service EP a été impliqué en 2019 dans le cadre du partenariat DCF (Data Collection framework) afin de représenter la petite pêche côtière insulaire et participer à la remontée des données halieutiques auprès du CSTEP (comité scientifique, technique et économique des pêches) dans le cadre de la réponse aux Appels à Données Européennes.

En 2019, une passerelle entre la Base de Données Halieutiques Corse hébergée à l'UAC et la BDD Harmonie de l'IFREMER a été testée en collaboration avec Joel Vigneau de l'IFREMER. Cette Passerelle a permis une remontée des données halieutiques de l'ensemble des métiers pratiqués par la pêche artisanale corse et de valoriser notamment, la poly activité de cette pêcherie et la multi spécificité des captures sur la base d'informations directement collectées sur le terrain par le réseau d'observateurs en mer corse mis en place dans le cadre du projet DACOR. En accord avec la DPMA, le système appliqué pour la remontée des informations assure à la profession la confidentialité des données collectées à bord des navires de pêche.

L'UAC a participé cette année, à la réalisation du Plan de Travail National pour les années 2020 et 2021 pour la collecte de données biologiques dans les eaux françaises.

PROJET INTERREG MED FISHMPABLUE 2 (INTERREG MED)

Dans le cadre du projet FishMPABlue 2 (Chef de file : Federparchi (Italie)), l'UAC a réalisé en 2019 l'analyse de la gestion de la pêche artisanale au sein et autour de 11 AMP de Méditerranée occidentale dont la R.N.B.B. Ce projet a proposé une boîte à outils de gouvernance innovante pour renforcer les capacités de gestion des AMP.

Les premiers résultats du projet ont mis en évidence des stocks halieutiques plus sains, des revenus plus élevés pour les pêcheurs et une acceptation sociale des pratiques de gestion encouragée si un ensemble d'attributs est présent dans une AMP, notamment les atouts développés au sein de la R.N.B.B. : une mise en œuvre de la réglementation élevée dans l'AMP, la présence d'un plan de gestion, l'engagement des pêcheurs dans la gestion de l'AMP, la représentation des pêcheurs au sein du conseil de l'AMP et la promotion d'une pêche durable.

Dans la continuité des travaux publiés en 2018 sur l'effet de la gestion sur le compartiment écologique (comptages sous-marins), les premiers travaux issus des enquêtes socioéconomiques réalisées auprès des pêcheurs professionnels des 11 AMP du projet ont été publiés en mars 2019 dans un article scientifique de rang A.

Cette étude met en évidence l'importance du soutien de la population local dans la longévité des initiatives de conservation. Dans la RNBB, les enquêtes réalisées par l'équipe scientifique et analysées par les chercheurs impliqués dans le projet met en évidence un soutien et une acceptabilité relativement importants des pêcheurs professionnels vis-à-vis de la gestion de cette AMP.

PROJET FEDER MOONFISH (FEDER)

Le projet pluridisciplinaire MOONFISH allie écologie halieutique et modélisation informatique et vise à développer des connaissances et des outils concrets et innovants basés sur de nouveaux modèles permettant d'assurer une exploitation raisonnée de la ressource avec un développement économique pérenne en proposant des stratégies de pêche respectueuses du milieu afin de maintenir ou restaurer les stocks à des niveaux permettant de produire un rendement maximal durable (Maximum Sustainable Yield – MSY).

Comme le projet DACOR, ce projet collaboratif, coordonné par l'Università di a Corsica – UMR SPE, regroupe et fédère l'ensemble des acteurs institutionnels et professionnels du milieu marin en Corse concernés par la gestion des ressources halieutiques à savoir l'UCPP, l'UAC, la STARESO et le CRPMEM Corse.

Plusieurs bases de données sont prises en compte dans le cadre de cette étude et font l'objet d'une analyse comparative de la pêche maritime récréative et professionnelle.

PROJET ISOS (INTERREG MARITTIMO)

Dans le cadre du projet INTERREG ISOS : le développement durable et la préservation du patrimoine des petites îles de méditerranée (la pollution, la gestion durable des ressources naturelles, de l'eau potable, des eaux usées, des déchets, du fécalisme, de la surfréquentation…).

Le service EP a participé une rencontre transnationale du projet à Porquerolles en Octobre. Deux marchés ont été lancés par le service EP visant l'élaboration d'un plan général d'intention paysagère de l'île Lavezzu ainsi qu'une étude « zéro déchets à l'horizon 2030 sur l'île Lavezzu ».

PROJET INTERREG MED MPA ADAPT (INTERREG MED)

En 2007, le plan de gestion RNBB-OEC indiquait que le changement climatique avait une influence sur le fonctionnement global dans les Bouches de Bonifacio. L'AMP a commencé à surveiller la température de l'eau de mer en 2003 (TMEDNET). La connaissance des processus écologiques locaux et les impacts du CC sont essentiels pour adapter les stratégies futures de gestion favorables à la conservation de la biodiversité.
L'activité pilote pour la RNBB a été concentrée sur les tests d'adaptation pour les changements climatiques et sur la nécessaire adaptation des outils de surveillance scientifique pouvant être facilement mis en œuvre afin de mieux comprendre et d'améliorer la gestion. Cette activité pilote a permis également d'apprécier la vulnérabilité écologique et économique pour évaluer et caractériser les impacts du changement climatique sur le milieu marin avec les séries de données à long terme disponibles dans certains domaines dans les Bouches de Bonifacio. L'analyse des données des suivis scientifiques in situ de poissons ainsi que celles concernant les captures de pêche artisanale depuis les années 1990 a permis d'évaluer les éventuelles influences du changement climatique sur la faune ichthyologique et sur les captures depuis 25 dernières années.
La mise en œuvre de consultations des parties prenantes sur les pratiques de gestions futures a constitué un second axe pour le projet. Les pêcheurs professionnels, les pêcheurs récréatifs, les partenaires de plongée et les opérateurs de touristes seront impliqués dans ce projet pilote.

Le 17 avril 2019, le service Espaces Protégés de l'Uffiziu di l'Ambiente di a Corsica a organisé à Bunifaziu un séminaire de restitution des différentes études menées sur le changement climatique sur les habitats, espèces et activités socio-économiques potentiellement impactés dans la Riserva Naturali di i Bucchi di Bunifaziu. Cette rencontre a été l'occasion d'échanger avec les acteurs socio-économiques et d'orienter les stratégies futures d'adaptation au changement climatique dans la R.N.B.B.

Le plan de gouvernance conjoint avec l'ensemble des partenaires du projet a été finalisé et l'ensemble des résultats du programme ont été présentés en juin 2019 à Barcelone lors du congrès final.

PROJET INTERREG MED PLASTIC BUSTERS : PRESERVING BIODIVERSITY FROM PLASTICS IN MEDITERRANEAN MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: PLASTICBUSTERS MPAS (INTERREG MED)

Le projet Plastic Busters, a débuté en 2018 pour une période de 4 ans. Il a pour objectif de synthétiser les diagnostics actuellement réalisés concernant les impacts de la pollution par les plastiques sur la biodiversité dans les AMP, y compris l'identification des « points chauds », de définir et tester un suivi scientifique et orienter des premières mesures de prévention et d'atténuation dans un cadre commun d'actions de lutte à mettre en place sur les régions « Interreg Med ».

En 2019, le service Espaces Protégés a initié les travaux sur la réalisation de cartes d'accumulations en appliquant la méthodologie d'identification des macrodéchets et microdéchets sur les plages corses définit dans le cadre du projet. La méthodologie employée consiste à la sélection de sites d'études spécifiques à la R.N.B.B. et à la région Toscane, à déterminer la fréquence et le calendrier des enquêtes sur des unités d'échantillonnage répondant à des critères spécifiques (transect de 100m de plage). Sur ces unités sont récoltés les macroplastiques qui seront par la suite quantifiés et déterminés selon la classification

établie entre les partenaires du projet. Des prélèvements de sédiments effectués sur les zones d'accumulation préalablement sélectionnées sont également réalisés par le service EP et transmis au laboratoire de l'IFREMER de Bastia pour une identification précise.

L'ensemble des informations sont saisies dans la base de données « échantillonnage des déchets de plage » et transmises à l'Université de Sienne pour une centralisation et une analyse globale des résultats. En 2020, la campagne d'échantillonnage se poursuivra sur les différents sites prévus apportant les données nécessaires à l'affinage des cartes d'accumulation de macrodéchets sur le littoral.

PROJET INTERREG MARITTIMO GIREPAM

Les agents du service EP ont poursuivi leur implication au côté du Conservatoire du littoral dans le cadre des actions du projet GIREPAM (Gestion Intégrée des Réseaux Ecologiques à travers les Parcs et les Aires Marines), notamment :

- *L'élaboration de vues axonométriques de l'Extrême Sud ;*
- *La rédaction d'un plan d'interprétation par l'agence WB. Le document, finalisé au premier trimestre 2020, prévoit l'organisation de l'interprétation dans l'Extrême Sud en 1 grand site, Pertusato, et 7 lieux clés d'interprétation. 13 annexes informatives ont été rédigées. Elles proposent les principales informations géologiques, naturelles et culturelles concernant le territoire ;*
- *La rédaction d'un Plan d'intentions paysagères du domaine de l'Extrême Sud.*
- *L'élaboration de notices de gestion du domaine du Cdl géré par l'UAC. Dix notices et un travail conséquent de synthèse des éléments d'informations disponibles et des éléments stratégiques et d'orientation de gestion a été réalisé.*

Les agents ont également accompagné le Cdl dans l'élaboration de la scénographie de trois lieux clés d'interprétation : le feu de Madoneta, le fanal de Fenu et l'ancien abattoir de Campu Rumanilu. Deux installations ont été mises en place dès 2020 : une fresque sur la circulation maritime dans le détroit des Bucchi di Bunifaziu dans le fanal de Fenu et une installation artistique dans l'abattoir de Campu Rumanilu comprenant un squelette de phoque moine de Méditerranée réalisé à partir de déchets plastiques ramassés sur les plages du Cap Corse par un artiste.

PROJET INTERREG MARITTIMO SICOMAR PLUS (SYSTEME TRANSFRONTALIER POUR LA SECURITE EN MER CONTRE LES RISQUES DE LA NAVIGATION ET POUR LA TUTELLE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT MARIN)

Le projet SICOMAR plus, Programme de Coopération Transfrontalière Italie – France 2014 – 2020 comprenant 16 partenaires de 5 régions (Sardaigne, Corse, Ligurie, Toscane), débuté en 2018 a été poursuivi au cours de l'année 2019 grâce au recrutement d'un agent en CDD sur le projet.

Dans le cadre de ce projet, le service Espace Protégés est chargé avec la région Toscane, de la mise en place d'une méthodologie commune et de la réalisation de cartes de vulnérabilité des écosystèmes marins/biocénose/espèces/biotopes. L'objectif du service EP est de réaliser à travers le projet SICOMAR un état zéro de la zone intertidale le long du linéaire côtier rocheux de la Riserva Naturali di i Bucchi di Bunifaziu pour l'année 2020 et de participer à la réalisation du produit final consistant à la réalisation de cartes de synthèses pour la définition des zones à risques sur les régions concernées par le projet.

La méthode d'évaluation de la vulnérabilité pour les communautés benthiques intertidales et infralittorales de la côte rocheuse a été déterminée lors du workshop de Livourne en mars

2019 au quel a activement participé le service EP. Un protocole d'échantillonnage a par la suite été proposé par l'université de Pise et validé par l'ensemble des partenaires concernés. Les données récoltées sur le terrain ont permis la réalisation de 5 cartes de vulnérabilité écologique correspondant aux différents sites d'études.
Le service Espaces Protégés a organisé le 20 novembre 2019 à Bunifaziu un workshop dont l'objectif était de présenter le travail des différents partenaires sur l'application de la méthodologie concernant l'élaboration de cartes de vulnérabilité pour les communautés benthiques intertidales et infralittorales de la côte rocheuse. Lors de cette rencontre, les travaux des différents partenaires ayant participé à l'étude ont été présentés de manière à comparer les résultats obtenus par l'Université de Gênes sur l'île de Capraia, et ceux de l'OEC sur les différents sites de la R.N.B.B. Ces échanges ont permis d'avoir une vue d'ensemble des méthodes de travail et de redéfinir la méthodologie d'évaluation de la vulnérabilité afin d'harmoniser l'échantillonnage. Suite aux différentes remarques, un nouveau protocole sera proposé par l'université de Gêne et sera testé lors d'une prochaine rencontre entre les deux partenaires au printemps 2020.
Le CNR Sardaigne, également présent lors du workshop, a présenté un travail de modélisation d'une grande précision, permettant de prévoir le devenir d'une éventuelle pollution aux hydrocarbures dans les Bucchi di Bunifaziu en prenant pour exemple le cas de l'échouage du Rhodanus.

COLLABORATIONS DANS LE CADRE DES SUIVIS ORNITHOLOGIQUES A L'ECHELLE REGIONALE

Suivis du Balbuzard pêcheur

Dans le cadre des opérations de suivi du balbuzard pêcheur, un partenariat très étroit a été mené avec le Parc Naturel Régional de Corse / Réserve naturelle de Scandula à travers la réalisation d'une vingtaine de missions communes. Celles-ci ont été conduites aussi bien sur le périmètre de la réserve naturelle que le site UNESCO « Golfe de Portu » et les sites Natura 2000 « Calvi-Cargese ». Par ailleurs, des autres collaborations ont été mises en œuvre pour le suivi de cette espèce avec d'autres opérateurs de terrain en Corse : Conservatoire d'espaces naturels de Corse, Parc naturel marin du Cap Corse et de l'Agriate, Réserve naturelle de l'Etang de Biguglia, Marine nationale.

GISOM

Une convention a été signée avec le Groupe d'Intérêt Scientifique Oiseaux Marins (GISOM) qui coordonne notamment le prochain recensement national des oiseaux marins nicheurs (2020-2023). Cette convention précise les modalités de collaboration et de transmission des données avec le GISOM et désigne l'UAC comme coordinateur de ce recensement pour la Corse.

LIENs

Le laboratoire Littoral Environnement et Sociétés (LIENSs), rattaché à l'Université de la Rochelle, a sollicité l'UAC pour une collaboration qui s'est traduite par la signature d'une convention. Ce projet est mené pour constituer un réseau national de suivi des contaminants dans les oiseaux marins permettant d'obtenir une vue d'ensemble de la pollution dans le milieu marin. Il est prévu de suivre 14 Eléments Traces Métalliques (Ag, As, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Ni, Pb, Se, V et Zn), et 4 familles de Polluants Organiques Persistants (POPs : DDTs et ses métabolites, PCBs, PBDEs, PFAS). Trois espèces d'oiseaux marins sont concernées pour la Corse, le Cormoran huppé, le Puffin de Scopoli, le Goéland leucophée, avec des prélèvements (prélèvements de plumes et de sang) effectués dans les RN des îles

du Capicorsu et des Bucchi di Bunifaziu. Ce programme bénéficie d'une autorisation de recherche du CNRS et d'une autorisation administrative ministérielle délivrée après avis favorable du CNPN. Il s'inscrit dans le programme de surveillance de la qualité des eaux marines prévue à la DCSMM. Les résultats escomptés sont complémentaires d'autres programmes auquel l'UAC participe comme Plasticbuster. Les opérations ont débuté en 2020 avec des prélèvements réalisés sur les jeunes puffins de Scopoli et se poursuivra en 2021 sur les autres espèces.

PROJET ACCEDDI MARINI DI A CORSICA

Le programme de suivi des oiseaux côtiers nicheurs de l'annexe I de la directive a été déposé auprès des services de la Collectivité de Corse fin novembre dans le cadre de la mesure 7.6.1 du PDRC.
Le projet vise principalement à consolider les connaissances sur les évolutions des effectifs reproducteurs de 6 espèces d'oiseaux inscrites à l'annexe I de la directive oiseaux se reproduisant sur les sites Natura 2000 (ZPS) côtiers de la Corse : Goéland d'Audouin, Puffin de Scopoli, Océanite tempête, Cormoran huppé de Méditerranée, Sterne pierregarin, Balbuzard pêcheur.
Les données recueillies sont destinées à assurer le suivi sur le long terme et l'évolution des effectifs reproducteurs des espèces concernées et le cas échéant leur succès reproducteur et leur taux de survie.
Un des buts est de produire des indicateurs annuels ou pluriannuels permettant de synthétiser au niveau de la Corse et pour chaque ZPS l'évolution des effectifs nicheurs des espèces concernées, leur tendance d'évolution, ainsi que leur succès reproducteur au sein d'un observatoire des oiseaux marins nicheurs dans les sites sites Natura 2000 concernés : Iles Lavezzi et Bouches de Bonifacio FR9410021, Iles Cerbicale FR9410022, Golfe de Porto, presqu'ile de Scandola FR9410023, Capu Rossu, Scandola, Calvi FR9412010, Iles Sanguinaires, Golfe d'Ajaccio FR9410096, Iles Finocchiarola et côte Nord FR9410097, Etang d'Urbinu FR9410098, Etang de Biguglia FR9410101, Aspretto FR9412001

INTERREG MED DESTIMED PLUS :

L'ASPIM participe, aux côtés de l'Agence du Tourisme de la Corse et de l'Office du Tourisme de Bunifaziu, à ce projet qui a pour objectif de concevoir un produit écotouristique qui aurait pour cadre la RNBB. Nos agents apportent ici leur expertise afin de garantir la compatibilité du produit avec les enjeux de conservation de la RN. A ce titre, les agents du SEP ont pris part, en fonction des mesures sanitaires, à des réunions de travail en présentiel et en visioconférence. Ce projet est une belle opportunité de constituer un réseau d'acteurs institutionnels et socioprofessionnels dans lequel l'OEC est actif. A titre d'exemple, des tracés de sentiers sous-marins ont été réfléchis avec un club de plongée.

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

Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2 = Moyenne / 3 = Excellente	
Justification de la note : *Les liens avec d'autres ASPIM sont réguliers au travers du réseau MEDPAN, le sanctuaire Pelagos et sur les petites îles avec le réseau des PIM et depuis peu avec SMILO.* *Dans les projets européens ci-dessus détaillés :* - *le programme MPA ADAPT a permis le lien avec les ASPIM de Portofino et Port Cros,* - *le programme GIREPAM a permis le lien avec les ASPIM de Capo Caccia-Isola Piana et Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo,* - *le programme ISOS a permis le lien avec les ASPIM de Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo et le PN de Port Cros,* - *le programme Plastic busters a permis le lien avec les ASPIM de Pelagos et le PN de Cabrera.* *La valorisation de la connaissance scientifique des Bouches de Bonifacio devra favoriser la participation de la RNBB dans des organisations internationales et des réseaux de gestionnaires.* *L'ASPIM est pleinement impliquée notamment dans le réseau des gestionnaires d'AMP française, dans MedPan, PIM et réserve naturelle de France et accueille régulièrement des AMP méditerranéennes des deux rives de la Méditerranée (entre autres : façade atlantique…).*	

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

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable aux ASPIM soumises à leur première révision périodique ordinaire)

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

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

- La mise en œuvre du plan de gestion devra se poursuivre selon la même démarche participative adoptée à ce jour, la gestion de l'aire protégée devra accorder une importance égale entre les enjeux de conservation et les impératifs socio-économiques et les enjeux culturels. *La base du travail quotidien du gestionnaire consiste à toujours privilégier la concertation pour expliquer sur la base de suivis scientifiques pertinents et validés, l'ensemble de ces démarches et la mise en œuvre de sa gestion.*	**Note**

Le plan de gestion 2021-2030 a trois grands axes : biodiversité (conservation des habitats et des espèces), usages durables intégrant la dimension socio-économique des activités traditionnelles et Bucchi di Bunifaziu relatif à la dimension transfrontalière de l'ASPIM. - Renforcer la démarche de gestion partagée des ressources naturelles permettant de contribuer à la paix sociale *La connaissance scientifique et la démarche d'intégration des activités humaines dans la gestion (pêche artisanale SSF, défense des pêcheurs récréatifs locaux, intégration d'une politique de ZMEL grande plaisance, aménagements lavezzi, projets DESTIMED +…) ont permis de renforcer cette démarche. Plusieurs opérations du plan 2021-2030 sont prévues et renforceront encore ces efforts (conseil toponymique, conseil halieutique, conseil des sports de pleines natures ainsi que Local Ecotourism Cluster du projet DESTIMED +. Cette dernière initiative cherche à intégrer les questions environnementales dans le tourisme, à bâtir un tourisme vert axé sur la découverte et non le prélèvement avec la mise en place d'un label de la réserve attribuée à certains opérateurs). Le plan de gestion cherche à formaliser ces conseils et initiatives.* - Renforcer les échanges et l'implication des usagers dans la gestion active des territoires administrés et gérés par la RNBB *Les échanges avec les usagers ont été accentués sur la question de la pêche, du tourisme, du changement climatique… Les projets européens de collaboration participent également à l'association de nombreux acteurs à la gestion de la nature.* - Prendre en considération dans l'évaluation du plan de gestion de la RNBB, les programmes figurant dans le Plan d'Action du GECT-PMIBB réalisé par l'OEC et la PNALM, en vue de leur mise en œuvre. *Comme l'indiquait le document, les lignes directrices concernant certaines problématiques considérées comme prioritaires, avaient déjà fait l'objet de réflexions avancées entre les deux espaces protégés et des mesures de gestion concrètes déjà mises en œuvre en 2015. Les opérations mises en place depuis 2015 et celles prévues pour la prochaine décennie demeurent adaptées aux problématiques générales de conservation et de gestion durables.*	
Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.	**3**

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 <u>concernant la Section II</u>.

- Mise en œuvre d'une gestion intégrée du GECT-PMIBB *En 1990, des premiers contacts entre la Réserve naturelle des îles Lavezzi et le Consorzio di Ricerca della Sardegna ont fait émerger l'idée d'une structure de protection commune aux deux archipels des Lavezzi et de la Maddalena. En 1992 et 1993, la Commission des Communautés Européennes, les ministres italiens et français de l'environnement et les deux régions officialisent cette idée. Sur la base d'objectifs conjoints à la création de deux espaces protégés contigus, l'un en Corse, l'autre en Sardaigne, l'instrument financier européen INTERREG (volet I à III) est mis à contribution pour réaliser les études de préfiguration.* *Le Parc national de l'Archipel de la Maddalena est créé en Sardaigne à partir de 1994. Les décrets d'applications réglementant ce parc sont établis entre 1994 et 1999. En Corse, la Réserve naturelle des Bucchi di Bunifaziu (RNBB) est créée le 23 septembre 1999 (décret n° 99-705). Parallèlement, sous la pression populaire corse et sarde, la demande de désignation des Bucchi en Zone Maritime Particulièrement Vulnérable (ZMPV) a été déposée en 2010 par les autorités françaises et italiennes auprès du Comité pour la protection du milieu marin (MEPC) de l'OMI, instance compétente pour la désignation des ZMPV. L'OMI reconnait en 2011 les Bucchi di Bunifaziu comme une ZMPV. C'est une zone qui, en raison de l'importance reconnue par l'OMI de ses caractéristiques écologiques, socio-économiques ou scientifiques et de son éventuelle vulnérabilité aux dommages causés par les activités des transports maritimes internationaux, doit faire l'objet d'une protection particulière.* *En 2012, le GECT-PMIBB est créé pour être un outil transfrontalier devant assurer des actions coordonnées entre les deux espaces protégés de la RNBB et du PNALM. Le GECT-PMIBB n'est pas un nouvel espace protégé, mais une structure de coordination et de gestion de problématiques environnementales sur un territoire correspondant aux deux espaces protégés, le PNALM et la RNBB. Si le GECT-PMIBB a une existence légale, matérialisée par son inscription au registre des GECT, l'installation de l'Assemblée des membres n'a pas encore pu être opérée pour diverses raisons sur lesquelles nous travaillons.* *La collaboration scientifique réalisée depuis près de vingt ans sur les comptages de poissons communs à la RNBB, le PNALM et le Parc de l'Asinara est un bon exemple permettant d'illustrer la nécessité d'un diagnostic partagé de la biodiversité, des objectifs de protection et des réponses adaptées à chaque contexte du territoire en lien. A partir de 2015 une adaptation de la périodicité et du nombre de sites a eu lieu. Un nouveau programme va être mis en place permettant une évaluation au-delà du périmètre de l'AMP au-delà des frontières*	**Note**

nationales favorisant une meilleure évaluation de l'efficacité de la gestion sur certains de ces aspects. *L'enjeu « Bucchi di Bunifaziu » du plan de gestion de la RNBB établi sur la base de la résolution du Conseil Corso-Sarde du 10 juillet 2018 engage les autorités corses et sardes à établir les voies et moyens permettant d'accroitre la coopération entre les deux îles sur les questions relatives à la gestion de leurs espaces protégés et à créer une réserve transfrontalière MAB de l'UNESCO.* - Poursuivre la politique partenariale avec les acteurs-clé et les groupes d'usagers, Intégration de la valeur sociale de la conservation : promouvoir la gestion collaborative et persévérer dans l'animation et la coordination de ce projet de territoire sur la RNBB et plus globalement sur le périmètre du GECT-PMIBB, *Le partenariat entre l'OEC et la prud'homie des pêcheurs de Bonifacio a lieu chaque année favorisant une collaboration pêcheurs/scientifiques sur la base de suivis concertés répondant aux attentes du gestionnaire et des pêcheurs sur différentes thématiques (expérimentation de pêche à la nasse, marquage/ recapture de langoustes rouges, collecte de données de savoir empirique sur les effets du changement climatique…).* *Une collecte de données sur les espèces exogènes envahissantes, inhabituelles (et/ou thermophiles) a été organisée auprès des pêcheurs récréatifs et des clubs de plongée (projet MPA ADAPT).* *La stratégie commune adoptée par l'Assemblea di Corsica et le Cunsigliu Regionale della Sardegna doit assurer une coopération fonctionnelle entre la Cullettività di Corsica et la Regione Autonoma della Sardegna. L'organisation d'une rencontre annuelle des personnels de la RNBB, PNAM, Asinara, Tavolara et Santa Teresa doit être mise en place à la sortie de la crise sanitaire du COVID 19.* *Le projet de réserve MAB UNESCO dans les Bucchi porté par les deux îles a été abordé auprès du Comité MAB France. Le service Espaces Protégés est gestionnaire du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO « Golfe de Porto-réserve de Scandola » coordonne l'ensemble de ses actions avec le PNRC, lui-même gestionnaire de de la Réserve de biosphère Falasorma – Dui Sevi. Dans ce cadre, nous devrions être en mesure de favoriser ces démarches transfrontalières dans les Bouches de Bonifacio.* - Etendre l'ASPIM sur l'ensemble du territoire du GECT-PMIBB Il est également à noter que l'ASPIM Pelagos couvre déjà cet espace. *L'enjeu du plan de gestion de la RNBB « Bucchi di Bunifaziu » établi sur la base de la résolution du Conseil Corso-Sarde du 10 juillet 2018 engage les autorités corses et sardes pour établir les voies et moyens permettant d'accroitre la coopération entre les deux îles sur les*	

questions relatives à la gestion de leurs espaces protégés et créer une réserve transfrontalière MAB de l'UNESCO. - Renforcement de l'implication dans les réseaux régionaux méditerranéens dédiés à la conservation de la nature, aux aires protégées à travers la valorisation de la gestion exemplaire de la RNBB aux niveaux régional, national et international (implication dans la création de nouvelles aires protégées, essaimage de bonnes pratiques – jumelages et coopération technique, accompagnement), avec d'autres ASPIM et plus généralement avec d'autres AMP. *Notre implication dans le domaine régional avec la mutualisation de moyens de gestion des espaces protégés de l'OEC et sa responsabilité pour créer de nouvelles AMP en Corse est particulièrement orientée dans cette voie. La mutualisation des suivis scientifiques dans le milieu marin et particulièrement sur la pêche à l'échelle de la Corse permet de montrer que le gestionnaire de l'ASPIM a développé une capacité à étendre ses actions et faire du transfert de génie écologique à l'échelle de l'île de Corse. Notre implication dans la programmation européenne est également importante et permet la poursuite de échanges avec les régions méditerranéennes. L'implication des agents du service dans les réseaux internationaux est renforcée sur les îles avec SMILO. La coopération avec les réseaux internationaux est également importante avec l'implication du responsable du service au sein du Conseil Scientifique de MEDPAN. Il convient de permettre aux jeunes générations de continuer à s'impliquer dans les réseaux nationaux et internationaux.*	
Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = « Non » pour toutes 1 = « Oui » pour seulement certaines d'entre elles 2 = « Oui » pour la plupart d'entre elles 3 = « Oui » pour toutes.	**3**

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

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

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale : 6
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 7 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) - max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale : 6
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 6 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalière et de haute mer) - max : 7)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale : 24
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 24 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalière et de haute mer) - max : 27)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale : 36
(ASPIM côtière nationale - Max : 42 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalière et de haute mer) – max : 42)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale : 6
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 6 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalière et de haute mer) - max : 7)

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

Note totale : 6
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 6 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalière et de haute mer) - max :6)

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

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES (N’est pas applicable aux ASPIM soumises à leur première révision périodique ordinaire)

Note totale : 6
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 6 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) - max : 6)

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE : 90

(ASPIM côtière nationale - max: 99[2]; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) - max: 104[3])

<u>Évaluation de la note</u> :

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

- une note < 1 pour l'un des éléments suivants 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 ou 3.6;

ou

- une note < 2 pour l'un des éléments suivants : 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2.

En outre, étant donné que les sites inscrits sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinés à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région (Paragraphe A.e de l'Annexe 1 du Protocole ASP/DB), la CTC doit également proposer d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire si la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 69[4] pour une ASPIM côtière nationale ou inférieure à 72[5] pour une ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) (=70% de la note totale maximale qui sont respectivement de 99 et 104).

CONCLUSION (SUR LA BASE DE L'ÉVALUATION DU SCORE) PAR LA CTC POUR L'ÉVALUATION ACTUELLE :

L'ASPIM montre une gestion exemplaire et adaptative à tous les niveaux ; ce qui lui permet d'atteindre un score élevé. Elle est bien munie de ressources pour la mise en œuvre d'un plan de gestion qui cible bien les défis écologiques et sociaux et son équipe passionnée, ne se limite pas au travail au sein de l'AMP, mais aussi elle fait une bonne coordination avec les AMP voisines, en devenant an excellent exemple de coopération transfrontalière effective. Ce qui renforce sa valeur pour la Méditerranée comme SPAMI.

RECOMMANDATIONS PAR LA CTC POUR L'EVALUATION FUTURE :

Recommandation 1 : Implication dans une action de jumelage avec une autre ASPIM et participation à la diffusion des bonnes pratiques voire des outils développés en direction des autres ASPIM dans la limite des moyens disponibles et en lien notamment avec le CAR/ASP et MedPAN.

Recommandation 2 : Développer une méthodologie de suivi visant à l'évaluation sur l'ensemble géographique de certains paramètres de l'efficacité de la gestion et de la connectivité, méthodologie commune aux différentes ASPIM française et italiennes impliquées (Bouches de Bonifacio, …) en mobilisant si possible un financement et programme européen.

2 93 si l'ASPIM est soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire.

3 98 si l'ASPIM est soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire.

4 65 si l'ASPIM est soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire.

5 68 si l'ASPIM est soumise à sa première révision périodique ordinaire.

SIGNATURES

Point Focal National

M. Jean VERMOT

Experts Indépendants

Mme. Purificació CANALS

Mr. Sami BEN HAJ

Gestionnaire(s) de l'ASPIM

M. Jean Michel CULIOLI

Expert National

M. Gérard PERGENT

(3) Format of the Periodic review of “Capo Caccia-Isola Piana Marine Protected Area” (Italy)

Format for the periodic review
of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)

The SPAMI List was established in 2001 (Monaco Declaration) in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.

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

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

SPAMI Name :	**CAPO CACCIA – ISOLA PIANA**

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I. Assessment scale: 0 = No, 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: the area hosts highly representative habitat types such as *Posidonia oceanica*, Coralligenous and submerged or partially submerged sea caves (Biocenosis of the Mediolittoral caves, facies with *Parazoanthus axinellae* and facies with *Corallium rubrum*). These benthic habitats are hot-spots of species diversity. The area still hosts the species listed in the annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol which justified the declaration as a SPAMI.	

	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. Assessment scale: 0 = Significant changes 1 = Moderate changes 2 = Slight changes 3 = No adverse change	**2**
Score justification: Changes have regarded the well-known Mediterranean mass mortality of *Pinna nobilis* (99% in this area) and a mass mortality (60%) of *Spondylus gaederopus*.	

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? Assessment scale: 0 = No 1 = Only some of them 2 = Yes for most of them 3 = Yes for all of them	**3**
Score justification: The objectives set out in the original SPAMI application for designation were actively pursued since the last evaluation.	

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). Assessment scale: 0 = Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1 = Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI has maintained its original legal status. Since October 2018 the SPAMI management has changed from the Municipality of Alghero to the Regional Park management body, '*Azienda Speciale Parco di Porto Conte*'. This decision of the Ministry of the Environment has brought several benefits, in terms of management efficiency.	

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? Assessment scale: 0 = competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1 = The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2 = The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI's competencies and responsibilities were clearly defined in the Institution Decree (D.M. 20-09-2002), in the Management Decree Agreement (D.M. 23-05-2018) and in the adoption and enforcement of the most updated Disciplinary (*Deliberazione Presidente Azienda Speciale Parco di Porto Conte n. 08 del 21-01-2021*).	

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1 = The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI has a dedicated management body and has the power to regulate and control human activities.	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? Assessment scale: 0 = No management plan 1 = The level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as "adequate" 3 = The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented	**3**
Score justification: The management plan is triennial, officially adopted each year and based on the ISEA (*Interventi Stantardizzati di gestione Efficace in Aree marine protette*) framework. ISEA is the Italian ministerial standardized approach to define the main management components of the Marine Protected Areas.	

	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 Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF). Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The management plan adequately responds to the SPAMI objectives and its requirements.	

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. Assessment scale: 0 = Very low/Insufficient 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: the Authority Manager's human resources available are: 1 Director manager; 1 unit General Affairs Office; 2 units Accounting and Budget Office; 1 unit Protocol Office; 1 unit Permissions Office; 2 units biologist/naturalist Environmental Marine Resources Office (Fully dedicated to the SPAMI); 2 units Environmental Education Office (CEAS) (Fully dedicated to the SPAMI).	

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = Very low 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: Funds are granted by the Italian Ministry of the Ecological Transition – MiTE (approx. 60%), specific contributions of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia (approx. 10%), and European projects (such as PO, FEAMP…) (approx. 20%), auto financing (approx. 10%). The SPAMI has a wide logistics headquarters, and it's equipped with a fully electric-powered car, and two boats for the activities at sea.	

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? Assessment scale: 0 = No monitoring programme 1 = The level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 3 = 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**
Score justification: *If the TAC identified important parameters that are not covered by the monitoring programme of the SPAMI, these should be listed here with the related rationale.* Repetition of controls / monitoring are suggested for the *Lithophyllum* rim and Posidonia meadows. Annual monitoring programs can identify eventual criticality allowing prompt interventions to be addressed to fishing activities or to others anthropogenic activities through restrictions.	

	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? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: The monitoring program set up in the SPAMI is being used for the adaptive management of the SPAMI.	

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The management plan is effectively implemented, it is checked annually by MiTE that provides the annual budget only after full verification.	

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: Concrete conservation measures, activities and actions to cover the main objectives of the SPAMI have been implemented.	

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

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

In particular:

	Score
4.1.1. a) Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Some forbidden spearfishing activities and illegal harvesting of sea urchin has been recorded.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: Surveillance of the area has been increased thanks to the agreement with the local police (Compagnia Barracellare del Comune di Alghero), using MPA's boats.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: The area, especially during the touristic season, is affected by a series of the following minor threats: i) lost fishing gears; ii) leisure activities have a relative impact due to frequentation and anchoring of touristic vessels; iii) the presence of non indigenous species, i.e. the macroalgae *Caulerpa cylindracea*, *Asparagopsis armata*, the crustacean *Callinectes sapidus* and the black rat on the Islets; iv) illegal fishing; v) potential damages of scuba divers in marine caves; vi) nautical traffic during the summer months, affecting the bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) population resident in the area during the breeding season; vii) pollution during the summer time.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: i) the marine litter and abandoned fishing gear issues are currently being addressed through their identification (by means of ROV surveys) and recovery in the framework of the Project 'A Pesca del Rifiuto' (FEAMP 2014-2020), which include the active collaboration of local fishermen and scuba divers; ii) Mooring system have been deployed on the Posidonia beds and a regulation allowing anchoring only on soft bottoms; iii) Monitoring of the spread of NIS in the SPAMI; iv) Poaching and illegal fishing are counteracted by means of surveillance and sequestration of fishing gears; v) Diving activities inside marine caves and the number of daily visitors were restricted.	

	Score
4.1.3. a) Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Tourism and leisure boats are seasonal stress affecting the area.	

	Score
4.1.3. b) Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: Since 2019, buoy fields have been created to avoid / reduce the anchoring on Posidonia meadow and on coralligenous beds; a regulation of the number of leisure boats in the area is foreseen.	

	Score
4.1.4. a) Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Minor conflicts are present between professional and recreational fishers, and between professional fishing and divings.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: The management body is constantly committed to reduce conflicts between categories using zoning tools and organizing meetings between the stakeholders	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually : No other threats to add.

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

In particular:

	Score
4.2.1. a) Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: A source of pollution from external sources is represented by the waste produced by the increasing human pressure and boaters during summer and by stranding on the beaches of macro and micro marine litter from the sea all year round.	

	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 the AF. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: Marine litter removal campaigns are organised on the coast and in the sea by the management body staff, also with the support of volunteers.	

	Score
4.2.2. a) Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**0**
Score justification: -.	

	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. Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort” or no need to do anything	**3**
Score justification: -	

	Score
4.2.3. a) Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**0**
Score justification: No expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. Even if there was a slightly increase of tourists in the last years, there were no increase in the number of authorized economic activities in the SPAMI.	

	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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort" or no effort needed.	**3**
Score justification: The authorized activities is constantly under control and the number of dives and anchoring are yearly monitored.	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually: No other threats to add.

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved: Anchoring was mitigated by buoy fields. Diving activities inside marine caves were restricted to only 10% of the total sites with a maximum capacity of daily visitors.

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Since 2018 the SPAMI and the Regional natural Park have been managed by a single institution (Azienda Speciale Parco di Porto Conte) which has integrated the management plans.	

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The management of the NATURA 2000 sites (SIC ITB010042 and ZPS ITB01044) is partially aligned with the management rules 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 area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in AF (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: There are 5 large sea warning yellow buoys, which identify the limits of the integral protection zones, and several explanatory signs along the coast ashore. The delimitation and zoning are reported in the correspondence of the Hydrographic Office of the Italian Navy, and also in the maps produced by the large international commercial cartography companies, such as NAVIONICS and C-MAP.	

	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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The marine surveillance of the SPAMI is assured by the national Coastal Guard. A solid collaboration between the management body and the local police of the Municipality of Alghero has been established over the years.	

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The *Corpo Forestale di Vigilanza Ambientale* of Region Sardinia and the Italian *Guardia di Finanza* - naval section of Alghero, contribute to the control and surveillance of the SPAMI.	

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The SPAMI specification provides for appropriate pecuniary penalties for offenders, without prejudice to criminal proceedings due to violations of L. 394/91.	

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**0**
Score justification: The agreement between the management body and the Local Police Compagnia Barracellare allows their staff to operate on SPAMI's boats for surveillance and 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 of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: A national plan for accidental pollution events is in force, flanked by a specific plan defined by the Province of Sassari.	

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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Weakly / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: Local Universities (University of Sassari), research institutions (International Marine Center at Oristano, CONISMA) are involved in research programs with common objectives. Protocols and collaboration agreements are signed with national organization (i.e. ISPRA) and different voluntary associations.	

	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) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Insufficient / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: There is a high level of collaboration with the other 3 Sardinian SPAMIs (MPA Tavolara, MPA Penisola del Sinis, MPA Capo carbonara). Furthermore all of them are member of the regional network for the recovery of marine fauna and of the network of the Sardinian MPAs. These networking improve cooperation between SPAMIs.	

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

(If applicable: Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total Score: **6**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 7; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total Score: **6**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total Score: **22**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 24; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 27)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total Score: **29**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 42; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 42)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total Score: **5**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total Score: **4**
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - 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 (Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

Total Score: **6**
(National SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 78
(National SPAMI - max: 99[1]; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 104[2])
Score evaluation:

[1] 93 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

[2] 98 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

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

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6

or

- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2

Furthermore, considering that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 69[3] for a coastal national SPAMI or less than 72[4] for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (=70% of the maximum total score of 99 and 104, respectively).

CONCLUSION (BASED ON THE SCORE EVALUATION) BY THE TAC FOR THE PRESENT EVALUATION:

The management body presented to the TAC the activities carried up in the MPA to fulfill the SPAMI criteria. The TAC has asked for additional information, has changed the proposed text of the management body and has changed slightly the values given in some of the questions. In spite of this the TAC agrees that "Capo Caccia – Isola Piana" MPA fulfills the SPAMI criteria set-up in SPA/BD protocol. Due to these reasons the TAC proposes to maintain the "Capo Caccia – Isola Piana" MPA in the SPAMI list.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE TAC FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

Recommendation 1: to initiate new collaborations with SPAMIs of other Countries.

Recommendation 2: to improve the frequency and quality of the monitoring of key habitat and species i.e. Posidonia beds, *Lithophyllum* rim and some activities like sport-fishing.

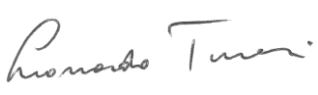
Recommendation 3: to improve the following and control/eradication of invasive species, with a specific focus on the black rat on islets with seabirds breeding populations.

Recommendation 4: to identify inside the B or C zones, areas of particular relevance where to define potential no take-areas.

5 May 2021

SIGNATURES

National Focal Point



Independent Experts

SPAMI Manager(s)

National Expert

[3] 65 if the SPAMIs subject to its first periodic review.

[4] 68 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

(4) Format of the Periodic review of “Miramare Marine Protected Area” (Italy)

Format for the periodic review of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)

The SPAMI List was established in 2001 (Monaco Declaration) in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.

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

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

SPAMI Name :	**MIRAMARE MPA**

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I. Assessment scale: 0 = No, 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: 1.1: YES: a) Uniqueness. Cfr Annotated format, "Executive summary" and "2015 Evaluation report": "The protected area constitutes a unique environment, in itself able to represent the full complement of special features of the Gulf of Trieste. In addition, there is an important tidal zone with an excursion of about 2 m, which is an unusual feature for the Mediterranean, where tidal excursions are not so large".	

	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. Assessment scale: 0 = Significant changes 1 = Moderate changes 2 = Slight changes 3 = No adverse change	**2**
Score justification: The worsening of climate change in recent years is threatening some important habitats that, according to the monitoring carried out, are in regression. The recent appearance of new pathogens is also threatening species that are strongly characteristic of the Gulf of Trieste. However, these are very large-scale dynamics that are independent of the actions/strategies of the Managing Authority, which nevertheless implements monitoring and mitigation measures aimed at restoring pristine conditions. Among the marine habitats in great difficulty throughout the Gulf of Trieste there are the *Cymodocea nodosa* meadows and the *Cystoseira* forests; species such as *Fucus virsoides* (an endemic and characteristic species of the tidal environment) and *Pinna nobilis*, which has been decimated by a multifactorial epidemic on a Mediterranean scale, leading it to the "critically endangered" condition.	

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? Assessment scale: 0 = No 1 = Only some of them 2 = Yes for most of them 3 = Yes for all of them	**3**
Score justification: The main objectives listed in the 2007 Presentation Report for Miramare were: • Impart knowledge about the environmental and ecological features of the areas, with technical/scientific activity. • Develop relationships with the adult population through the schools. • Broaden the physical limits of the protected area. • Propose a new environmental tourism. • Modify positively the existing, widespread forms of marine environmental tourism. • Act as a support instrument for schools, offering field activities. • Update and train teachers and/or operators working within areas of a similar kind. According to Miramare ISEA Management Plan, the **objectives** are pursued through the implementation of strategies and measured with precise indicators attributable to the health status of the biodiversity targets. Among all, the implementation of **actions** related to the **strategies** "*education and awareness-raising*", "*training, participation and lobbying*", "*networking with MPAs*", "*Monitoring and scientific activities*" and "*fundraising and reshaping of management structures*", contributed in achieving all the original goals. Thanks to the strong effort of the management body, a new visitor Center has been created and opened. This constitutes the ideal tool for all teaching, educational and touristic activities. It is the starting point also for all the in-field touristic activities (snorkeling, diving, pescatourism) already setup and proposed to pursue the above-mentioned objectives.	

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). Assessment scale: 0 = Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1 = Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI has maintained its legal status and on June 17th 2020 (Ministerial Decree 20A03718, MATTM) the site has been designated as a SAC - Special Area of Conservation.	

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? Assessment scale: 0 = competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1 = The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2 = The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities	**2**
Score justification: The protected area is governed by the institutional decree of November 12th, 1986. Its management regulation has been provided by the Ministry of Environment (last release: 2009). The management is entrusted to WWF Italy, as per the management agreement undersigned with the Ministry of Environment.	

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1 = The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
2.3. Does the area have governance bodies in line with the original application for inclusion in the SPAMI List? Assessment scale: 0 = No governance bodies 1= Only some governance bodies are in place 2 = The governance bodies are in place, but they are not functioning on a regular basis (e.g.: no regular meetings or works) 3 = The SPAMI has fully dedicated governance bodies and sufficient powers to address the conservation challenges	-
Score justification:	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? Assessment scale: 0 = No management plan 1 = The level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as "adequate" 3 = The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented	**3**
Score justification: The ministerial triennial ISEA management plan is officially adopted, implemented, and has been recently updated in 2021.	

	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 Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF[1]). Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: Miramare MPA has adopted an ISEA standardized three-year management plan, approved by the Ministry of Environment. It is available on a specific web platform of the Ministry of Environment. Miramare MPA management plan is based on the identification of specific conservation biotargets	

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

that are related to pursuant management strategies; the strategies are funded annually by the State. (see: conceptual model of the management plan).
An important implication of local stakeholder's involvement has been ensured in 2019, leading to the establishment of MAB-UNESCO Coordinating Table. It is formed by all the local authorities and a representative of the main relevant cultural and scientific institutions.
Nowadays the managing body of the MPA is part of the Coastal Action Group "Friuli Venezia Giulia" for the development of "pescatourism" (sustainable fishing and nature tourism) and other educational activities on sustainable fishing and fish consumption
As for fundraising activity applied to the management and conservation, the participation into several EU-funded projects is an asset of the management capabilities of Miramare.
The regulation of the MPA is operational and effective, as complementary local regulations are banning any fishing in the area surrounding the State Reserve.
The permanent staff of the MPA is provided by "Fondazione WWF Italia", supported by local high-level consultancies (Shoreline soc. coop. and Ecothema soc. coop.).

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

Score justification:
The structure is functionally organized in:

- Direction
- Communication and Management Secretariat
- Accounting and Administration
- Educational Secretariat, Visiting, Sea watching, Diving, Ecotourism
- Management and Monitoring Services

There are dedicated managers and staff for each of these MPA core activities, while the surveillance is in charge and carried out by the National Coast Guard.

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = Very low 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**2**

Score justification:
The annual funds are allocated by the Italian Ministry of the Ecological Transition (MiTE) to all national MPAs according to a set of criteria that take into account the biodiversity, the extension of the area, the level of human pressure, the effectiveness of its management and the spending capability (SoDeCri scheme), and by the Regional Authority.
Miramare management body is co-financing the activities with own resources and special projects as for about 20%.

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	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 Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	-
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
3.4.2. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the multilateral governance bodies of the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	-
Score justification:	

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? Assessment scale: 0 = No monitoring programme 1 = The level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 3 = 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**
Score justification: Miramare SPAMI has an annual monitoring program, which is checking the overall status of the area and the biotargets listed in the management plan. As from 2013, Miramare is enrolled in a program coordinated by MiTE, aiming at the environmental accounting of the biological resources (i.e. evaluation of protected stocks and areals).	

	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? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: As reported in the new edition of the Management Plan (year 2020), the "lessons learned" from the previous management cycle conditioned and steered the new management objectives and conservation actions (restoration of *Cystoseira*, *Fucus*, phanerogams and *Pinna nobilis*).	

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The activities routinely carried out are all integral parts of the strategies listed in the current edition of the Management Plan, and sketched in the ISEA conceptual model.	

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: • Participation as partner in ROC-POPLife project for the restoration of *Cystoseira* population; • Beneficiary of a "MEDPAN Small Project" funding for the project RESTORFAN, targeting the study and restoration of *Pinna nobilis*; • Cooperation with University of Trieste for the study on distribution and reproduction of *Fucus virsoides*, to establish best practices for restoration. Experimental restoration action in two different sites (one of them is Miramare SPAMI); • Participation as beneficiary site to SASPAS EU project for the restoration of *Cymodocea* seagrass meadows.	

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

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

In particular:

	Score
4.1.1. a) Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: Illegal recreational fishing and poaching and spearfishing, in particular by night.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: The daily presence on the site of the SPAMI personnel, the awareness raising activities and the greater involvement of the National Coast Guard.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**3**
Score justification: Besides poaching and illegal fishing, monitoring programs have revealed the sporadic appearance of alien species (*Abudefduf saxatilis*, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, *Siganus luridus*) and the arrival of zoonoses such as haplosporidium for *Pinna nobilis*. Large-scale phenomena, monitored by local research institutes, are also actively studied: climate change, alterations of the trophic web.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: In parallel with enhanced patrolling activities and monitoring, specific restoration actions have been initiated for animal and plant species	

	Score
4.1.3. a) Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**0**
Score justification: No increase. Previous sources of impact (sewage, ironworks) have been managed/removed.	

	Score
4.1.3. b) Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: ISPRA has activated a national course for the training of Civil Protection operators for emergency interventions in the MPA and surrounding territories. Miramare is an active part of the local organization.	

	Score
4.1.4. a) Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**0**
Score justification: No changes regarding potential conflicts since the previous revision.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**0**
Score justification:	

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

In particular:

	Score
4.2.1. a) Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: 1. Port industrial development projects foreseeing an increase in maritime traffic ("Silk Road") with an increased risk of accidents, alien species input and continued disturbance. 2. "Barcola Beach" is a recurring hypothesis of silting up a stretch of coast adjacent to the MPA with possible loss of portions of hard-bottomed habitats and grasslands. 3. Marine litter, floating and on the coast due the waters up-current.	

	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 the AF. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: Systematic beach and seafloor cleaning and removal of floating litter with the use of "pelican boat" of the SPAMI. Advocacy and lobbying actions with main policy makers to avoid option 2).	

	Score
4.2.2. a) Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**0**
Score justification: The entire area is under the direct control of the MIBAACT, with architectural and landscape protection.	

	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. Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**2**
Score justification: The MPA implements a strategy of close cooperation for the enhancement of the whole area - terrestrial and marine - also through the MAB committee.	

	Score
4.2.3. a) Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**1**
Score justification: Creeping parceling out of the coastal strip for the construction of villas and resorts (Porto Pinna).	

	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. Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**2**
Score justification: Active surveillance carried out by the constant presence at sea of SPAMI staff and by National Coast Guard. Awareness activities concerning conservation measures regarding the shag.	

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:

- The project to sink a navy vessel to become a tourist attraction was opposed because it is contrary to the Barcelona Convention and would have a high impact on marine currents in the area facing the MPA.
- The support provided by SPAMI staff to the Coast Guard allowed the recovery of ghost nets in the Gulf of Trieste.

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**

Score justification:
The Region Friuli-Venezia Julia has several spatial planning instruments i.e. "*Piano Paesaggistico Regionale*", to plan and manage the area including the SPAMI and the finalization of the maritime spatial planning is in progress by the Region.
SPAMI staff is involved in activities to prepare an ICZMP in collaboration with the main local research institutes.

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**

Score justification:
The SPAMI, as manager of the SCI/SAC NATURA2000 site, has the role by law to evaluate, through the expression of opinion, the impact assessment of new and foreseen initiatives and activities in the surrounding area.
The enlargement of UNESCO MaB Miramare Reserve enable to the SPAMI to have a greater influence on the territory and to cooperate more efficiently with many new local actors, aiming at improving the sustainability of current touristic activities and to propose new ones.

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

	Score
5.1.1. Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in AF (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Fourteen yellow buoys are marking the protected stretch of sea and there are two signs marking the limits of the area on the coast.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. a) Is the area officially depicted on the international marine / terrestrial maps? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	-
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. b) Is the area officially reported on the marine / terrestrial maps of each SPAMI Member State? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	-
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. c) Are the coordinates of the area easily accessible (maps, internet, etc.)? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	-
Score justification:	

	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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The National Coast Guard is entrusted with surveillance of the protected area.	

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The "*Guardia di Finanza*", "*Carabinieri*" national forces and local police contribute to the control and surveillance of the SPAMI.	

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The SPAMI has identified and implemented penalties, which are deemed adequate and relies for its effective enforcement on the National Coast Guard and the other agencies.	

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**0**
Score justification: The national legislation does not allow this solution.	

	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 of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The SPAMI has at its disposal specific material for emergency response. The Intervention Plan is drawn up and updated at national level by the Coast Guard. The SPAMI has activated a training course for Civil Protection volunteers and staff, organized by ISPRA and MiTE.	

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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Weakly / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The SPAMI has series of collaborations providing important human and financial resources (MEDPAN, OGS, Università di Trieste, ARPA Friuli-Venezia Julia, NIB (Slovenia), FEAMP, FEAMP FLAG, INTERREG Italia-Slovenia).	

	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) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Insufficient / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: The personnel was actively involved in the RAC/SPA "SPAMI Twinning Program" of 2019-2020. Miramare SPAMI collaborates with the Strunjan National Park (SL) SPAMI, in the project ROC-POPLife for the restoration of *Cystoseira* canopies. The SPAMI has strong cooperation and exchanges with all the other Italian SPAMI.	

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

(If applicable: Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 7; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total Score: 23
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 24; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 27)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total Score: 26
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 42; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 42)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total Score: 5
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total Score: 5
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - 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 (Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

Total Score: 6
(National SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 77
(National SPAMI - max: 99[2]; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 104[3])

Score evaluation:

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

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6

or

- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2

Furthermore, considering that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 69[4] for a coastal national SPAMI or less than 72[5] for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (=70% of the maximum total score of 99 and 104, respectively).

[2] 93 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.
[3] 98 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.
[4] 65 if the SPAMIs subject to its first periodic review.
[5] 68 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

CONCLUSION (BASED ON THE SCORE EVALUATION) BY THE TAC FOR THE PRESENT EVALUATION:

After analysing the documents transmitted and in full confidence with the internal evaluations presented by the management body of the MPA, the TAC recognizes the efforts engaged since the last periodic review and confirms its proposal to maintain Miramare MPA in the SPAMI List.
The TAC recognizes the great educational, monitoring and restoration activities and encourage the management body to strengthen those linked to the possible external threats coming from maritime traffic and poaching.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE TAC FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

-

May 11th, 2021

SIGNATURES

National Focal Point
Mr. Leonardo TUNESI

Independent Experts
Mr. Philippe ROBERT Mr. Robert TURK

SPAMI Manager(s)
Mr. Maurizio SPOTO

Mr. Saul CIRIACO Mr. Carlo FRANZOSINI

National Expert
Ms. Paola DEL NEGRO

(5) Format of the Periodic review of “Plemmirio Marine Protected Area” (Italy)

Format for the periodic review
of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)

The SPAMI List was established in 2001 (Monaco Declaration) in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.

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

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

SPAMI Name :	**Plemmirio Marine Protected Area**

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I. Assessment scale: 0 = No, 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The SPAMI still meets the requirement of the SPA/BD Annex I and still hosts the species listed in the annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol which justified the declaration as a SPAMI.	

	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. Assessment scale: 0 = Significant changes 1 = Moderate changes 2 = Slight changes 3 = No adverse change	**3**
Score justification: There are no adverse changes that occurred during the assessment period for habitats and species	

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

Score justification:

The objectives, indicated in the original SPAMI designation application and listed below, have been positively pursued:

”The Plemmirio Marine Protected Area pursues the environmental safeguard of the area in question and sets itself the following goals:
a) The safeguard and optimal use of the natural, chemical and physical characteristics as well as the marine and coastal biodiversity, with particular regard to the protection of the Posidonia meadows and coralligenous biocoenosis, including by means of environmental renewal operations;
b) The promotion of environmental education and the spread of knowledge of the marine and coastal environments of the marine protected area, including by means of educational programmes;
c) The realization of programmes for the study, monitoring and scientific research in fields of natural science and environmental stewardship, to ensure the systematic knowledge of the area;
d) The promotion of sustainable development in the area, with particular regard to raising the profile of traditional skills and activities, local cultures, ecological tourism and the use of the area by socially challenged groups.”
According to Plemmirio ISEA (*Interventi Stantardizzati di gestione Efficace in Aree marine protette* – Standardized Interventions of Efficient Management in MPAs) Management framework, the objectives are pursued and implemented.

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

Score justification:
SPAMI has maintained its national legal status as MPA, that has been improved with the assignment by the Sicilian Region of the management of the Marine NATURA 2000 site "Fondali Plemmirio" SIC ITA090030, approved by DDG n. 294/2017 and subsequent decree of the Special Conservation Zone (ZSC).

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? Assessment scale: 0 = competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1 = The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2 = The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities	**2**
Score justification: Competences and responsibilities are clearly defined by Italian national laws: Institutive Decree (2005/02/09), Ministerial Decree 2009/01/26 (Regolamento di esecuzione ed organizzazione dell'A.M.P. Plemmirio).	

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1 = The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
2.3. Does the area have governance bodies in line with the original application for inclusion in the SPAMI List? Assessment scale: 0 = No governance bodies 1= Only some governance bodies are in place 2 = The governance bodies are in place, but they are not functioning on a regular basis (e.g.: no regular meetings or works) 3 = The SPAMI has fully dedicated governance bodies and sufficient powers to address the conservation challenges	**Not applicable**
Score justification: NOT APPLICABLE	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? Assessment scale: 0 = No management plan 1 = The level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as "adequate" 3 = The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented	**3**
Score justification: SPAMI has a management plan officially adopted and adequately implemented, based on the following formal documents: Institutive Decree, "*Regolamento di esecuzione ed organizzazione*", "*Disciplinari integrative*".	

	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 Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF[1]). Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The management addresses adequately all the SPAMI objectives and its requirements.	

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. Assessment scale: 0 = Very low/Insufficient 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI's human resources are sufficient for its management and are composed by 6 people in the staff and 6 additional technical and scientific collaborators. Four additional people belonging to the municipality police unit, and 4 people belonging to the provincial police (the two public authorities constituting the consortium managing the SPAMI), with police officer certification, collaborate with the SPAMI. Moreover control and surveillance activities are also in charge of Italian National Coastal Guard. To improve further the efficiency of the management, more personnel should be recruited but currently, this is not possible due to national administrative constraints.	

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

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = Very low 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: The ordinary financial support ensured by MiTE (*Italian Ministry for the Ecological Transition*) is adequate. The SPAMI benefits of additional funding through the participation to national and international projects and initiatives devotes to scientific research, protection and promotion.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	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 Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**Not applicable**
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
3.4.2. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the multilateral governance bodies of the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**Not applicable**
Score justification:	

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? Assessment scale: 0 = No monitoring programme 1 = The level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 3 = 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**
Score justification: Monitoring programs are embedded in Management Plan to support adaptive management and are based on Habitat Directive, financially supported by the MiTE. Monitoring is carried out also to cover all the species and habitats that are significant for the Mediterranean importance of the MPA. Most of the monitoring studies are implemented with other scientific institutes, as CoNISMa (National Interuniversity Consortium for the Sciences of the Sea), ARPA, ISPRA and environmental 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? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The SPAMI has adopted an adaptive management system based on specific monitoring plans and, through the tool "*Disciplinare integrativo*" is able to revise the regulations on the various activities.	

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The management plan is effectively implemented.	

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: During the validation period, measures, activities and actions aimed at conservation and protection were pursued by implementing important management choices: - Implementation and optimization of the entire video surveillance system with the extension to 16 cameras located throughout the perimeter of the SPAMI, working and recording 24 hours a day, and the improvement of the control room system; - Extension of no take period for recreational fisheries from one month to two months; - Annual information campaign on sea urchins harvesting; - Awareness campaign on waste management; - Participation in the Plastic Free Challenge (#PFC) campaign promoted by the MiTE; - others conservation measures related to NATURA 2000 site management;	

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

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

In particular:

	Score
4.1.1. a) Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**2**
Score justification: Illegal, Unregulated, Unreported Fishing (IUUF) in particular: sea-urchin and holothurian poaching, spearfishing	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: **1.** Implementation and optimization of the entire video surveillance system with the extension to 16 cameras located throughout the perimeter of the SPAMI and the increase in system viewing stations; **2.** Reliance on land surveillance activities for the most frequented sea areas, combining the remote control with personnel on the field and with national Coastal Guard support; **3.** Signing of a collaboration protocol with Sea Shepherd *Onlus* for the protection, and environmental awareness of the SPAMI with particular attention to the prevention of illegal activities.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: Some threats to habitat and species mainly due to poaching and introduced alien 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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: During the evaluation period, actions were taken to best understand possible threats to habitats and species due to introduced alien species, and to contrast IUUF.	

	Score
4.1.3. a) Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Since the establishment of the SPAMI, the area is interested by an important increase of MPA related tourism.	

	Score
4.1.3. b) Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**3**
Score justification: Through the census access to the sea in MPA and their arrangement, it was possible to rationally distribute the anthropic pressure on the SPAMI. The same was done for the management of the diving centers through the creation of new diving sites. Lastly, the increase in mooring for boats for the orderly and rational distribution of the presence of boats in the MPA. These activities have recorded an increase in human presence but with a uniform distribution throughout the area. To cope with the growing nautical traffic, buoy fields are installed annually and areas with no anchoring are defined In addition, dedicated information panels have been affixed to each registered outlet, a quota system has been activated for anthropic presences dictated by the current epidemiological emergency. Local police and environmental police are required to fully comply with the provisions of the supplementary regulations governing activities in the SPAMI area.	

	Score
4.1.4. a) Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**0**
Score justification: There is no evidence of 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 Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**3**
Score justification: There are no conflicts since an excellent information, dissemination and control systems have been activated since the establishment of the SPAMI and were implemented throughout the evaluation period.	

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

In particular:

	Score
4.2.1. a) Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Solid wastes are carried by currents and 2 close rivers along shore on the sea surface and doesn't impact so much on the MPA.	

	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 the AF. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: The actions taken in order to mitigate and address pollution problems are: - Water monitoring; - Beach cleaning; - Personnel training by ISPRA on for first aid to contrast for the defense of the sea and coastal areas from accidental oil spill; - Active collaboration with the waste management department - Urban Hygiene Office	

	Score
4.2.2. a) Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**0**
Score justification: There are no significant impacts on landscapers	

	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. Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**2**
Score justification: By competence the MPA it is called to release: - Provisions relating to the use of the maritime state property taking into account the characteristics of the environment subject to protection and the institutive purposes; - Legal opinions for the maintenance of the environmental balance of the neighboring territory as manager of the Marine SCI "Fondali Plemmirio" SIC ITA090030 approved by DDG n. 294/2017 and subsequent decree of the Special Conservation Area (ZSC).	

	Score
4.2.3. a) Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**2**
Score justification: • Increase of commercial and tourist traffic in the port near the SPAMI; • Urban interventions in the neighboring areas - anthropic development.	

	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. Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**2**
Score justification: Evaluating urban planning interventions by issuing legal opinions and evaluations in the 200 meters Buffer zone (DL 16/2016). By competence the MPA it is called to release: - Provisions relating to the use of the maritime state property taking into account the characteristics of the environment subject to protection and the institutive purposes; - Legal opinions for the maintenance of the environmental balance of the neighboring territory as manager of the Marine SCI "Fondali Plemmirio" SIC ITA090030 approved by DDG n. 294/2017 and subsequent decree of the Special Conservation Area (ZSC).	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually: Construction of bathing establishments without the request of legal opinion from the SPAMI.

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved: Recovery of lost fishing gears through the collaboration between scientific divers staff and National Coastal Guard.

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Land use plans are drawn up by the competent local authorities. For the Municipality of Syracuse, there is the Landscape Plan, the Town Plan and the Provincial Territorial Plan.	

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: It is possible to influence the governance of the neighboring areas within the limits defined by the reference standards related to the management of the N2000 site and the pertinent state-owned 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 area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in AF (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The boundaries of the SPAMI are adequately detailed with boundary buoys at sea and land sights. In the outlets, the zoning of the SPAMI and regulation are clearly identified. The plan and a georeferencing system are shown on the website. The perimeter and the zoning are reported in the correspondence of the Hydrographic Office of the Italian Navy, and also in the maps produced by the large international commercial cartography companies, such as NAVIONICS and C-MAP.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. a) Is the area officially depicted on the international marine / terrestrial maps? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**Not applicable**
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. b) Is the area officially reported on the marine / terrestrial maps of each SPAMI Member State? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**Not applicable**
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. c) Are the coordinates of the area easily accessible (maps, internet, etc.)? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**Not applicable**
Score justification:	

	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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The marine surveillance of the SPAMI is assured by the national Coastal Guard. A solid collaboration between the management body and the local police of the Municipality and Provincial Police are in place.	

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: It's done by: - reliance of an external collaborator for the control from land in the sea areas, in combination with the personnel of the SPAMI, in order to optimize the activity and report any offenses to the competent body such as the national Coastal Guards; - signing of a memorandum of understanding with Sea Shepherd *Onlus* for the protection and environmental awareness of the SPAMI with particular attention to the prevention of illegal activities.	

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Regulation of the SPAMI ensures adequate penalties and effective enforcement.	

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The staff belonging to the municipal and provincial police units with police officer certification, within the Plemmirio MPA, is authorized 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 of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: A national plan for accidental pollution events is in force, flanked by a contingency plan to face accidental pollution established following DL 81/2008 on job security, and soon will start a training courses with ISPRA for first aid strategies for the defense of the sea and coastal areas from accidental oil spill.	

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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Weakly / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The SPAMI has series of collaborations providing important human and financial resources (MEDPAN, CoNISMa, Università di Bari, UNI Catania, UNI Padova, Sea Shepherd, FEAMP project Oloturia, INTERREG Italia-Malta).	

	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) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Insufficient / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: A collaboration with Miramare and Egadi SPAMIs is active on a shared planning	

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

(If applicable: Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

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

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

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

Most of the recommendation made by TAC in the previous valuation, were overcome by the application of the *Disciplinare Integrativo*, with a strong enforcement in the intervention in case of infringement of rules, with more detailed studies on fisheries (artisanal and recreational) and with the SCI institution.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 7; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total Score: 22
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 24; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 27)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total Score: 29
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 42; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 42)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total Score: 5
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - 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 (Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

Total Score: 6
(National SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 80
(National SPAMI - max: 99[2]; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 104[3])

Score evaluation:

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

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6

or

- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2

Furthermore, considering that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 69[4] for a coastal national SPAMI or less than 72[5] for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (=70% of the maximum total score of 99 and 104, respectively).

CONCLUSION (BASED ON THE SCORE EVALUATION) BY THE TAC FOR THE PRESENT EVALUATION:
After analysing the documents transmitted and in full confidence with the internal evaluations presented by the management body of the MPA, the TAC recognizes the efforts engaged since the last assessment and confirms its proposal to maintain Plemmirio MPA in the SPAMI List.
The TAC underlined the importance for the MPA of maintaining the supervision of tourism, fishing and yachting activities and the reinforced control of illegal activities, done by the Coastal Guards.
The TAC also underlines the interest of strengthening financial resources and raising awareness among the local deciders and the port authorities of Syracuse, to limit and mitigate the possible negative impacts on the protected area.

[2] 93 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.
[3] 98 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.
[4] 65 if the SPAMIs subject to its first periodic review.
[5] 68 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE TAC FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

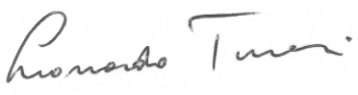
Recommendation 1: Regarding Section II - Maintain the high level of surveillance and the measures concerning illegal fishing in particular.

Recommendation 2: Regarding Section II – Improve the activities in order to be correctly involved in the evaluation of the requests of new bathing establishment concessions.

May 7th, 2021

SIGNATURES

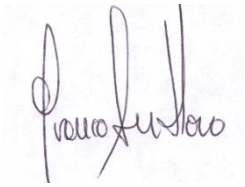
National Focal Point
Mr. Leonardo TUNESI



Independent Experts
Mr. Robert TURK – Mr. Philippe ROBERT

SPAMI Manager(s)
Ms. Sabrina ZAPPALÀ

National Expert
Mr. Franco ANDALORO



(6) Format of the Periodic review of “Punta Campanella Marine Protected Area” (Italy)

Format for the periodic review of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)

The SPAMI List was established in 2001 (Monaco Declaration) in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.

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

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

SPAMI Name :	**MARINE PROTECTED AREA PUNTA CAMPANELLA**

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I. Assessment scale: 0 = No, 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The SPAMI still fulfils all the criteria originally presented in its application form.	

	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. Assessment scale: 0 = Significant changes 1 = Moderate changes 2 = Slight changes 3 = No adverse change	**2**
Score justification: the Mediterranean mass mortality of *Pinna nobilis* affected also this SPAMI.	

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

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). Assessment scale: 0 = Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1 = Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status	**2**
Score justification: Since 2010 is in force a new Organizational Regulation of MPA –Published in G.U. n.195, august 21 2010. This new legal framework has improved the legal status of the SPAMI. The Regulation is supplemented by an "adaptive" annual Disciplinary that details each article depending on the conservation goals.	

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? Assessment scale: 0 = competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1 = The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2 = The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities on the basis of its legal institutional framework.	

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1 = The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI is managed by a Director, by 4 full time people, 5 partial time people and 2 temporary people during the summer.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
2.3. Does the area have governance bodies in line with the original application for inclusion in the SPAMI List? Assessment scale: 0 = No governance bodies 1= Only some governance bodies are in place 2 = The governance bodies are in place, but they are not functioning on a regular basis (e.g.: no regular meetings or works) 3 = The SPAMI has fully dedicated governance bodies and sufficient powers to address the conservation challenges	**-**
Score justification:	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? Assessment scale: 0 = No management plan 1 = The level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as "adequate" 3 = The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented	**3**
Score justification: The management plan is fully adopted and based on ISEA framework, in line with the guidelines of the Ministry of the Ecological Transition (MiTE). The management plan is triennial, refined on annual base.	

	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 Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF[1]). Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: ISEA management plan takes into account the main monitoring topics, both environmental and socioeconomics, and also the threats.	

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. Assessment scale: 0 = Very low/Insufficient 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: Human resources are adequate, with many skills acquired both in the field and through scientific and educational training.	

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = Very low 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: SPAMI receives from MiTE an economic support for ordinary functioning, but without the possibility to directly contract the personnel. Self-financing activities and intense participation to national and international projects allows the SPAMI to cover all the personnel costs.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	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 Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**-**
Score justification:	

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

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
3.4.2. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the multilateral governance bodies of the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	-
Score justification:	

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? Assessment scale: 0 = No monitoring programme 1 = The level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 3 = 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	**2**
Score justification: SPAMI performs annual scientific monitoring programs at least based on Habitat Directive, financially supported by the MiTE and implemented with CoNISMa (National Interuniversity Consortium for the Sciences of the Sea), which coordinates researches and other scientific and applicative activities (e.g. Natural Capital accounting), allowing to monitor the parameters that are significant for the SPAMI.	

	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? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The SPAMI has implemented a monitoring system to evaluate the efficacy of the management measures in order to apply an adaptive approach to better pursue the primary objectives.	

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The management plan is effectively implemented through several educational, scientific and conservation activities, also involving stakeholders. The management plan is annually validated by MiTE.	

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: Concrete conservation measures have been implemented, based on scientific monitoring, i.e. a mooring system, specific regulation of diving activities and artisanal fishing (seasonal closure of fishing in the Ieranto gulf), environmental communication initiatives and involvement of stakeholders.	

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

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

In particular:

	Score
4.1.1. a) Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**2**
Score justification: Although the exploitation of natural resources is regulated by Disciplinary, some threat cannot be excluded because of the densely inhabited coast of the SPAMI. In particular the illegal harvesting of date mussel.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: To reduce the risk of uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources and the illegal harvesting of date mussel in particular, the educational and surveillance actions have been more and more enhanced, and administrative and also criminal sanctions imposed, thanks to the collaboration with the police and the Judiciary.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**3**
Score justification: the main threats are due • Poaching, • destruction of the infralittoral habitat due to illegal date mussel harvesting, • floating plastic litter, • intense maritime traffic threating sea turtles *(Caretta caretta)* and cetaceans. • increasing records of alien species partially be due to climate changes.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: The following actions have been undertaken: • The implementation of surveillance have significantly improved, specifically targeted to fight the illegal harvesting of date mussel, and the uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources, • The "pelican boat" of the SPAMI has been effectively used to fight the local presence of floating plastic litter. There is a weekly program to monitor and remove the beach litter of the SPAMI, • The application of specific management measures addressed to regulate the maritime traffic of the SPAMI. Additionally there is a "sea turtle rescue center", in collaboration with the Stazione Zoologica di Napoli research institute, which counteract the effect of intense maritime traffic threating sea turtles *(Caretta caretta)* and cetaceans, • The monitoring of arrival and presence of non-indigenous species, also by citizens science initiatives and with the involvement of divers, • Communication campaigns and other environmental protection actions involving stakeholders.	

	Score
4.1.3. a) Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: There has been a very modest increase in the number of visitors of SPAMI and of leisure boats in the last 6 years.	

	Score
4.1.3. b) Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: A series of action were undertaken, in particular: - Installation of a buoy field and moorings for pleasure boats on Posidonia beds in zone C, - Awareness campaigns, - Increasing encouragement of the use of canoes and other low environmental impact vessels.	

	Score
4.1.4. a) Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: There is a somewhat low level of conflicts between users or user groups, i.e. between artisanal fishermen and diving centers, and between "pescaturismo" and touristic boats for time the mooring to the 3 buoys in B zone of the gulf of Ieranto.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: most conflicts have been addressed: - between artisanal fishermen and diving centers, through the creation of 100m buffer zones around each diving site in B or C zone; - between "pescaturismo" and touristic boats, by the establishment of a rotation time of maximum 2 hours in the use of the 3 buoys in B zone of the bay of Ieranto.	

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

In particular:

	Score
4.2.1. a) Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**3**
Score justification: Mainly during summer, solid wastes are carried by surface coastal currents arriving from Sarno river and from crowded cities spread along the coast of the Gulf of Naples.	

	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 the AF. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: The problem of pollution from floating solid wastes is addressed by the activity of a "pellicano boat" to remove floating litter during summer season, the beach cleaning on a weekly basis, and a promotion of educational actions involving local stakeholders (divers and fishermen among others), and owners of bathing establishments.	

	Score
4.2.2. a) Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: A slight increase of the nautical traffic has been registered.	

	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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: A new specific system to control the speed of the boats in the SPAMI, based on cameras, has been put in place in the evaluation period by the National Coast Guard.	

	Score
4.2.3. a) Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: It is expected the increase of the following threats in the surrounding area: - Tourism frequentation, - Leisure boats, - Maritime traffic, - Solid wastes, - Demography.	

	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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**1**
Score justification: The problem of pollution from floating solid wastes has been addressed by the activity of a "pellicano boat" to remove floating litter during summer season, the beach cleaning on a weekly basis, and a promotion of educational actions involving both local stakeholders and people living in the surrounding municipalities.	

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:
The discharges into the sea of sewage treatment plants were eliminated,
The poaching of invertebrates has been strongly reduced by information afforded by diving centers to divers prior to the diving activities (briefings). Additionally, relevant information is being given to bathers by the workers in the bathing establishments.

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The Region Campania has several spatial planning instruments i.e. "*Piano Paesistico Regionale*", "*Piano dell'Autorità di Bacino*", to plan and manage the area including the SPAMI and the finalization of the maritime spatial planning is in progress by the Region.	

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The SPAMI is a part of a wider marine NATURA2000 site (IT 8030011) which is also managed by the management board 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 area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in AF (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The area boundaries are adequately marked on land and at sea by buoys and signals.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. a) Is the area officially depicted on the international marine / terrestrial maps? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**-**
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. b) Is the area officially reported on the marine / terrestrial maps of each SPAMI Member State? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**-**
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. c) Are the coordinates of the area easily accessible (maps, internet, etc.)? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**-**

	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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The surveillance is entrusted by law to the Italian National Coast Guard.	

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The « Guardia di Finanza » contribute to the control and surveillance of the SPAMI.	

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The SPAMI has identified and implemented penalties, which are deemed adequate and relies for its effective enforcement on the National Coast Guard and the other agencies.	

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

	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 of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: There is a national emergency plan for oil spills and pollution emergencies identifying the SPAMIs and MPAs as the most sensitive areas to be protected. Moreover, the area established a contingency plan to face 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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Weakly / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**1**
Score justification: There are some other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources (e.g. EU - Erasmus plus, CoNISMa).	

	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) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Insufficient / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**1**
Score justification: There is cooperation with Italian SPAMIs: Miramare, Portofino, Tavolara – Punta Coda Cavallo.	

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

(If applicable: Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 7; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total Score: 19
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 24; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 27)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total Score: 29
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 42; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 42)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total Score: 5
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total Score: 2
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - 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 (Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

Total Score: 6
(National SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 73
(National SPAMI - max: 99[2]; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 104[3])

[2] 93 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.
[3] 98 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

Score evaluation:

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

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6

or

- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2

Furthermore, considering that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 69[4] for a coastal national SPAMI or less than 72[5] for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (=70% of the maximum total score of 99 and 104, respectively).

CONCLUSION (BASED ON THE SCORE EVALUATION) BY THE TAC FOR THE PRESENT EVALUATION:

The management body presented to the TAC the activities carried up in the MPA to fulfill the SPAMI criteria. The TAC has asked for additional information, has changed the proposed text of the management body and has changed slightly the values given in some of the questions. Consequently, the TAC agrees that "Punta Campanella" MPA fulfills the SPAMI criteria set-up in SPA/BD protocol. Due to these reasons the TAC proposes to maintain the "Punta Campanella" MPA in the SPAMI list.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE TAC FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

Recommendation 1: to improve the monitoring of the fishing activities (both artisanal and sport fishing) to fully support the adaptive management of the SPAMI.

Recommendation 2: to improve the monitoring of the effect of divers frequentation on benthic habitats and caves to fully support the adaptive management of the SPAMI.

Recommendation 3: revise the perimeter of the SPAMI to fully embrace the two A zones already set in place and the B zone of Li Galli.

Recommendation 4: to identify inside the B or C zones, areas of particular relevance suitable to establish new no-take areas (Bs). This will increase the no take zones of the SPAMI, as a progress towards the international and "EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030" targets for the new decade.

Recommendation 5: to enhance cooperation with other SPAMIs and initiate new collaborations with international ones.

May 10th, 2021

SIGNATURES

National Focal Point I
Mr. Leonardo Tunesi

Independent Experts
Ms. Christine Pergent-Martini Mr. Pep Amengual

SPAMI Manager(s)

National Expert
Mr. Giovanni Fulvio RUSSO

[4] 65 if the SPAMIs subject to its first periodic review.
[5] 68 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

(7) Format of the Periodic review of “Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo Marine Protected Area” (Italy)

Format for the periodic review of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)

The SPAMI List was established in 2001 (Monaco Declaration) in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.

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

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

SPAMI Name :	**MPA Tavolara - Punta Coda Cavallo**

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I. Assessment scale: 0 = No, 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The MPA still fulfils the original criteria that justified the declaration of the area as a SPAMI.	

	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. Assessment scale: 0 = Significant changes 1 = Moderate changes 2 = Slight changes 3 = No adverse change	**2**
Score justification: The only negative event is represented by the significant mortality affecting the *Pinna nobilis* population due to the arrival of a pathogen affecting the whole Mediterranean.	

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

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). Assessment scale: 0 = Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1 = Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status	**2**
Score justification: There have been no changes in the legal status of the SPAMI during the evaluation period.	

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? Assessment scale: 0 = competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1 = The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2 = The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI has an Executive Regulation, decree of the Minister of the Environment gazetted on December 3rd, 2014, and a coherent ISEA (Standardized Interventions for Effective Management in MPA) management plan.	

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1 = The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures	**2**
Score justification: The management body of the SPAMI is a consortium formed by the three coastal municipalities (Olbia, San Teodoro and Porto San Paolo) and is fully dedicated to the management of the area. Its management powers are entitled by the national law.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
2.3. Does the area have governance bodies in line with the original application for inclusion in the SPAMI List? Assessment scale: 0 = No governance bodies 1= Only some governance bodies are in place 2 = The governance bodies are in place, but they are not functioning on a regular basis (e.g.: no regular meetings or works) 3 = The SPAMI has fully dedicated governance bodies and sufficient powers to address the conservation challenges	
Score justification:	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? Assessment scale: 0 = No management plan 1 = The level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as "adequate" 3 = The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented	**3**
Score justification: The management plan is fully adopted and based on ISEA framework, in line with the guidelines of the Ministry of the Ecological Transition (MiTE).	

	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 Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF[1]). Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The management plan is adequate to follow the required objectives as indicated in the Annotated Format	

	Score
3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI. Assessment scale: 0 = Very low/Insufficient 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The SPAMI has a staff of 8 people working full time and 4 part-time. Additionally, there is a subsidiary staff of 8 people.	

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = Very low 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The SPAMI has adequate funding from national and international bodies (LIFE, MED projects etc.)	

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

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	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 Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
3.4.2. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the multilateral governance bodies of the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	
Score justification:	

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? Assessment scale: 0 = No monitoring programme 1 = The level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 3 = 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**
Score justification: The SPAMI has a monitoring programme conceived to cover all the parameters significant for its status.	

	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? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The SPAMI has implemented a monitoring system to evaluate the efficacy of the management measures in order to apply an adaptive approach to better pursue the primary objectives.	

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The management plan is effectively implemented, it is checked annually by MiTE that provides the annual budget only after full verification.	

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: A series of concrete conservation actions have been implemented to cover the main objectives of the SPAMI, specially: • Protection of *P. oceanica* with areas for mooring and the application of the app DONIA to the allows the anchoring only on soft bottoms; • Enhancement of the protection and population recovery interventions concerning *Patella ferruginea*; • Black rat eradication measures in the islands (LIFE Puffinus); • Strong reduction of the sea-urchin harvesting; • Protection of the beach dunes habitats.	

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

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

In particular:

	Score
4.1.1. a) Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Occasional poaching activities have been recorded.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: A significant effort in surveillance and law enforcement was carried out by the SPAMI management team against poaching.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: • Non-indigenous species, • occasional poaching, • mortality of gorgonians (es. *P. clavata*) due to fishing lines and ghost nets, • anchoring on *P. oceanica* during the summer season.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: • Increasing surveillance during the summer by the coast guard to prevent poaching, • Trying to regulate the fishing activities to reduce the mortality of gorgonians, • Identification of new areas for anchoring large yachts.	

	Score
4.1.3. a) Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: In the last years tourism seasonality has strongly increased in the summer period.	

	Score
4.1.3. b) Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: During the summer season surveillance is increased and information activities are done at the MPA info points and to tourists on the beaches and recreational boats.	

	Score
4.1.4. a) Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: No strong conflicts are present inside the SPAMI between local stakeholders. In some specific sites within the SPAMI a limited conflict exists between artisanal fishers and Diving centers.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: Specific workshops and meetings involving the various stakeholders have been organized to solve conflicts	

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

In particular:

	Score
4.2.1. a) Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Pollution problems are mostly due to the plastic debris drifted by the sea currents.	

	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 the AF. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: The management body has an annual program to carry out pollution mitigation actions, such as cleaning the seabed and the beaches from macro-plastic debris. During the summer season a special vessel belonging to SPAMI, named "Pelican boat", is used to collect the floating solid wastes.	

	Score
4.2.2. a) Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Impacts on dunes behind the beaches are mostly due to trampling. During the summer season in the salt marshes nearby the SPAMI, there can be natural problems due to sporadic eutrophication events.	

	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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: The management body takes actions to mitigate the impacts. To protect dunes, wooden paths have been put in place accompanied by informative pannels. Specific environmental education actions addressed to the visitors of the beaches have been done. Monitoring of salt marshes is systematically performed to take actions and prevent extreme eutrophication events.	

	Score
4.2.3. a) Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: It is only expected an increase of the seasonal tourism frequentation.	

	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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**1**
Score justification: The SPAMI has carried out many educative initiatives to inform public opinion and to address sustainable tourism.	

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

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved:

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The Region Sardinia has several spatial planning instruments i.e. "*Piano Territoriale Paesistico*", "*Piano di Assetto Idrogeologico*", "*Piano di Gestione dei Litorali*", to plan and manage the coastal area bordering the SPAMI.	

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**0**
Score justification:	

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

	Score
5.1.1. Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in AF (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The signals on land and at sea delimit the A zones (no-entry and no-take zones) and consist in yellow land marks and buoys, respectively, illuminated during the night. Additionally, the delimitation and zoning are also reported in the correspondence of the Hydrographic Office of the Italian Navy, and also in the maps produced by the large international commercial cartography companies, such as NAVIONICS and C-MAP.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. a) Is the area officially depicted on the international marine / terrestrial maps? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. b) Is the area officially reported on the marine / terrestrial maps of each SPAMI Member State? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. c) Are the coordinates of the area easily accessible (maps, internet, etc.)? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	
Score justification:	

	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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The surveillance is entrusted by law to the Italian National Coast Guard.	

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The *Corpo Forestale di Vigilanza Ambientale* of Region Sardinia contribute to the control and surveillance of the SPAMI regarding fishing activities.	

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The marine surveillance of the SPAMI is in charge by the national Coastal Guard.	

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**0**
Score justification: The field staff of MPA does not have the legal power to inflict penalties.	

	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 of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: There is a national emergency plan for oil spills and pollution emergencies identifying the SPAMIs and MPAs as the most sensitive areas to be protected.	

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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Weakly / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The MPA is supported by multiple collaborations (e.g. with the Universities of Cagliari, Sassari and Genoa, CONISMA, ISPRA and SZN at national level; CSIC-Spain, CNRS-France and Colorado State University-USA, at international level) for scientific activities.	

	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) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Insufficient / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The SPAMI collaborates with various other SPAMIs – Karaburun - Sazan (Albania), Habibas Islands (Algeria), Parc National de Port Cros (FR), Bouches de Bonifacio (FR), all the Italian national SPAMIs, Las Medas (SP), La Galite (TN), Zembra and Zembretta (TN).	

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

(If applicable: Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

	Score
Assessment scale: 0 = 'No' for all of them 1 = 'Yes' for some of them 2 = 'Yes' for most of them 3 = 'Yes' for all of them or no recommendation requested	**3**

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

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

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 7; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total Score: 24
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 24; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 27)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total Score: 27
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 42; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 42)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total Score: 5
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - 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 (Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

Total Score: 5
(National SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 79
(National SPAMI - max: 99[2]; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 104[3])

[2] 93 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.
[3] 98 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

Score evaluation:

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

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6

or

- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2

Furthermore, considering that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 69[4] for a coastal national SPAMI or less than 72[5] for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (=70% of the maximum total score of 99 and 104, respectively).

CONCLUSION (BASED ON THE SCORE EVALUATION) BY THE TAC FOR THE PRESENT EVALUATION:

The management body presented to the TAC the activities carried up in the MPA to fulfill the SPAMI criteria. The TAC has asked for additional information, has changed the proposed text of the management body and has changed slightly the values given in some of the questions. Consequently the TAC agrees that "Tavolara – Capo Coda Cavallo" MPA fulfills the SPAMI criteria set-up in SPA/BD protocol. Due to these reasons the TAC proposes to maintain the "Tavolara – Capo Coda Cavallo" MPA in the SPAMI list.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE TAC FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

Recommendation 1: to improve the empowerment of SPAMI staff as law officials entitled to sanction, as it was already recommended in the previous 2015 evaluation report.

Recommendation 2: to advance and progress in the monitoring scheme of some topics, like recreational fishing.

Recommendation 3: to identify inside the B or C zones, areas of particular relevance suitable to establish new no-take areas (Bs). This will increase the no take zones of the SPAMI, as a progress towards the international and "EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030" targets for the new decade.

May 6th, 2021

SIGNATURES

National Focal Point
Mr. Leonardo TUNESI

Independent Experts
Ms. Christine PERGENT MARTINI

Mr. Pep AMENGUAL

SPAMI Manager(s)
Mr. Augusto NAVONE

National Expert
Mr. Paolo GUIDETTI

[4] 65 if the SPAMIs subject to its first periodic review.
[5] 68 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

(8) Format of the Periodic review of “Torre Guaceto Marine Protected Area and Natural Reserve” (Italy)

Format for the periodic review of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)

The SPAMI List was established in 2001 (Monaco Declaration) in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.

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

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

SPAMI Name :	**MPA TORRE GUACETO**

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I. Assessment scale: 0 = No, 1 = Yes	**1**

Score justification:

The area is still fulfilling the ANNEX 1 criteria:

1. **Uniqueness**: the species identified as determinants for the SPAMI designation persist
2. **Natural representativeness**: Recent studies have focused on quantifying the balance between primary production and consumption both at the scale of each individual habitat and at the scale of the entire MPA. The overall picture that emerges is that the AMP Torre Guaceto is able not only to produce enough biomass to maintain the habitats present within it, but also to be able to export the part of biomass produced in surplus and, therefore, to be able to contribute to support marine systems adjacent to it, possibly in deficit, confirming its important role as a "source" area in support of the neighboring coastal system.
3. **Diversity**: diversity at the biocenosis level is represented in the bionomic cartography, developed in 2019.
4. **Naturalness**: The key environmental performance indicator introduced by EU Reg. 2018/2026, closely related to the management of the MPA is that relating to land use in relation to biodiversity. In the present case, the indicator corresponds to the forms of land use in relation to biodiversity, expressed in area units.
   The data relating to the parameters listed in the table represent in fact values that will remain fixed over time, as defined in the decree establishing the MPA. Therefore, given the

specific conservation purposes existing for the SPAMI, the specific objective is to keep the total paved surface firm or activate policies aimed at reducing it.

5. **Presence of habitats that are critical to endangered, threatened or endemic species**: the species identified as determinants for the SPAMI designation persist.
6. **Cultural representativeness**: Among the aims of the founding decree, the promotion of a socio-economic development compatible with the naturalistic-landscape relevance of the area, also favouring traditional local activities already present. The oldest archaeological evidence known today in Torre Guaceto refers to the Bronze Age (2nd millennium BC), a period in which the landscape was quite different from today's. The Bronze Age villages of the Reserve are today located on the Torre Guaceto promontory and on the two Apani rocks, and were probably born at the end of the Early Bronze Age (XIX century BC) and then stabilized in the Middle Bronze Age (XVIII-XV century. B.C). Through the realization of the "Seascapes" project, the scientific, historical-archaeological contents relating to the coastal territory of Torre Guaceto have been defined, useful for the restitution of digital contents -3D scenes-, relating to the coastal territory and the traffic network and trade in late antiquity (5th-6th century AD).

	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. Assessment scale: 0 = Significant changes 1 = Moderate changes 2 = Slight changes 3 = No adverse change	**3**
Score justification: Assessments have been done refining with local data previous quantification on human activities distribution, extent and effects and no adverse changes were observed during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI.	

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued? Assessment scale: 0 = No 1 = Only some of them 2 = Yes for most of them 3 = Yes for all of them	**3**
Score justification: All the objectives indicated in the designation format are currently being pursued.	

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

Score justification:

Positive changes occurred in the reporting period.

1. With D.G.R. n.262 of 08.03.2016, the Regional Regulation n. 6 of 10 May 2016 it was approved: Conservation Measures pursuant to Community Directives 2009/147 and 92/43 and DPR 357/97 for Sites of Community Importance (SIC).
2. With the decree of 28 December 2018, published in the GURI general series n. 19 of 23/01/2019, the Minister of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea has designated as Special Conservation Areas (SACs) of the Mediterranean biogeographical region 24 insistent sites in the territory of the Puglia Region, including the SAC "Torre Guaceto and Macchia S.Giovanni "(IT9140005).
3. The Puglia Region, with RESOLUTION OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL 8 July 2019, n. 1267, has identified the Management Consortium of Torre Guaceto as the manager of the Special Conservation Area (ZSC) "Torre Guaceto and Macchia di San Giovanni" designated by decree of 28 December 2018 and of the Torre Guaceto SPA, to guarantee the prosecution, the conservation objectives and envisaged conservation measures.
4. The procedure is underway to extend the surface area of the MPA from 2219 ha to 5728 ha, and foresees the unification of an area to the south and one to the north to the current MPA. to include the SAC. The southern area reaches up to the southern limit of the SAC in the sea and is between the bathymetric depths of -5 and -50 m. The northern area extends up to the northern limits of the municipality of Carovigno, comes into contact with the northern coastal summit of the terrestrial reserve, and is between the bathymetric depths of -5 and -50 m.
5. The procedure is also underway to extend the terrestrial nature reserve, to include the portion of the SAC and to extend the part of the protected coast, to make the boundaries of the two protected areas coincide. This expansion has positive effects on the SPAMI site because it regulates anthropogenic pressure factors linked to the use of the area in the southern area of the MPA.
6. With the decision of the Consortium Assembly of 13/04/2018, with the opinion expressed by the reserve commission of 12/12/2018, the draft amendments to the implementation regulations of the MPA were approved. The changes have introduced specific regulations on the protection of biodiversity (*Posidonia oceanica*, *Charadrius alexandrinus*, cleaning of the beaches, state-owned concessions). We are awaiting any comments from the competent Ministry or, in the absence of the same, approval of the regulation.

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? Assessment scale: 0 = competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1 = The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2 = The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities	**2**
Score justification: The founding decree, the implementing regulation and the implementing disciplinary clearly define the competences and responsibilities of the managing body on the management of the SPAMI site.	

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1 = The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures	**2**
Score justification: The managing body, defined by the decree establishing the terrestrial nature reserve and by the management agreement of the MPA, is composed by a fully dedicated staff, and is endowed with sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures. The SPAMI has also the mandate to manage the SAC (N2000 site) covering the MPA and the surrounding areas.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
2.3. Does the area have governance bodies in line with the original application for inclusion in the SPAMI List? Assessment scale: 0 = No governance bodies 1= Only some governance bodies are in place 2 = The governance bodies are in place, but they are not functioning on a regular basis (e.g.: no regular meetings or works) 3 = The SPAMI has fully dedicated governance bodies and sufficient powers to address the conservation challenges	**-**
Score justification:	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan? Assessment scale: 0 = No management plan 1 = The level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as "adequate" 3 = The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented	**3**
Score justification: The management of the area is set on a triennial base. The last three-year management plan (2021-2023) was approved with a final decision by the Board of Directors on 08/02/2021. The management plan identifies the priority biodiversity targets in the area, the direct and indirect threats connected to them, planning the most effective strategies to ensure the achievement of the conservation objectives and considering the main financing lines to be activated.	

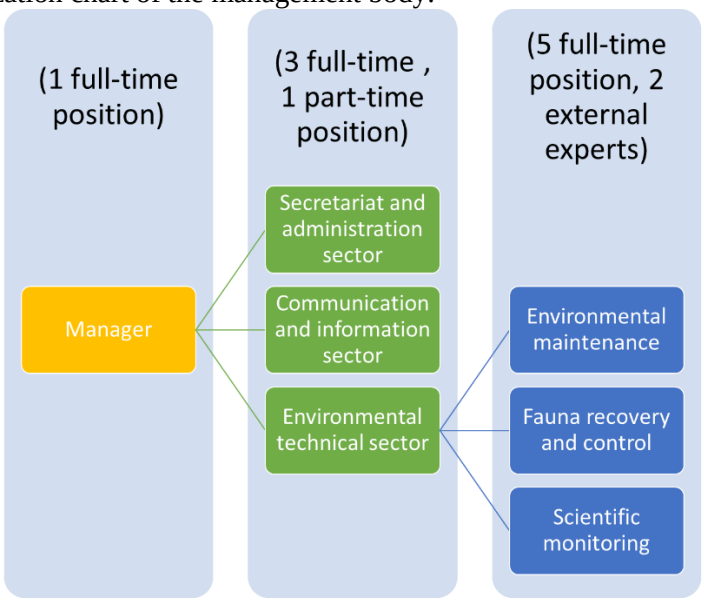
	Score
3.2. Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF[1]). Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The management plan, developed within the ISEA framework, is assessed every three years, in the achievement of its objectives and results, by a third-party certifying body (DNV) through EMAS registration. As mentioned above, the management plan identifies the priority biodiversity targets in the area, the direct and indirect threats connected to them, planning the most effective strategies to ensure the achievement of the conservation objectives and considering the main financing lines to be activated. The set of planning and regulatory tools in use in the MPA (founding decree, implementing regulation, ISEA management plan) meet the objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF). Specifically: • Detailed management objectives (Institutional decree, ISEA) • Zoning (Institutional decree) • Regulations for each zone (Institutional decree, implementing regulation, disciplinary) • Governing body (Institutional decree) • Administration (implementing regulation) • Protection (Institutional decree, ISEA, implementing regulation) • Natural resource management (Institutional decree, implementing regulation, disciplinary, ISEA) • Tourism and Visitation (Institutional decree, implementing regulation, disciplinary, ISEA)	

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

- Education and Training (ISEA)
- Research and Monitoring (ISEA)
- Services and Concessions (Institutional decree, implementing regulation, disciplinary, ISEA)
- Fund raising activities (ISEA)
- Periodic revisions of the MPA (implementing regulation, disciplinary, ISEA)

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

Score justification:
Below is the organization chart of the management body:

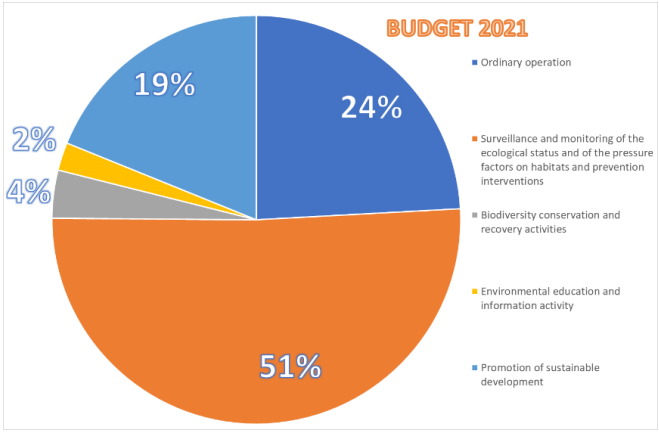


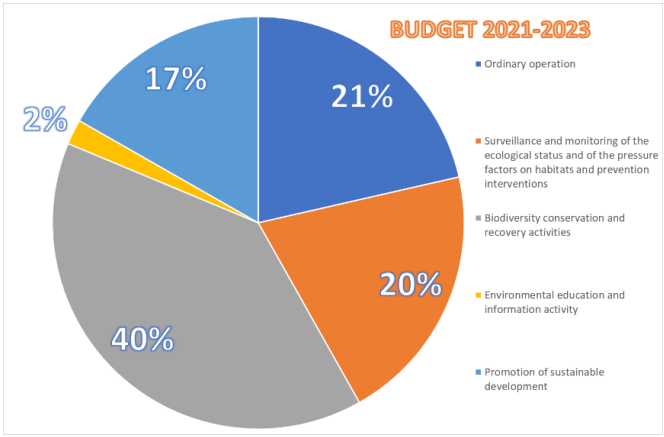
	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = Very low 1 = Low 2 = Adequate 3 = Excellent	**3**

Score justification:

The three-year ISEA program provides the budget for each of the identified strategies:

STRATEGIES	BUDGET 2021	BUDGET 2021-2023
Ordinary operation	534.564,57 €	1.603.693,71 €
Surveillance and monitoring of the ecological status and of the pressure factors on habitats and prevention interventions	1.129.133,19 €	1.526.856,53 €
Biodiversity conservation and recovery activities	83.980,36 €	2.951.941,08 €
Environmental education and information activity	49.000,00 €	147.000,00 €
Promotion of sustainable development	418.000,00 €	1.254.000,00 €
Totale	**2.214.678,12 €**	**7.483.491,32 €**





In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	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 Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	-
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
3.4.2. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the multilateral governance bodies of the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	-
Score justification:	

	Score
3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme? Assessment scale: 0 = No monitoring programme 1 = The level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 3 = 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**
Score justification: The management plan includes a section dedicated to the monitoring plan. The indicators are divided into 3 categories (biophysical, socio-economic, governance indicators) and 3 modes (descriptive, performance, effectiveness) and are applied on biodiversity targets, threats and actions of the strategy, depending on the needs. (http://win.riservaditorreguaceto.it/ISEA/esterno/7-indicators.aspx). The main monitoring campaigns implemented in the period considered are worth mentioning: 1. Marine strategy: monitoring by implementing the protocols defined within the marine strategy for the following topics: professional fishing, seabirds and marine litter (2015-2019) 2. Professional and recreational fishing:	

a. Monitoring of fish species and small-scale fishing activities for environmental accounting purposes 2015;
b. preparatory studies for identifying the fishing effort in the SCI Torre Guaceto and Macchia San Giovanni and MPA of Torre Guaceto;
c. Survey to assess recreational fishing effort and impact (*ongoing)*;
d. Monitoring of incidental catches of PET species (*ongoing*);
e. Analysis, through telemetry, of the territoriality of key species of interest from an ecological and commercial point of view (*ongoing*);
f. Monitoring of artisanal fishing aimed at expanding the MPA for the inclusion of the external part of the SAC Torre Guaceto and Macchia San Giovanni (IT9140005) (*ongoing*).

3. Monitoring of species of conservation interest:
   a. monitoring of the species of priority interest *Caretta caretta*, through the use of satellite technology, in order to determine the areas of high use by the species, to evaluate its interaction with human activities (*ongoing*);
   a. Study on interactions between coastal dolphins and fisheries in and around the SAC of Torre Guaceto (*ongoing*).
4. Habitats:
   a. Accounting for the ecological and economic value of the environmental heritage of the MPA;
   b. Marine environmental characterization (bathymetric and biocenotic) of the ZSC "TORRE GUACETO MACCHIA SAN GIOVANNI";
   c. Update of information relating to the benthic component with assessment of the conservation status of Posidonia oceanica and Coralligenous (*ongoing*) ;
   d. environmental characterization (morpho-bathymetric and biocenotic survey) by geoacoustic prospecting (multibeam and side scan sonar) of a body of water adjacent to the "Torre Guaceto Macchia San Giovanni" SAC (*ongoing*);
   e. Monitoring of habitats and species relevant to the conservation of the coastal, marine and terrestrial system of Torre Guaceto (*funded, awaiting the executive phase*);
5. Socio economic context:
   a. Identification of ecosystem functions and services, Accounting of environmental and economic costs and Accounting of environmental and economic benefits;
   b. Updating of information relating to the socio-economic component for naturalistic reporting (*ongoing*);
6. Climate changes
   a. monitoring the impacts of climate change in the Italian seas network T-MEDNet (*ongoing*).

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

Score justification:
The scientific monitoring applied makes it possible to identify the criticalities, allowing to adapt the management measures in order to guarantee the achievement of the objectives set within the plan. In support of this statement, the two decisions taken in November 2020 and April 2021 to block professional fishing for one month in order to guarantee a recovery of exploited fish stocks are reported.

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The activities planned in the strategies listed in the current Management Plan are carried out. The results of the activities carried out in the previous 3-years period were analyzed by DNV as part of the obtaining of EMAS registration.	

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: In addition to what has already been reported, the following initiatives should be noted: a. Setting limits and quota for fishing licenses 2017; b. Ecological conservation and restoration interventions in favor of wetland dune habitats and species (Environmental restoration of the wetland through the removal of artificial drainage canals, Dune restoration and mitigation of coastal erosion through the accumulation of beached posidonia residues) (*ongoing*); c. Use of purified wastewater for the agricultural sector and creation of a pond (*ongoing*); d. Improve accessibility from the outside and internal accessibility through the construction of the "Porta della Riserva", which is an integrated service area for parking, infopoint and car parking (*ongoing*); e. Interventions for the enhancement and use (demolition of concrete structures at the mouth of Canale Reale), expansion of the pond in the northern area, dune restoration) (*ongoing*).	

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

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

In particular:

	Score
4.1.1. a) Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**3**
Score justification: The management plan identifies the threats, evaluating the significance of the incidence for each biodiversity target (3.A.2) • IUU fishing events are recorded in the MPA, with a negative impact on fish stocks.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: The surveillance and law enforcement activities are carried out by law mainly by the national Coast Guard. The Managing Authority has no sanction power in this sector. Despite this, in the period considered, actions were carried out in coordination with the national Coast Guard and the financial police to combat IUU fishing activities. The following proposals are being presented for obtaining funding: 1. provision of an inflatable boat for the Coast Guard 2. recovery of a building on the coast for the storage of the nautical vehicle supplied to the Coast Guard 3. adaptation of the video surveillance system, with the implementation of AI systems for the alert system	

	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 Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**3**
Score justification: The management plan identifies the threats, evaluating the significance of the incidence for each biodiversity target. Very serious potential threats to habitat and species are related to coastal development, urban and agricultural pollution, anchoring, poaching, spearfishing and intensive touristic presence.	

	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 Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**3**
Score justification: The SPAMI shows a continuous attention to address the potential effects of human threats by adopting a land-sea integrated management to assess and mitigate the threats to species and habitats. In the past three years, the redevelopment and geomorphological safety works in the Apani area, carried out by the Municipality of Brindisi, have been completed. The results of this intervention will have to be evaluated with a medium-long term monitoring. Furthermore, on 12/07/2019, the Municipality of Brindisi called a preliminary service conference relating to a further project "Geomorphological risk mitigation interventions to be carried out in a stretch of coast in the Marine Protected Area of Torre Guaceto", presented by the owners of the land subject to the intervention. The agreement with private individuals will be signed in 2021. The project "Reuse of purified urban wastewater - Carovigno purification plant", financed by the Puglia Region to the Management Consortium of Torre Guaceto, is currently under procedure for the release of the PAUR art. Article 27 bis of the Environmental Code (Legislative Decree 3 April 2006, No. 152) and the works will be completed in the three-year period 2021-2023. The results will be verified in the next three-year program (*ongoing*).	

	Score
4.1.3. a) Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**3**
Score justification: The management plan identifies the threats, evaluating the significance of the incidence for each biodiversity target. Very serious potential threats are related to coastal development and intensive touristic presence.	

	Score
4.1.3. b) Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**3**
Score justification: a. Improve accessibility from the outside and internal accessibility through the construction of the "Porta della Riserva", which is an integrated service area for parking, infopoint and car parking (*ongoing*); b. The Reserve has reached the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism. The renewal process is underway in 2021.	

	Score
4.1.4. a) Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**2**
Score justification: In order to mitigate conflicts with the main stakeholders, over the years participatory planning paths have been undertaken with them (artisanal fishermen, sport fishermen, tourist operators) to define shared action plans.	

	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 Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**3**
Score justification: The spatial management of the main typologies of human activities enables the SPAMI to reduce and mitigate the conflicts among the user groups.	

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

In particular:

	Score
4.2.1. a) Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: The area is potentially affected by pollution from external sources and the SPAMI has devoted a continuous attention to address the issue by adopting a land-sea integrated management. In the past three years, the redevelopment and geomorphological safety works in the Apani area, carried out by the Municipality of Brindisi, have been completed. Furthermore, the Municipality of Brindisi called a preliminary service conference relating to a further project "Geomorphological risk mitigation interventions to be carried out in a stretch of coast in the Marine Protected Area of Torre Guaceto", presented by the owners of the land subject to the intervention. The project "Reuse of purified urban wastewater - Carovigno purification plant" is currently under procedure for the release of the PAUR and the works will be completed in the three-year period 2021-2023.	

	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 the AF. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: The project "Reuse of purified urban wastewater - Carovigno purification plant", financed by the Puglia Region to the Management Consortium of Torre Guaceto, is currently under procedure for the release of the PAUR art. Article 27 bis of the Environmental Code (Legislative Decree 3 April 2006, No. 152) and the works will be completed in the three-year period 2021-2023. The results will be verified in the next three-year program (*ongoing*).	

	Score
4.2.2. a) Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**3**
Score justification: The coastal development, intensive agriculture, unregulated tourist frequentation.	

	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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: The direct management of the terrestrial coastal habitats by the same management body of the SPAMI allows to address in an effective and a consistent way impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. The archaeological research campaigns still ongoing allow the enhancement of cultural and historical values.	

	Score
4.2.3. a) Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: Mismanagement of the coastal area, overfishing.	

	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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: The expansion of the boundaries of the two protected areas (SPAMI and RNS) will allow the creation of buffer areas for the mitigation of external impacts.	

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:

a. Alteration of hydrogeological and ecological processes of the wetland / organic and inorganic pollution, agricultural activity (environmental restoration of the wetland through the removal of artificial drainage canals creation of new ponds, reuse of purified urban wastewater for agriculture)
b. IUU fishing (adaptation of the video surveillance system, with the implementation of AI systems for the alert system).

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The Region Puglia has several spatial planning instruments i.e. "*Piano Paesaggistico Regionale*", to plan and manage the area including the SPAMI and the finalization of the maritime spatial plans is in progress by the Region. The terrestrial nature reserve and the SAC have an approved management plan.	

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The SPAMI, as manager of the SCI/SAC NATURA2000 site, has the institutional role to express a legal opinion on the potential impact of new and foreseen initiatives and activities in the surrounding 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 area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in AF (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The boundaries of the SPAMI are adequately marked by signs on the coast, while on the sea the A and B zone are marked by luminous buoys.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. a) Is the area officially depicted on the international marine / terrestrial maps? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	-
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. b) Is the area officially reported on the marine / terrestrial maps of each SPAMI Member State? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**-**
Score justification:	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. c) Are the coordinates of the area easily accessible (maps, internet, etc.)? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**-**
Score justification:	

	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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Surveillance and law enforcement in the SPAMI is ensured by law by the national Coast Guard. In order to ensure greater effectiveness, the MPA guarantees logistical support and collaboration in the actions carried out on the territory.	

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The "*Guardia di Finanza*", "*Carabinieri*" and provincial police contribute to the control and surveillance of the SPAMI.	

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The SPAMI has identified and implemented penalties, which are deemed adequate and relies for its effective enforcement on the National Coast Guard and the other agencies.	

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

	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 of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The Intervention Plan is drawn up and updated by the National Coast Guard by law. For the year 2021, a project was funded for "Theoretical and practical training of personnel (civil protection volunteers) to deal with the stranding of petroleum products on the coasts of marine protected areas".	

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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Weakly / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: The SPAMI has series of collaborations providing important human and financial resources (MEDPAN, CoNISMa, Università del Salento, Università Federico II di Napoli, ARPA Puglia, FEAMP, FLAG, INTERREG).	

	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) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Insufficient / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: A twinning project is active with the SPAMI of Karaburun Sazan (Albania). As part of the activities of ADRIAPAN, collaborations are active with the SPAMI of Miramare. There are numerous projects carried out in collaboration with the Porto Cesareo SPAMI.	

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

(If applicable: Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total Score: 7
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 7; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total Score: 24
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 24; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 27)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total Score: 41
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 42; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 42)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total Score: 5
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - 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 (Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

Total Score: 6
(National SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 95
(National SPAMI - max: 99[2]; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 104[3])

[2] 93 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.
[3] 98 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

Score evaluation:

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

- a score < 1 for 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, or 3.6

or

- a score < 2 for 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2

Furthermore, considering that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 69[4] for a coastal national SPAMI or less than 72[5] for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (=70% of the maximum total score of 99 and 104, respectively).

CONCLUSION (BASED ON THE SCORE EVALUATION) BY THE TAC FOR THE PRESENT EVALUATION:

After analysing the documents transmitted and in full confidence with the internal evaluations presented by the management body of the MPA, the TAC recognizes the efforts engaged since the last periodic review and confirms that Torre Guaceto MPA fulfils the SPAMI criteria set-up in the SPA/BD protocol and consequently proposes to maintain Torre Guaceto MPA in the SPAMI List.
The TAC recognises the efforts made by the SPAMI to prevent negative impacts of the discharges of waste water treatment plant on the area, the improved availability of human resources and the efficiency of the multidisciplinary monitoring system conceived to fully support the management.
The efficacy of the management is recognised at international level and also well documented in scientific publications.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE TAC FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

-

May 12th, 2021

SIGNATURES

National Focal Point
Mr. Leonardo TUNESI

Independent Experts
Mr. Philippe ROBERT Mr. Robert TURK

SPAMI Manager(s)
Mr. Francesco DE FRANCO

National Expert
Ms. Simonetta FRASCHETTI

[4] 65 if the SPAMIs subject to its first periodic review.
[5] 68 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

(9) Format of the Periodic review of “Al-Hoceima National Park” (Morocco)

Format pour la révision périodique des Aires Spécialement Protégées d'Importance Méditerranéenne (ASPIM)

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

Lors de leur 15ème CdP (Almeria, Espagne, janvier 2008), les Parties contractantes ont adopté la Procédure pour la révision des aires inscrites sur la Liste des ASPIM et ont demandé au SPA/RAC d'appliquer la procédure adoptée

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

Nom de l'ASPIM :	**PARC NATIONAL D'AL HOCEIMA**

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

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 : 0 = Non, 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : Le Parc National d'Al Hoceima maintient les critères liés à son intérêt méditerranéen et qui lui ont permis d'être classé sur la liste des ASPIM en 2009, à savoir : • Présence d'habitats d'une importance cruciale pour les espèces en danger, menacées ou endémiques : Grottes appropriées pour le Phoque moine, Ilots marins pour la patelle géante et le Goéland d'Audouin, falaises pour la reproduction et la nidification des balbuzards pêcheurs. • Diversité : Les eaux du Parc National d'Al Hoceima sont très riches en espèces faunistiques et floristiques se caractérisent par la présence de plusieurs espèces endémiques des régions de l'Atlantique est et du sud de la Méditerranée, en témoignage de l'influence de la proximité du détroit de Gibraltar. Parmi cette faune et flore, de nombreuses espèces possèdent une valeur patrimoniale remarquable et sont inscrites sur de nombreuses listes internationales d'intérêt pour la conservation, avec notamment plusieurs espèces figurant dans la liste des annexes 2 et 3 du protocole ASP-DB • En plus, le Parc conserve toujours son caractère naturel grâce au degré limité des dégradations des perturbations causées par l'activité humaine.	

• De plus les paysages d'une grande qualité (falaises) contribuent à l'unicité esthétique du site au plan paysager.

	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 : 0 = Changements importants 1 = Changements modérés 2 = Changements légers 3 = Pas de changements négatifs	**3**
Justification de la note : Pas de changements négatifs importants signalés : • aucun impact négatif sur la terre, comme en témoignent les indicateurs écologiques. • amélioration des habitats marins, suite aux enquêtes de 2019 (Caractérisation biologique).	

	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 : 0 = Non 1 = Seulement quelques-uns 2 = Oui pour la plupart d'entre eux 3 = Oui pour l'ensemble des objectifs	**3**
Justification de la note : Objectifs globaux (2009): • Conservation d'échantillons représentatifs du patrimoine naturel de la façade méditerranéenne du Maroc; • Maintien des équilibres naturels et des processus écologiques vitaux; • Préservation de la diversité biologique et de la complémentarité des habitats naturels de l'ensemble du Parc; • L'information, l'éducation et la sensibilisation de différents publics; • Protection des paysages caractéristiques du Parc; • Mise en place de conditions particulières pour un développement local et une amélioration des conditions de vie, par la réalisation de programmes de développement intégré et participatif. • Recherche scientifique par le suivi écologique et le développement de la recherche scientifique dans le Parc. Les objectifs sont confirmés et poursuivis en 2021. De nombreuses actions ont été mises en œuvre pour répondre à ses objectifs. La réalisation de ces objectifs sera poursuivie sur la base des activités qui seront définis dans le nouveau plan d'aménagement et de gestion qui sera élaboré en 2021 dans le cadre du projet NTZ/MPA.	

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 : 0 = Changement négatif important dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 1 = Changement négatif léger dans le statut juridique de l'ASPIM 2 = L'ASPIM a maintenu ou amélioré son statut juridique	**2**

Justification de la note :

Lors de l'inclusion du parc d'Al Hoceima dans la liste des ASPIM, le site était classé comme « Parc National » par le Dahir de 11 septembre 1934 sur la création des Parcs nationaux et le décret n°2.04.781 du 8 octobre 2004 portant création du Parc National d'Al Hoceima.

En 2010, les aires protégées au Maroc ont vu la promulgation de la loi 22-07, qui permet d'instaurer un nouveau mode de gestion. Son premier décret d'application n° 2.18.242 vient d'être adopté le 15 avril 2021 en Conseil de gouvernement, ouvrant la voie au renforcement du réseau d'aires protégées dans le Royaume, avec plus de statuts et de catégories.

La loi et son décret d'application institutionnalise la concertation et la participation élargies des différents acteurs concernés (départements ministériels, collectivités territoriales, organisations de la société civile) dans le processus de création et de gestion des aires protégées.

Ce décret définit les mécanismes de création des aires protégées, la procédure d'approbation de leurs plans d'aménagement et de gestion, leur délai et modalités de révision.

Il détermine, également, la procédure pour la délégation de la gestion des aires protégées, à toute personne morale, le modèle de la carte professionnelle des fonctionnaires de l'administration, habilités à constater les infractions, en plus de la procédure de reclassement des parcs nationaux dans les catégories appropriées.

Par ailleurs, ces textes réglementaires confèrent une force réglementaire, aux plans d'aménagement et de gestion qui seront, désormais, publiés par décret, permettant de gérer et d'organiser, les différentes activités et usages, de chaque aire protégée. L'objectif étant d'assurer une utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles.

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

Justification de la note :

Les rôles et responsabilités de chaque département impliqué dans la gestion des activités dans l'aire protégée, notamment le Département des Eaux et Forêts, le Département des Pêches Maritimes et le

Département de l'Equipement, sont bien clairs selon les missions et les attributions de chaque département.
Ainsi, le nouveau décret d'application 2.18.242 prévoit la création d'une commission technique des aires protégées qui assurera la concertation dans tout le processus de création de l'aire protégée préalablement au i) lancement de l'enquête publique (art 3), ii) validation du Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion (art 4) iii) appel à la concurrence pour une éventuelle délégation de gestion (art 6) et le reclassement des aires protégées existantes (art 15).

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

Justification de la note :
Actuellement, l'organe de gestion du PNAH est la direction du parc national d'Al Hoceima. Cet organe œuvre d'une manière concertée et coordonnée avec les autres départements ministériels (Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Délégation du Tourisme, Ministère de l'Education Nationale, la Wilaya (communes rurales), la communauté des pêcheurs, et les ONG (principalement RODPAL et AGIR).
Depuis la restructuration des services déconcentrés du Département des Eaux et Forêts, le directeur du parc est appuyé actuellement et depuis 2010 par un service de partenariat (Service du Partenariat pour la Conservation et le Développement des Ressources Naturelles) relevant de la Direction Régionale des Eaux et Forêts et de la Lutte Contre la Désertification du Nord- Est et dont le rôle est de renforcer les axes de coopération entre le parc et les autres institutions et organisations à l'échelle régionale et nationale.
Il y a lieu de signaler qu'une série de programmes de renforcement des capacités, au Maroc et à l'étranger, sont réalisés au profit du personnel technique du PNAH et des partenaires, afin d'assurer une gestion durable de l'Aire Protégées.

Le Département des Eaux et Forêts est en cours d'élaboration d'un modèle d'organisation institutionnelle des aires protégées au Maroc, en se basant sur les trois principaux éléments de la stratégie de gestion pour les aires protégées en général, à savoir :
- la finalité de conservation, de développement et de promotion de la communication et de l'éducation à l'environnement ;
- les territoires reconnus pour leurs valeurs patrimoniales (naturelle et culturelle) et paysagères ainsi que des relations d'interdépendance et de cohérence géographique et des enjeux avec les autres espaces habités et parcourus (parcours collectifs, terrains agricoles, centres ruraux).
- et les champs d'intervention liés à quatre composantes principales :

C1/ La conservation de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes ;
C2/ La gestion durable des ressources naturelles ;
C3/ La valorisation des patrimoines et des produits naturels locaux ;
C4/ l'éducation à l'environnement et la communication.
Le modèle de gestion qui sera retenu pour les parcs nationaux, dont fait parti le PNAH, comportera vraisemblablement les organes suivants :
- Organe de gestion ;
- Organe de Suivi et de Coordination ;

• Organe de Suivi Scientifique. Des accords de coopération et/ou de co-gestion avec le Département de la Pêche et les ONG locales sont opérationnels, dans le cadre d'un renouvellement et d'une réorganisation de la gestion des Aires protégées au niveau national.

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
2.3. Est-ce que l'aire a des organes de gouvernance conformes avec la demande initiale d'inscription sur la Liste des ASPIM ? Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Pas d'organes de gouvernance 1 = Seuls quelques organes de gouvernance sont en place 2 = Les organes de gouvernance sont en place, mais ils ne fonctionnent pas de manière régulière (p. ex. : pas de réunions ou de travaux réguliers) 3 = L'ASPIM dispose d'organes de gouvernance qui y sont entièrement dédiés et de pouvoirs suffisants pour relever les défis de conservation	**N/A**
Justification de la note :	

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

	Note
3.1. Est-ce que l'ASPIM a un plan de gestion ? Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Pas de plan de gestion 1 = Le niveau de mise en œuvre du plan de gestion est évalué comme "insuffisant" 2 = Le plan de gestion n'est pas officiellement adopté, mais sa mise en œuvre est évaluée comme "adéquate" 3 = Le plan de gestion est officiellement adopté et mis en œuvre de manière adéquate	**2**
Justification de la note : Les Plans de Gestion du PNAH actuellement en vigueur (Plan de gestion du Parc National élaboré en 1993, et le Plan de gestion de la partie marine du Parc National élaboré en 2004 et fait l'objet d'une révision en 2019) sont considérés comme des documents techniques internes. Les Art. 4 et 5 du nouveau décret d'application n° 2.18.242 sont consacrés spécialement aux modalités d'établissement, de validation, d'approbation et de révision des plans d'aménagement et de gestion, et où il est clairement indiqué que ledit plan doit être élaboré en concertation avec les parties prenantes (collectivités locales, administrations publiques, scientifiques, société civile…). Par ailleurs, ce texte confère une force réglementaire aux plans d'aménagement et de gestion qui seront, désormais, publiés par décret, permettant de gérer et d'organiser les différentes activités et usages de chaque aire protégée. L'objectif étant d'assurer une utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles.	

Une révision du plan d'aménagement et de gestion du PNAH est prévue en 2021 pour répondre, d'une part, aux orientations de la nouvelle stratégie Forêts du Maroc 2020-2030 et pour mettre à profit la cartographie marine et l'étude socio-économique et l'étude l'impact des activités de pêche sur les habitats marins clés réalisées dans le cadre du projet MedKeyHabitats II, d'une autre part.
Ce plan d'aménagement et de gestion sera réalisé dans le cadre du projet NTZ/MPA.

	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[1]). Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Très faible/Insuffisante 1 = Faible 2 = Adéquate 3 = Excellente	**2**

Justification de la note :
Le plan de Gestion du Parc National d'Al Hoceima adopté par le DEF répond parfaitement aux conditions fixées au niveau de l'article 7 du protocole :
Ledit plan de gestion a permis de mettre en œuvre des mesures de planification, de gestion, de surveillance et de contrôle du parc. Les mesures adoptées ont été identifiées et mises en œuvre afin de répondre aux différentes menaces qui pesaient sur des espèces et des espaces vulnérables de ce territoire. Cette mise en œuvre a été réalisée d'une manière coordonnée et concertée avec les différentes parties prenantes, notamment le département des pêches maritimes lorsqu'il s'agissait d'actions portant sur la partie marine du Parc.
Un programme de surveillance et de monitoring a été implémenté au niveau du parc liant les différents départements de l'Etat (DEF, Département de la pêche maritime, autorité locale, Gendarmerie Royale) et les ONG, la Communauté des pêcheurs. L'objectif est de suivre d'une manière continue l'évolution des populations d'espèces menacées, d'évaluer les impacts des actions menées et de contrôler les activités illicites.
De nombreuses actions ont été mises en œuvre pour répondre à ses objectifs de création, surtout en terme de Monitoring en temps réel de la biodiversité et des ressources marines du Parc National d'Al Hoceima, parmi ces actions on peut citer :

- La construction d'un Observatoire Marin du PNAH, qui s'aligne d'emblée sur les meilleurs standards internationaux d'équipement de gestion et de performance.
- Le lancement du Projet d'Observatoire marin d'Al Hoceima, dans le cadre du Projet ODYSSEA, financé par l'UNION EUROPEENE, et en partenariat avec l'association AGIR. Le planeur sous-marin « Glider », une expérience unique dans le Sud de la Méditerranée, vise à cartographier les côtes de la mer d'Alboran au large du Parc, en vue de collecter des données pertinentes sur les propriétés de l'eau de mer de cette zone, son degré de pollution et sa biodiversité. Ce projet, vise également à contribuer à la concrétisation du concept d'économie bleu en fournissant les données marines méditerranéennes pertinentes et exploitables à un large spectre d'utilisateurs finaux.
- Le suivi des balbuzards pêcheurs en partenariat avec le Conservatoire du littoral français, et l'association AGIR.
- Le suivi des espèces protégées (i.e. patelles géantes), habitats-clés (coralligène et herbiers), te évolution de la température de l'eau (thermomètres) avec l'Université de Rabat.

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

En effet, la participation de la société civile et de la communauté des pêcheurs est l'un des points forts de la gestion du parc. Durant les dernières années un effort soutenu a été déployé pour dynamiser les activités de ces organisations pour les intégrer et les impliquer dans les prises de décision.
L'implication des différentes parties prenantes a suscité la mobilisation de ressources financières et de la coopération internationale pour le renforcement des capacités et pour l'amélioration des conditions de vie et des revenus. C 'est ainsi que, et à l'initiative du DEF, différents acteurs ont été rassemblés pour mettre en œuvre un programme d'appui au développement du PNAH.
Les activités ainsi exercées, particulièrement l'activité de la pêche a été renforcée et encadrée. Les pêcheurs ont adhéré à une politique de gestion durable des ressources halieutiques en adoptant des matériels de pêche respectueux de l'environnement et en préservant des espaces pour la reproduction des espèces. Ainsi, la réglementation de la pêche a interdit l'utilisation des filets maillants dérivants et la zone de Cala Iris est devenue une réserve suite à l'immersion des récifs artificiels.
Aussi, un comité de suivi et de gardiennage de la pêche illégale, présidé par le Gouverneur d'Al Hoceima et constitué par des membres des autorités compétentes, notamment le DEF, la Gendarmerie Royale et le Département des Pêches Maritimes et ainsi que les représentants des pêcheurs artisanaux et les ONG locaux, a pour vocation de lutter contre les multiples délits de pêche illégale en l'occurrence la pêche à la dynamite et au sulfate de cuivre, mais surtout l'accroissement de l'activité de pêche des alevins au sein de la baie d'Al Hoceima, et stopper cette série d'activités destructrice.
Les réponses prévues au point 7.1 de ce Formulaire vont fournir de plus amples informations utiles à l'évaluation du Plan de Gestion

	Note
3.3. Évaluer l'adéquation des ressources humaines à la disposition de l'ASPIM. Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Très faible/Insuffisante 1 = Faible 2 = Adéquate 3 = Excellente	**2**
Justification de la note : Concernant les ressources humaines, la Direction du Parc est constituée d'un directeur (Ingénieur des Eaux et Forêts), un technicien de bureau, de trois techniciens forestiers de terrain et de deux gardiens. Aussi, il y a lieu de signaler que dans le cadre d'une convention de partenariat entre le DEF et l'association AGIR, il est prévu l'affectation des éco-gardes (Niveau universitaire master).	

	Note
3.4. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles à l'ASPIM. (N'est pas applicable aux ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer)) Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Très faible 1 = Faible 2 = Adéquate 3 = Excellente	**2**

Justification de la note : Le Parc National d'Al Hoceima connaît une dynamique de développement particulière, et ce grâce aux projets de développement intégrés du parc initiés dans le cadre du programme de développement spatial "Al Hoceima, Manarat Al Moutawassit" (2015-2019) Les projets dudit programme, auxquels a été allouée une enveloppe budgétaire consistante, s'articulent autour de cinq principaux axes, à savoir la mise à niveau territoriale, la promotion de l'environnement social, la protection de l'environnement et la gestion des risques, ainsi que le renforcement des infrastructures et le développement de l'espace du parc. C'est ainsi qu'il y a eu le lancement, en 2018, des chantiers de construction de la nouvelle Direction du Parc, l'écomusée du PNAH et un Observatoire Scientifique Marin, aussi l'aménagement récréatif de la forêt de boujibar selon des standards internationaux. Les travaux de la majorité des chantiers de ce programme de développement, sont en cours de finalisation, la date prévue d'achèvement des travaux des deux édifices est prévue fin mois du juin 2021. Des efforts sont engagés pour la mise à niveau et l'équipement de la direction du PNAH et l'appui financier et technique d'actions de conservation et de développement dans le territoire du PNAH. Le DEF est engagé à travers aussi son contrat programme annuel émanant du nouveau plan décennal 2015-2024 pour le financement des différents programmes de conservation et de valorisation du PNAH.

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
3.4.1. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels disponibles pour la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation/gestion de l'ASPIM au niveau national Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Bonne 3 = Excellente	**N/A**
Justification de la note :	

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
3.4.2. Évaluer l'adéquation des moyens financiers et matériels à la disposition des organes de gouvernance multilatéraux de l'ASPIM Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Bonne 3 = Excellente	**N/A**
Justification de la note :	

	Note
3.5. Est-ce que l'aire a un programme de surveillance ? Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Pas de programme de surveillance 1 = Le niveau de mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance est évalué comme "insuffisant" 2 = Le programme de surveillance a besoin d'être amélioré pour couvrir d'autres paramètres qui sont importants pour l'ASPIM 3 = 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 :

Un programme de suivi et de monitoring est mis en place, coordonné par la Direction du Parc avec différents acteurs nationaux et /ou locaux: INRH (Centre de Nador), DEF, ONG spécialisées (e.g. AGIR), Université et Institutions de recherche. Ces programmes se rapportent aux diverses composantes de la biodiversité dans la PNAH et les aspects socio-économiques. Il consiste à suivre les différents indicateurs identifiés dans le plan de gestion du parc.
En termes d'objectifs de conservation :

- Obj 1/ Assurer la protection des espèces rares, menacées ou endémiques
  Paramètre contrôlé et Indicateur de suivi : Augmenter la composition et structure des communautés du Balbuzard pêcheur.
- Obj 2/ Réduire les menaces et les dégâts dus aux activités humaines, y compris les activités illégales
  Paramètre contrôlé et Indicateur de suivi : Diminuer les infractions et les délits de pêche
- Obj 3/ Prévenir la surexploitation dans les zones de l'AMP où la pêche est autorisée
  Paramètre contrôlé et Indicateur de suivi : Réduire l'effort de pêche
- Obj 4/ Restaurer les aires dégradées
  Paramètre contrôlé et Indicateur de suivi : Améliorer les habitats

En termes d'objectifs de développement :

- Obj 5/ Maintenir et améliorer les conditions de vie des riverains
  Paramètre contrôlé et Indicateur de suivi : Augmenter le revenu des pêcheurs
- Obj 6/ Accroître le sentiment d'adhésion au plan de gestion chez la population locale et les usagers des ressources
  Paramètre contrôlé et Indicateur de suivi : Augmenter le nombre d'ateliers de formation et d'information
- Obj 7/ Assurer la participation des personnes concernées dans la gestion
  Paramètre contrôlé et Indicateur de suivi : Augmenter lenombre d'événements de sensibilisation et de communication
- Obj 8/ Assurer l'efficacité des structures légales et des stratégies de gestion
  Paramètre contrôlé et Indicateur de suivi : Augmenter les réserves et limiter le chalutage.

A tout ça, vient s'ajouter la collecte de données pertinentes sur les propriétés de l'eau de mer, son degré de pollution et sa biodiversité, entamée dans le cadre du projet ODYSSEA mené par l'association AGIR en partenariat avec le DEF.

Le suivi du PNHA se fait selon plusieurs types d'indicateurs :

- les indicateurs de réalisations qui renseignent sur la mise en œuvre des programmes du PNAH, et
- les indicateurs d'impacts qui renseignent sur l'état de conservation du milieu naturel, les activités et le contexte socioéconomique.

Les données issues de ces suivies, en plus de leur intérêt local pour la gestion efficace du PNAH, ont une portée régionale puisqu'elle alimentent plusieurs initiatives l'échelle du bassin méditerranéen: variation de la température de l'eau, habitats clés, espèces non-indigènes et invasives, mortalités massives, etc.

	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 : 0 = Faible 1 = Moyen 2 = Bon 3 = Excellent	**2**
Justification de la note : Au niveau du parc, et afin d'assurer un suivi régulier des actions mises en œuvre, un comité multipartite présidé par le Gouverneur d'Al Hoceima et constitué par des membres des autorités compétentes, notamment le DEF, la Gendarmerie Royale et le département des pêches maritimes et ainsi que les représentants des pêcheurs artisanaux et les ONG. Le comité accède régulièrement à ces informations (indicateurs figurant au 3.5), permettant ainsi une gestion itérative du territoire, du patrimoine et des usages.	

	Note
3.7. Est-ce que le plan de gestion est mis en œuvre de façon efficace ? Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Bonne 3 = Excellente	**2**
Justification de la note : La mise en œuvre des programmes prévus dans le plan d'aménagement et de gestion du PNAH s'appuie sur les budgets gouvernementaux (DEF, Pêche Maritime) et sur les projets financés par les partenaires techniques et financiers. Les 3 dernières années ont connu une bonne mise en œuvre de ces différents programmes grâce à la dynamique que connaît le parc.	

	Note
3.8. Des mesures, des activités et des actions de conservation concrètes ont-elles été mises en œuvre ? Échelle d'évaluation : 0 = Faible 1 = Moyenne 2 = Bonne 3 = Excellente	**2**
Justification de la note : • La décharge publique qui existait à l'est de la limite du PNAH a été éradiquée et la seule source de pollution se rapporte à la fréquentation des petites plages. Le CEV d'Al Hoceima	

(Centre d'Enfouissement et de Valorisation des déchets) a été mis en place permettant l'organisation et le développement de la gestion des déchets ménagers et assimiles et à la diminution de leur impact environnemental et social. Ce CEV est conçu en conformité avec les normes internationales

- En 2011, il a été procédé à la mise en œuvre d'un projet d'immersion de récifs artificiels au niveau de Cala Iris pour la préservation des pêcheries côtières contre le chalutage illicite. Ce projet a été réalisé par l'INRH dans le cadre de la coopération Maroco- japonaise. Dans le cadre de ce projet, le modèle de récif retenu est celui d'un récif artificiel à double fonction : composé à la fois de structures de protection et de structures de production. Au total 611 modules ont été mis en place au niveau de quatre zones récifales selon le schéma d'aménagement élaboré à cette fin.
- Concernant la lutte contre la pêche à la dynamite, la société civile s'est mobilisée avec tous les corps de l'état pour éradiquer ce fléau. L'association marocaine AGIR Association de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources a pu mobiliser plus de 1.200 pêcheurs artisanaux pour les sensibiliser et les encadrer sur les bonnes pratiques de la pêche responsable, dans le cadre d'un projet de développement. Le réseau des associations du PNH (RODPAL) a mis en place un programme de sensibilisation parmi lesquelles figurent des actions de sensibilisation aux dangers et aux impacts générés par la pêche à la dynamite (soutenu par l'association de MedPan dans le cadre des petits projets).
- Action d'implication des pêcheurs ayant contribuer à réduire l'usage des engins de pêche illicites.

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

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

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).

En particulier :

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**1**
Justification de la note : La richesse ichtyologique du site attire la convoitise des braconniers et des pêcheurs professionnels (chalutiers).	

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**2**
Justification de la note : L'arsenal juridique, la gouvernance actuelle et la collaboration avec plusieurs corps de l'Etat (Police des eaux et forêts, gendarmerie royale, marine royale, pêches maritimes, les forces auxiliaires) permet de maîtriser les différentes menaces liées à l'exploitation des ressources naturelles notamment la capture, la collecte et la commercialisation des espèces menacées. A cet effet et pour réduire la pression latente sur les ressources halieutiques, la communauté des pêcheurs locaux est actuellement intégrée, à travers une démarche participative, dans l'approche de développement durable et œuvre activement en collaboration avec les services de l'Etat et la société civile pour lutter contre la pêche illicite dans le parc.	

	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	**2**

Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	
Justification de la note : Les perturbations causées par les pollutions générées par les riverains deviennent actuellement une des préoccupations des populations locales. D'autre part, des menaces impondérables comme l'érosion du littoral continuent d'affecter l'intégrité de l'espace côtier et des bassins versants. On remarque la présence alarmante d'espèces introduites et invasives comme l'algue brune *Rugulopterix okamurae* détectée en 2019 qui a des effets négatifs sur les habitats benthiques. Les prises accessoires de la pêche artisanale à petite échelle affectent les espèces protégées : Bivalve *Charonia lampas* (Annexe II protocoel SPA/BD), l'anthozoaire *Dendrophyillia ramea* (annexe II ASP/BD; liste rouge IUCN).	

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**1**
Justification de la note : Des programmes de restauration et de protection sont actuellement mis en œuvre à travers des actions d'aménagement et de gestion des bassins versants pour la gestion des déchets solides et contaminants.	

	Note
4.1.3. a) Augmentation de la présence humaine (p. ex. : tourisme, bateaux, construction, immigration ...). Voir 5.1.3. dans le FA Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**1**
Justification de la note : Le site est fréquenté en été, principalement sur les plages de Cala Iris et Badès. Le reste de la PNAH n'est pas soumis à cette pression. La construction de la partie côtière est très limitée et contrôlée.	

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**2**
Justification de la note : La gestion du territoire concerne l'urbanisation et les services, ce qui permet de faire face à la pression de la présence humaine saisonnière.	

	Note
4.1.4. a) Conflits entre les utilisateurs ou groupes d'utilisateurs. Voir 5.1.4., 6.2. dans le FA Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**1**
Justification de la note : Les conflits précédents concernaient la pêche artisanale et la pêche illégale (chalutiers illicites). Des accords ont été conclus pour réduire ces 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. et 6.2. dans le FA Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**2**
Justification de la note : La mobilisation et la vigilance continue de la société civile et des pêcheurs sur les accords permet de maîtriser cette 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

En particulier :

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**1**
Justification de la note : Déchets abandonnés par les bateaux et risques liés au trafic maritime (passage de pétroliers). Le trafic maritime attiré par la construction du nouveau port à Nador Ouest-Med (à une centaine de kilomètres) du NAPH.	

	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	**2**

externes, y compris les déchets solides ceux affectant les eaux en amont. Voir 5.2.1. dans le FA. Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	
Justification de la note : Application de la réglementation internationale en matière de trafic maritime (eaux de ballast, rejets, abandon de déchets). Le Plan d'Urgence National de Lutte contre les Pollutions Marines Accidentelles (PUN) en application depuis de 2003. Entrée en service de la station de dépuration d'Al Hoceima.	

	Note
4.2.2. a) Des impacts importants sur les paysages et les valeurs culturelles. Voir 5.2.2 dans le FA. Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**1**
Justification de la note : L'utilisation de la dynamite a été considérablement réduite, à tel point qu'elle n'est plus qu'épisodique.	

	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 Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**2**
Justification de la note : La mobilisation et la vigilance continue de la société civile permettent de maîtriser cette menace.	

	Note
4.2.3. a) Développement de menaces prévu aux abords de l'aire. Voir 6.1. dans le FA Note : 0 signifie "aucune menace" ; 3 signifie "menaces très graves"	**0**
Justification de la note : Aucune menace de ce type pour la période successive à l'évaluation.	

	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. Note : 0 signifie "aucun effort" ; 3 signifie "effort significatif"	**3**
Justification de la note : La proposition d'un complexe hôtelier résidentiel a été rejeté et déplacé. Les plans de zonage municipaux et régionaux ne prévoient pas le développement de zones d'habitation ni d'infrastructures touristiques aux abords de l'ASPIM.	

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

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

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

	Note
Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : Il n'y a pas un plan de gestion côtière intégrée de cette région, cependant la loi 81-12 relative à la protection du littoral, entrée en vigueur en 2015, s'est fixé pour objectif de préserver les équilibres biologiques et écologiques et le patrimoine naturel et culturel national, d'instaurer la prévention, la lutte et la réduction de la pollution et de la dégradation du littoral et la réhabilitation des zones et des sites pollués ou détériorés, ou encore d'établir une planification à travers notamment un plan national du littoral et des schémas régionaux littoraux.	

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

	Note
Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : La loi sur les aires protégées prévoit la création d'une zone périphérique aux alentours de l'aire protégée qui est intégrée dans la politique et les programmes du parc en question.	

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, marquée de manière adéquate en mer ? Voir 8.3.1. dans le FA. (N'est pas applicable aux ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer)) Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : La partie terrestre est bien signalée, celle marine ne peut l'être à cause des hauts fonds (sauf dans certaines baies / îlots).	

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
5.1.1. a) L'aire est-elle officiellement représentée sur les cartes marines / terrestres internationales ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**N/A**
Justification de la note :	

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
5.1.1. b) L'aire est-elle officiellement indiquée sur les cartes marines / terrestres de chaque État membre de l'ASPIM ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**N/A**

Justification de la note :

Dans le cas d'ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) :

	Note
5.1.1. c) Les coordonnées de l'aire sont-elles facilement accessibles (cartes, internet, etc.) ? Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**N/A**
Justification de la note :	

	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 Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : La Marine Royale, la Gendarmerie Royale et les Forces Auxiliaires collaborent à la surveillance de l'ASPIM.	

	Note
5.1.3. Est-ce que des agences tierces sont également habilitées à faire respecter la règlementation relative aux mesures de protection des ASPIM ? (N'est pas applicable aux ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer)) Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : L'autorité chargée de rechercher et de constater les infractions aux dispositions de la loi sur la chasse, la pêche maritime ou la loi sur la protection des espèces de flore et de faune sauvages est composée des officiers de police judiciaire, des agents assermentés des eaux et forêts et lorsqu'il s'agit de spécimens d'espèces marines, des agents assermentés habilités à cet effet par l'autorité gouvernementale chargée de la pêche maritime.	

	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 Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : Des lourdes amendes avec un risque d'emprisonnement sont prévues par la réglementation en vigueur A titre d'exemple, il est puni d'une amende allant jusqu'à 100.000 dirhams quiconque introduit des espèces exotiques dans le milieu naturel ou prélève un spécimen d'une espèce menacée. Il est puni également d'un emprisonnement de 3 mois à 1 an et d'une amende de 5.000 à 1.000.000 dirhams ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement, toute personne ayant utilisé des filets maillants dérivants pour la pêche.	

	Note
5.1.5. Est-ce que le personnel de terrain est habilité à imposer des sanctions ? Voir 8.3.4. dans le FA Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : Le personnel opérant sur le terrain est habilité 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). Note : 0 = Non / 1 = Oui	**1**
Justification de la note : Le Plan d'Urgence National de Lutte contre les Pollutions Marines Accidentelles (PUN) fait face à la pollution accidentelle ou d'autres situations d'urgence graves.	

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

	Note
6.1. Est-ce que d'autres organisations nationales ou internationales collaborent en fournissant des ressources humaines ou financières ? (p. ex. : des chercheurs, des experts, des bénévoles...). Voir 9.1.3. dans le FA Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2 = Moyenne / 3 = Excellente	**3**
Justification de la note : Le PNAH a développé au fil des années des partenariats solides durables avec des organismes publics (Agence du développement du Nord), des administrations publiques, de la société civile (AGIR, REDPAL…) et dans le cadre de la coopération internationales (FEM SGP du PNUD, la fondation MAVA, UICN Med, Conservatoire du littoral, CAR-ASP, MedPan, Junta de Andalucia, GIZ, FAO, Coopération japonaise…).	

	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). Note : 0 = Non / 1= Insuffisante / 2 = Moyenne / 3 = Excellente	**3**
Justification de la note : Le parc d'Al Hoceima assiste régulièrement aux réunions du réseau méditerranéen des aires protégées (MedPAN). Le projet SPA/RAC « NTZ/MPA » prévoit de développer des activités d'échange de et jumelage entre deux ASPIM de la mer d'Alboran : l'ASPIM du PNAH et l'ASPIM du Parc National de Cabo de Gata-Nijar (Espagne).	

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

(Si applicable : N'est pas applicable aux ASPIM soumises à leur première révision périodique ordinaire)

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

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

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

1. VALEUR MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE L'ASPIM

Note totale : 7
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 7 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) - max : 7)

2. DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET INSTITUTIONNELLES

Note totale : 6
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 6 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalière et de haute mer) - max : 7)

3. LA GESTION ET DISPONIBILITÉ DES RESSOURCES

Note totale : 17
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 24 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalière et de haute mer) - max : 27)

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

4. MENACES ET CONTEXTE ENVIRONNANT

Note totale : 23
(ASPIM côtière nationale - Max : 42 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalière et de haute mer) – max : 42)

5. APPLICATION DES MESURES DE PROTECTION

Note totale : 6
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 6 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalière et de haute mer) - max : 7)

6. COOPERATION ET RESEAUTAGE

Note totale : 6
(ASPIM côtière nationale - max : 6 ; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalière et de haute mer) - max :6)

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

7. MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS FORMULEES PAR LES EVALUATIONS PRECEDENTES (N’est pas applicable aux ASPIM soumises à leur première révision périodique ordinaire)

Note totale : 6
(ASPIM côtière nationale-max : 6; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer)-max : 6

NOTE TOTALE GENERALE : 71

(ASPIM côtière nationale - max: 99; ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) - max: 104)

<u>Évaluation de la note</u> :

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

- une note < 1 pour l'un des éléments suivants 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 ou 3.6;

ou

- une note < 2 pour l'un des éléments suivants : 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 or 7.2.

En outre, étant donné que les sites inscrits sur la Liste des ASPIM sont destinés à avoir une valeur d'exemple et de modèle pour la protection du patrimoine naturel de la région (Paragraphe A.e de l'Annexe 1 du Protocole ASP/DB), la CTC doit également proposer d'inclure l'ASPIM dans une période de nature provisoire si la note totale de l'évaluation est inférieure à 69 pour une ASPIM côtière nationale ou inférieure à 72 pour une ASPIM multilatérales (transfrontalières et de haute mer) (=70% de la note totale maximale qui sont respectivement de 99 et 104).

CONCLUSION (SUR LA BASE DE L'ÉVALUATION DU SCORE) PAR LA CTC POUR L'ÉVALUATION ACTUELLE :

Sur la base des discussions lors de sa réunion de coordination, la CTC recommande de maintenir le Parc National d'Al Hoceima sur la liste des ASPIM pour les six années à venir.

Par ailleurs la CTC confirme que le score de 71 points dépasse le minimum requis (69 points) et que le PNAH vérifie amplement les conditions pour rester dans la liste.

RECOMMANDATIONS PAR LA CTC POUR L'EVALUATION FUTURE :

Recommandation 1 :

Encourager, à travers des programmes fédérateurs, les Institutions de recherche à travailler et à orienter leurs investigations envers les aires marines protégées y compris le PNAH.

Recommandation 2 :

La gestion de la composante marine du PNAH devra être renforcée tant en termes d'équipements que de moyens humains.

SIGNATURES

Point Focal National

Experts Indépendants

Carlo Franzosini

Gestionnaire(s) de l'ASPIM

Expert National

Laboratoire de Biodiversité, Ecologie et Génome

Pr Hocein Bazairi

(10) Format of the Periodic review of “Archipelago of Cabrera National Park” (Spain)

Format for the periodic review of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)

The SPAMI List was established in 2001 (Monaco Declaration) in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.

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

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

SPAMI Name :	**Archipelago of Cabrera National Park**

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
1.1. The SPAMI still fulfills at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I. Assessment scale: 0 = No, 1 = Yes	**1**

Score justification: The SPAMI Archipelago of Cabrera National Park fulfills all the criteria sets in the Protocol's Annex I:

- Uniqueness: unique or rare ecosystems, rare or endemic species.
- Natural representativeness: highly representativeness of *Posidonia oceanica* habitats as priority habitat Habitats Directive.
- Diversity: more than 300 species identified at marine grounds.
- Naturalness: presence of pristine areas with less impact from human activities.
- Presence of habitats critical to endangered, threatened or endemic species (exclusive of Cabrera). A large forest of Mediterranean laminaria (*Laminaria rodriguezii*); exclusive species of this sea and protected by international agreement.
- Endangered species Annex II: *Posidonia oceanica*, *Zostera marina*, *Zostera nolti*
- Cultural representativeness: remains of different Mediterranean cultures (Greeks, Romans, Byzantines)

The presence of important habitats, such as laminaria forests, coralline algae,seabed of maërl, areas with nests of Centranthidae, areas with starfish, gorgonians, and banquettes of marine phanerogams, as well as protected species, such as red coral (*Corallium rubrum*), black coral (*Antipathes sp.*), elephant ear sponge (*Spongia agaricina*), newt conch (*Charonia lampas*), lobster (*Palinurus elephas*).

Among the most characteristic habitats of this SPAMI can be mentioned:

- The phanerogam meadows marine, especially *Posidonia oceanica*, but also *Cymodocea nodosa*.
- The coralline.
- The maërl funds
- Rocky seabeds with algae photophilic and sciaphilic
- The forests of *Cystoseira*
- Sand backgrounds
- Detrital funds
- Caves and overhangs

Regarding marine species that can be witnessed, stand out some protected by international conventions: the grouper (*Epinephelus marginatus*), lesser slipper lobster (*Scyllarus arctus*), bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*), common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*), loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), newt conch (*Charonia lampas*), seahorses (*Hippocampus spp.*), spider crab (*Majas quinado*), etc.
It is also an important area for the presence of elasmobranchs and, in fact, fisheries targeting species such as the angel sharks (*Squatina spp.*), the alitan (*Scylliorhinus stellaris*), the parsnips (*Dasyatis centroura*), the scrapie (*Torpedo torpedo*), the hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna sp*.) and the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*).

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

Score justification:
There have been some changes between 2016 and 2020 regarding species and habitats at Cabrera:

- Detection of a massive mortality of Fan shell (*Pinna nobilis*) since 2016. As it had happened in the whole Mediterranean coast, this species has experienced a regression in Cabrera, reaching values of 100%. In 2020 there is the presence of 2 individuals survivors of *Pinna nobilis*, that in fact are hybrids individuals between *Pinna nobilis* and *Pinna rudis*. It seems that hybrids are resistant to pathogen *Haplosporidium pinnae*. 3 new youth of *P. rudis*, increasing since 2013. There has not been success in the campaigns to capture larval or *Pinna nobilis* to detect the existence of resistant specimens.
- In 2020 it has been found three juveniles of the pearl oyster (*Pinctadaimbricata radiate*) an introduced species from the Red Sea. As it is a recent introduction, its possible future expansion should be monitored, since this species shows a high invasive potential in various locations in the Eastern Mediterranean and has recently been located in Menorca.
- In September 2016 has been detected at Platgeta des Pages tropical invasive alga *Halimeda incrassata* and have been moderately expanded since yet. In august 2019 new zones of invasion were detected at Cala Gandulfi Caló des Forn inside Santa Maria Bay, in a small area, and has been immediately eradicated.

	Score
1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, activelypursued? Assessment scale: 0 = No 1 = Only some of them 2 = Yes for most of them 3 = Yes for all oft hem	**3**
Score justification: The objectives set out in the original SPAMI application of Cabrera National Park are actively pursued. There are well-represented marine Mediterranean habitats in excellent state of conservation, and a good presence of endemic or endangered species. The great heterogeneity of the bottoms, harbouring a large number of the more characteristic benthic communities of the central Mediterranean and their good state of conservation, makes the Archipelago an ideal place for the study of marine biodiversity in the oligotrophic areas of the Western Mediterranean, and the factors that determine its community structure. In addition, presence of undisturbed and continuous underwater cliffs between 0 and -65 m are of major interest to carry out studies on benthic zonation and on environmental factors forcing it. Lowermost bathymetric limits for the infralittoral zone (-40 to -45 m) and algal growth (-110 m) have been determined in the Archipelago, and rank amongst the deepest in the W. Mediterranean. Due to the calcareous condition of the Archipelago, the number of marine caves and tunnels are considerable. Several anchialine caves harbouring endemic marine fauna are known also on the two main islands. The great abundance of the thermophilic decapod crustacean *Scyllarides latus* is also remarkable. Anchialine cave fauna is noteworthy, with up to 8 endemic species exclusive of the archipelago.	

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONALARRANGEMENTS

	Score
2.1. The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report). Assessment scale: 0 = Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 1 = Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status	**2**
Score justification: The SPAMI has maintained its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (year 2015) and has improved his legal status due to the enlargement of marine area since 2019: - Agreement of the Council of Ministers of 1 February 2019, by which the limits of the National Terrestrial Maritime Park of the Cabrera Archipelago are extended by the incorporation of marine spaces adjacent to it. - Decree 25/2018, of July 27, on the conservation of *Posidoniaoceanica* in the Balearic Islands (BOIB No. 93, of July 28, 2018). - Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Law 42/2007, 14 th December. - National Parks Law 30/2014, 4th December. - Royal Decree 389/2016, of 22 October, National Parks Master Plan. - Cabrera's National Park Declaration Law 14/1991, 29th April.	

- Cabrera's Natural resources management plan, RD 1431/1992, 27th November.
- Royal Decree 941/2001, of August 3, which establishes the regime for the protection of marine resources of the National Maritime-Terrestrial Park of the Cabrera Archipelago. (BOE No. 214, of September 6, 2001).
- Royal Decree 1043/2009, of June 29, extending the functions and services of the State Administration transferred to the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands, in the field of nature conservation. Maritime-terrestrial National Park of the Cabrera Archipelago (BOE No. 157, of June 30, 2009).
- Order AAA / 1260/2014, of July 9, declaring Special Protection Areas for Birds in Spanish marine waters (BOE No. 173, of July 17, 2014).
- Law 5/2005, of May 26, for the conservation of areas of environmental relevance (BOIB No. 85, of June 4, 2005).
- Cabrera's Guiding plan for use and management. RD 277/1995, 24th February.
- Cabrera's management bodies, composition and rules, RD 1760/1998, 31stjuly.
- Decree 56/2006, of July 1, approving the master plan for the use and management of the Cabrera Archipelago National Maritime-Terrestrial Park, for the period 2006-2012 (BOIB No. 97, of July 11, 2006).
- Agreement of the Governing Council of May 22, 2015 by which thirty places of community importance (SCI) of the Balearic Islands are declared special conservation areas (BOIB No. 77 of May 23, 2015)
- Cabrera's fisheries management plan, RD 941/2001 3rd August.
- Marine Protected Area (Law 42/2007, of 13 December)
- Order AAA / 1260/2014, of July 9, declaring Special Protection Areas for Birds in Spanish marine waters and other sector plans. (Special Protection Area for Birds in the marine area of the south of Mallorca and Cabrera (code ES0000518)).
- Decree 28/2006, of 24 March, declaring Special Protection Areas for Birds (ZEPA) in the Balearic Islands.
- Decree 47/2015, of 22 May, approving the Natura 2000 Management Plan for the Cabrera Archipelago. Decree 75/2005, of July 8, which creates the Balearic Catalog of Endangered and Special Protection Species, Critical Biological Areas and the Fauna and Flora Advisory Council of the Balearic Islands (BOIB No. 106, of July 16, 2005).

	Score
2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area? Assessment scale: 0 = competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined 1 = The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements 2 = The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities	**2**
Score justification: Administration and management competences of Cabrera's National Park - marine and terrestrial parts - correspond to the Regional Government of Balearic islands. Terrestrial area of the whole Archipelago is totally public. The property belongs to the Spanish Ministry of Defence. As a National Park, the basic legislation depends on the national government. Cabrera is a part of the National Parks Network of Spanish Ministry of Environment.	

	Score
2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1 = The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2 = The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures	**2**
Score justification: Since the last review of 2015, Cabrera's National Park has maintained the same structure regarding management body, with directive and technical staff that ensures administrative and operational management. There is a "Cabrera National Park Board" since 1998 composed by representatives of local stakeholders, scientific, national and regional government and non-governmental sectors. Its function is to review and approve annual management plans and to discuss and make agreements of themes proposed by its members. Recently (13th November 2020) the Supreme Court confirmed that the Regional Government is fully qualified to manage the marine enlargement of Cabrera's National Park.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
2.3. Does the area has governance bodies in line with the original application for inclusion in the SPAMI List? Assessment scale: 0 = No governance bodies 1= Only some governance bodies are in place 2 = The governance bodies are in place, but they are not functioning on a regular basis (e.g.: no regular meetings or works) 3 = The SPAMI has fully dedicated governance bodies and sufficient powers to address the conservation challenges	**NA**
Score justification: NOT APPLICABLE	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1. Does the SPAMI has a management plan? Assessment scale: 0 = No management plan 1 = The level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as "adequate" 3 = The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented	**3**
Score justification: Cabrera's National Park has a Management Plan elaborated for the period 2006 and 2012, which is still fully implemented until the adoption of a new edition of it. Nowadays it's been planning to work in a new management plan that includes the recent enlarged marine area. Since November 2008, there is an Environmental Management System according AENOR ISO 14001:2015, that has been successfully audited and renovated in 2020.	

	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 Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF[1]). Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: Cabrera's National Park management plan takes into account all objectives and requirements established at SPAMI's Protocol. However, it needs to be updated, taking into account that it had to be renovated in 2012 and the marine enlargement of 2019 had increased their area.	

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

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

Score justification: Discussing the availability of human resources, the TAC concluded that it could be assessed as adequate for fulfilling only the basic requirements of the SPAMI management. However, considering the wide geographical scope of the National Park and its role in the management of the island, the TAC strongly recommends to consider increasing the staff in charge of surveillance and conservation

	Score
3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0 = Very low 1 = Low 2 =Adequate 3 =Excellent	**2**
Score justification: Discussing the availability of financial and material means, the TAC concluded that it could be assessed as adequate for fulfilling only the basic requirements of the SPAMI management. It stressed however that there is a lack of financial resources and equipment to fulfill environmental surveillance and environmental monitoring and management objectives. There has been an important reduction of budget since the management was transferred from the national state to the regional government. This decrease has negatively affected to the monitoring of habitats and protected species, in particular after the enlargement of the sea area covered by the National Park.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	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 Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**NA**
Score justification: Not applicable	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
3.4.2. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the multilateral governance bodies of the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**NA**
Score justification: Not applicable	

	Score
3.5. Does the area has a monitoring program? Assessment scale: 0 = No monitoring program 1 = The level of implementation of the monitoring program is assessed as "insufficient" 2 = The monitoring program needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 3 = The monitoring program 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	**1**
Score justification: The monitoring program includes: • Cabrera's National Park Annual Execution Plan • UNE-EN ISO 14001-2004 certification: water, energy, residues, management objectives, set up and evaluated on a six month regular basis. • Autonomous body network of national parks monitoring programs: global climate change, phytosanitary assessment, forests. • Fisheries monitoring program. • Patrimonial and ethnological conservation program. • Alloctone fauna and flora control program. Significant parameters that need to be covered: • Conservation Strategic Plan. • Volunteer Strategic Plan. • Protected marine habitats and species monitoring. • Surveillance of illegal and furtive fisheries activities inside Cabrera's National Park boundaries Some of monitoring information comes from external investigation projects.	

	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? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: Twice every year there is a meeting of Cabrera National Park Board where is discussed and debated the execution of the management plan and the planning. Members can do proposals to encourage and improve management measures. However, the biological information coming to the discussion table is not always up-to-date or some marine areas of the National Park of Cabrera may not be represented.	

	Score
3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented ? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: Most of the objectives of the management plan have been successfully accomplished since its adoption.	

	Score
3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented? Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: - Landscape conservation program - Fire prevention program - Forest Health Program - Invasive flora control program - Conservation program of threatened and unique flora species - Non-native fauna control program - Wildlife conservation program - Heritage and ethnological elements conservation program - Research support program - Fish Stock Monitoring Program - Monitoring program for the Park's fishing activity - Research grant program convened by the OAPN - Global Change Tracking Program (OAPN) - Common Breeding Bird Monitoring Program (OAPN) - Phytosanitary monitoring program for forest stands (OAPN) - Daytime Lepidopteran Tracking Program - BMS (OAPN)	

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDINGCONTEXT

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

In particular:

	Score
4.1.1. a) Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Furtive and illegal fishing activities are difficult to surveillance, due to the extent of the marine 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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: Surveillance and monitoring of fishing are carried out twice a day at fishing days by park rangers by sea and with punctual collaboration of Civil Guard and Fisheries Department Inspectors.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: - Introduced alien species –either land or marine. - Fisheries and their impact on target species and/or marine seabirds feeding on them. - Disturbance by visitors on natural habitats and species overwater and underwater.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: - Execution of invasive species eradication. - Specific regulations that limits fishing activities to a restricted number of artisanal fishermen and limited number of gear and boats. - Limitation of boats that can moor on buoys and marine and terrestrial visitors - Sportive fishing is totally banned (Declaration Law 14/1991; Royal Decree 941/2001 or "Fisheries Decree"; and Management Plan (Decree 58/2006)).	

	Score
4.1.3. a) Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: In summer there is a huge pressure of marine area and terrestrial visitors, however there is no increase in human impact since the strict regulation to control visitors is enforced.	

	Score
4.1.3. b) Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**
Score justification: External visitors and tourism is strictly regulated through closed numbers of sailing boats and ferries, and daily number of visitors disembarked. Zonification adds additional protection to special areas like islets or sea cliff nesting species breeding zones.	

	Score
4.1.4. a) Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: There are some complaints from fishermen associations that would like to spread areas where they now cannot fish. Other conflict occurs between fishermen and divers regarding areas opened to diving	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: Periodical meetings with fishermen associations have been organized to exchange opinions and solve problems.	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually: - Presence of high types and amount of plastics at the littoral and overseas and underwater - Ghost fishing - Disturbance of marine protected species during reproductive and breeding period

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

	Score
4.2.1. a) Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification: Large amount of plastics and waste at the littoral and same hot points at the sea nearby the islands. Two underwater emissaries at Cabrera's harbor bay.	

	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 the AF. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: Continuous littoral cleaning campaigns at all the beaches at Cabrera island. Continuous monitoring of wastewater quality at the entry and exit of wastewater treatment and at the sea near underwater emissaries.	

	Score
4.2.2. a) Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Large amount of recreational boats around Cabrera's water and high pressure to moor the boats at Cabrera's harbors bay and EsBurrí creek.	

	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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: Limitation of mooring at Cabrera's harbor bay and EsBurri.	

	Score
4.2.3. a) Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**
Score justification: Artisanal fishing activities at Cabrera's National Park marine area and trawling at the surroundings	

	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. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification: Daily surveillance of artisanal fisheries activities inside national park limits and prohibition of trawling.	

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

- Potential impact of toxic substances from military bombs used before the declaration as national park.
- Invasive marine and terrestrial fauna and flora, particularly at little islands.

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved: Potential threat to the Posidonia meadows caused by boat's anchoring. Nowadays it's not allowed to anchor anywhere in the park.

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Law 2/2013, of May 29, on the protection and sustainable use of the coast and amendment of Law 22/1988, of July 28, of Coast. Law 41/2010, of December 29, on the protection of the marine environment Royal Decree 79/2019, of February 22, which regulates the compatibility report and establishes the criteria for compatibility with marine strategies. Royal Decree 876/2014, of October 10, approving the General Regulation of Coasts.	

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: The management plan covers the whole territory of the island and the surrounding marine parts.	

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures

In particular:

	Score
5.1.1. Are the area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in AF (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Cabrera's National Park has delimited restricted marine areas through buoys at sea. High water levels do not allow buoys to be placed in all areas. For the land part, since the whole island is a protected area, there are no special markings.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. a) Is the area officially depicted on the international marine / terrestrial maps? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**NA**
Score justification: Not applicable	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. b) Is the area officially reported on the marine / terrestrial maps of each SPAMI Member State? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**NA**
Score justification: Not applicable	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. c) Are the coordinates of the area easily accessible (maps, internet, etc.)? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**NA**
Score justification: Not applicable	

	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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Inspectors from General Direction of Fishing, Balearic government. Civil Guard controls access according to zoning plan, and permitted fishing activities.	

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: - UE (Natura 2000)	

	Score
5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Environmental agents of Balearic government have continuous presence at Cabrera's national park and have competences to pursuit and report illegal activities related to fishing, recreational boats and environmental impacts.	

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Environmental agents of Balearic government have competences to make complaints. The administration can 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 of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification: Cabrera's National Park Auto Protection and Emergencies Plan was implemented in 2009, and updated in July 2018.	

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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Weakly / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification: National Parks Networks provides financial budget to develop investigation projects. Researchers from universities set up projects at Cabrera's National Park regularly. In 2019 had developed 8 investigation projects. Also it's usual to have visits from experts from universities and research centers to monitor some protected species. There have been some volunteer activities (like littoral and beaches cleaning) carried out for different entities: NGOs, military staff, 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) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Insufficient / 2 = Fairly / 3 = Excellent	**2**
Score justification: Cabrera's National Park participates actively at Marine Protected Areas Network, a project financed by Interreg Med.	

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

(If applicable: Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THESPAMI

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 7; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total Score: 16
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 24; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 27)

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total Score: 26
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 42; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 42)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total Score: 6
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total Score: 5
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - 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 (Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

Total Score: 5
(National SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 70
(National SPAMI - max: 99; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 104)

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

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

Furthermore, considering that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 69 for a coastal national SPAMI or less than 72 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (=70% of the maximum total score of 99 and 104, respectively).

CONCLUSION (BASED ON THE SCORE EVALUATION) BY THE TAC FOR THE PRESENT EVALUATION:

After analysing the documents transmitted and in full confidence with the internal evaluations presented by the management body of the MPA, the TAC recognizes the efforts engaged since the last periodic review and confirms its proposal to maintain Cabrera National Park in the SPAMI List.

The TAC commended the existence of a certified Environmental Management System and the effort of the National Park regarding the development renewable energy in the Island.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE TAC FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

Recommendation 1: Update and adopt as soon as possible the management plan, taking into account the extension of the marine area.

Recommendation 2: Dedicate more human resources to environmental activities and to monitor the condition of the extended marine area.

Recommendation 3: Ensure adequate financial resources accordingly to the increase of protected surface.

Recommendation 4: Undertake meetings and improve zoning to avoid conflict between divers and fishermen.

SIGNATURES

National Focal Point

Chedly RAIS

Independent Experts

Carlo Franzosini

SPAMI Manager(s)

Mª. Francesca López

National Expert

(11) Format of the Periodic review of “Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs” (Spain)

Updated Format for the Periodic Review of SPAMIs

http://www.rac-spa.org/spami_eval/spami.php

The SPAMI List was established in 2001 (Monaco Declaration) in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats. Furthermore, the areas included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region.

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

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

SPAMI Name:	Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs

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

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I Assessment scale: Yes= 1, No=0	**1**

Score justification

The SPAMI Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs fulfils more than one of these criteria:

- Uniqueness → This natural space is located in a unique place within the north coast of the Alboran Sea, where the warm stream of the Mediterranean and the less saline and colder stream from the Atlantic converge and where deep, cold and nutrient-rich waters welling up.
- Natural representativeness →The protected area present habitats and plant communities representative of the different ecosystems that integrate this maritime-terrestrial space.
- Diversity → The special ecological conditions of this SPAMI determine a high rate of biological productivity and biodiversity in the marine belt.
- Naturalness → The SPAMI is one of the few coastal areas that has been preserved from the urbanization process in Andalucia, especially in the provinces of Malaga and Granada.
- Presence of habitats that are critical for endangered, threatened or endemic species → The number of protected species in the area of the Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs is 30 species, among which are 7 with the Vulnerable category *(Astroides calycularis, Dendropoma lebeche, Charonia lampas, Calonectris diomedea, Tursiops truncatus, Delphinus delphis and Stenella coeruleoalba)*, an Endangered species (*Patella ferruginea*) and a Critically Situation species (*Pinna nobilis*) and the other 21 species are included in the Andalusian List of Wild Species under Special Protection Regime. Another 5 species are included in the Barcelona Convention (*Spongia agaricina, Scyllarus arctus, Maja squinado, Epinephelus marginatus and Sciaena umbra*) and 17 more, collected in different Lists and Red Books. It also includes the habitat of priority interest *Posidonium oceanicae* (Directiva 92/43/CEE).
- Cultural representativeness → In addition to the environmental values of the protected area, it must be remarkable too, the significant presence of coastal watchtowers, elements that largely determine the notoriety of this natural environment, accentuating its cultural richness and its unique landscape. The privileged location of these archaeological sites, with large visual basins due, makes them appropriate places from which to observe the landscape, promoting the use and enjoyment of the natural environment and the Historical Heritage.

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

Score justification

During the period between 2015 and 2020 the following adverse changes have been observed:

- Since 2016, the species *Pinna nobilis* has experienced a regression in the whole Mediterranean coast, due to the specific pathogen *Haplosporidium pinnae*, reaching regression values of 100% in Granada and Malaga. In 2018 and 2020, larval capture devices have been placed to detect the existence of resistant specimens in the area.

- The *Cymodocea nodosa* meadows located at the eastern end of the SPAMI, where they were mixed with Zostera marina, have suffered a strong regression. The latest observations to this stretch of coastline corresponding to 2009 by the marine environment team and correspond to isolated plants (> 50 haces/m²) and very small patches.
- *Zostera marina* is now locally extinct.
- Between 2016-2017 affections were detected on *Ircina sp*, in the SPAMI Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs.
- The presence of the invasive alga *Rugulopteryx okamurae* (*Phaeophyceae*) has recently been detected by the marine environment team. The algae cover on the rocky bottoms of the Peñón del Fraile, between the Cantarriján and Cañuelo beaches, is between 30 and 60% in both vertical and horizontal substrates.
- In the period 2017 and 2018, there have been losses of specimens of gorgonians *(Eunicella gazella, Eunicella labiata* and *Leptogorgia sarmentosa*), probably due to episodes of rising temperatures.

The TAC concluded that the reported changes were generated by external factors that cannot be controlled by the management body of SPAMI. It recommended to ensure a proper monitoring of these changes and to further liaise with other Mediterranean MPAs to exchange information on the future evolution at regional level concerning (i) the status of *Pinna nobilis* and of the gorgonians (*Eunicella gazella, Eunicella labiata* and *Leptogorgia sarmentosa*) as well as regarding the invasion by *Rugulopteryx okamurae*.

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

Score justification

After checking the SPAMI objectives set in the Annotated Format for its presentation for inclusion in SPAMI List, the TAC concluded that all of them have been pursued actively.

Maro Cerro-Gordo 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 like vegetated cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with *Limonium* spp. endemic and thermophilic shrubs and thorn forests with the arto (*Maytenus senegalensis*).
Regarding the marine communities, the diversity of habitats, rocky and sandy bottoms, in addition to the seagrass meadows, give rise to a great variety of aquatic species.

Regarding endemic or endangered species in the marine area, there is a quite significant representation, especially of *Posidonia oceanica*, *Patella ferruginea*, *Astroides calycularis* and *Dendropoma lebeche*.

Other characteristics for which this space was declared SPAMI, and whose conditions are still maintained today, are its educational interest where schools and universities organize volunteer and environmental education days, its aesthetic interest is other remarkable characteristics of this SPAMI, because it offers the visitor a great variety of landscapes (cliffs, Mediterranean forest, pebble coves ...), as as well as the rich and varied cultural heritage (watchtowers, roman road, remnants of industrial architecture, such as sugar or paper mills).

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

Score justification

The SPAMI has maintained its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (year 2015).
It is remarkable the level of legal protection of the SPAMI Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs:

- Natural Site (Law 2/1989, of July 18)
- Natura 2000 site (Special Protection Area by Law 18/2003, of December 29 and Special Area of Conservation by Decree 6/2015, of January 2015)
- Marine Protected Area (Law 42/2007, of 13 December)

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

Score justification

The competences of the terrestrial part of the area correspond in to the Regional Government of Andalucia.
The competences of the marine part of the area are shared between:

- The Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain which is attributed to the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge of the Spanish National Government, but a large part of its management is done by the Regional Government of Andalucia.
- The rest of the marine part of the area, are internal waters and the responsibility correspond in to the Regional Government of Andalusia.

	Score
2.3 Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0= No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers 1= The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI 2= The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures	**1**

Score justification

The main management body is the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fisheries, and Sustainable Development of the Regional Government of Andalusia, through its province offices in Granada and Malaga, that shared the management of this area. However the competences are clearly defined and despite the fact that there is no Director of the Natural Site, coordination is ensured by the close collaboration of the technical teams in Malaga and Granada.

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
3.1 Does the SPAMI have a management plan? Assessment scale: 0= No management plan. 1= The level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as "insufficient." 2= The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as "adequate" 3= The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented	**3**
Score justification The Plan for the Regulation of Natural Resources of the Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs Natural Site was approved by Decree 6/2015, and actually is implemented.	

	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 Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF[1]) Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	**3**
Score justification The plans of this protected area take into account all the objectives and requirements established in the article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format: • Specify the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable. • Detail management objectives. • Establish the zoning of the SPAMI and the regulation of the activities compatible in each zone. • Establish guidelines for the development of conservation, public use (tourist and visitors), investigation and exploitation programs. • Detail the continuous monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, landscapes, as well as the impact of the human activities. • Allow for the active involvement of local communities in the management of the SPAMI. • Establish mechanisms for the training of managers and qualified technical personnel, and for environmental education campaigns.	

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

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

Score justification

The SPAMI's staff to meet the objectives of management, conservation, monitoring and control is made of:

- Natural Place Manager → 1 part-time responsible person (Sierras de Tejada, Almijara y Alhama Natural Park Manager), but without official appointment.
- Technicians → 5 part-time person with excellent training level.
- Administrative → 2 part-time person.
- Wardens → 1 full time environmental agent and occasionally other 4 agents. They don't have maritime means so they only perform surveillance in the land zone. Part of the marine surveillance is carried out by the forces and security forces of the State who scope is the coast of the whole province.
- Maintenance → 3 part-time person who scope is the entire province of Granada.
- Divers → 2 part-time person (marine environmental technicians).

Although assessing the human resources available as "adequate", the TAC suggested to consider devoting full time staff to this SPAMI.

	Score
3.4 Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Assessment scale: 0= Very low 1= Low 2= Adequate 3= Excellent	**2**

Score justification

The main funding of the SPAMI comes from the Regional Government of Andalusia, the Spanish National Government, and, as for many other European Protected Areas, from UE through the European Regional Development Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Regional Development and the LIFE Program.
Some universities and research centres also finance research projects.
During the evaluation period the SPAMI has participated in different european projects such as Life + "Posidonia Andalucia", for the conservation of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows on the Andalusian coast, Life + "Conhabit" for the conservation and improvement of priority habitats on the Andalusian coast, and Life "Intemares", currently in execution, with the objective, between others, of marking free anchoring areas for sports boats, monitoring of species and habitats through new technologies or the improvement SPAMI gobernance.

The SPAMI has some of the following basic infrastructures and equipment:

- Signs on the main accesses
- Self-guided trails with signs
- Panels and interpretative signals
- Moorings for diving boats
- Viewpoints
- Parking
- Bus (from June 1 to September 30)
- Terrestrial vehicles
- Marine vehicles (Zodiac)
- Radio and communications
- Environmental awareness materials
- Services and activities information materials
- Responsible behaviour manual.

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	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 Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	-
Score justification Not applicable	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs:

	Score
3.4.2. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the multilateral governance bodies of the SPAMI Assessment scale: 0 = Low 1 = Medium 2 = Good 3 = Excellent	-
Score justification Not applicable	

	Score
3.5 Does the area have a monitoring programme? Assessment scale: 0= No monitoring programme. 1= The level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as "insufficient" 2= The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI 3= 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**
Score justification *(If the TAC identified important parameters that are not covered by the monitoring programme of the SPAMI, these should be listed here with the related rationale.)* • The Plan for the Regulation of Natural Resources of the Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs Natural Site • Program of recovery and conservation of dunes, sands and coastal cliffs. • Program for the recovery and conservation of threatened invertebrates and seagrasses in the marine environment. • Sustainable Management Program of the Andalusian Marine Environment. • Emergency, Epidemiological and Monitoring Wildlife Program of Andalusia.	

- Andalusian Program for the Control of Invasive Alien Species.
- Monitoring and evaluation of Public Use Management.
- Coastal Waters Police Plan: Monitoring of the quality of coastal and marine waters.
- Regional coastal and marine surveillance program.

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

Score justification

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

The monitoring results are taken into due consideration in the revising of the management plan. Indeed, the objectives and provisions of the management plan are reviewed periodically, and if results of the evaluation of the Plan are considered necessary for the fulfilment of the established objectives in the Plan, then it may be modified. Even so, if the monitoring programs detect new environmental or socioeconomic circumstances, advances or new scientific discoveries or other changes in the legal status, the review of the management plan, will take it into account, and it suppose an examination of the plan, its objectives, measures and zoning.

The Plan may be modified or reviewed at the proposal of the main management body either on its own initiative or by reasoned agreement of the Provincial Councils for the Environment and Biodiversity of Granada and Malaga. The modification will be submitted to the process of public information and hearing of the social and institutional interests involved. The review of the Plan will be carried out following the same procedures established for its approval, and will be finally approved by the Agreement of the Government Council of Andalusia. On the other hand, work is being done on modifying the Plan, mainly in aspects related to public use and fishing.

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

Score justification

Since the management plan was approved, it began to be implemented in this area, with the application of the guidelines, objectives and measures that are established on it.

Revision of the management plan: Given the changes occurred in the area's natural and socioeconomic contexts from its adoption (2015), it is suggested that the review of the management plan should start shortly.

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

Score justification

- Actions for the conservation of edaphic and geological resources: Prohibition and control of actions subject to authorization that could cause damage to edaphic and geological resources.
- Actions for the conservation of water resources: Prohibition and control of actions subject to authorization that could cause damage to water resources; Spill and water health controls.
- Actions for the conservation of habitats, flora and fauna: On land, monitoring and control the endangered flora plots and the installation of information signals regarding the not allowed diving area. At sea, buoys are being installed to sign the "Molino de Papel" diving forbidden zone and ecological buoys to define the "Molino de Papel" diving limitation zone; Demographic monitoring of *Posidonia oceancia* meadows; updating mapped *Posionia oceanica* meadow; *Patella ferruginea* (exhaustive censuses), *Astroides calycularis*, *Dendropoma lebeche* and *Charonia lampas* monitoring; early detection of exotic species invasive; control artificial reefs: check of the integral reserve area; censous for threatened inverterbrates; installation of larval collectors for the conservation of *Pinna nobilis*.
- Actions for the conservation of the landscape: The beach exploitation plan clearance includes a hard condition of materials to be used and the area cleaning to minimize the landscaping impacts of the facilities and the waste that may be generated; Prohibition and control of actions subject to authorization that may cause landscape damage such as buildings and constructions.
- Actions for the conservation of cultural heritage: Prohibition and control of actions subject to authorization that may damage cultural heritage.
- Collaboration with other Institutions for monitoring and enforcement. There is a close collaboration with various public bodies and private entities to monitor the state of conservation of habitats and cataloged species of flora and fauna, as well as for the establishment of specific conservation measures and the promotion of public awareness and awareness actions. These entities include: University of Granada, Aula del Mar, Campus of International Excellence of the Sea, University of Malaga, Provincial Coastal Service, Man and Territory Association, Marine Equilibrium Association, Friends of the Sea Association of the Tropical Coast, Brotherhood Fishermen of Motril, Almuñecar City Council, Nerja City Council, La Herradura Diving Companies Association...

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

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

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

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

In particular:

	Score
4.1.1 a) Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification • The main unauthorized exploitation of marine resources is that carried out by illegal fishing. • Actually, trawling on non-regulatory bottoms has notably declined compared to past times, although it has not yet been completely eradicated. • Recreational underwater fishing and from land and boat, has contributed to the loss of large numbers of specimens of the species that make up the upper links of the marine food chain. • The limited maritime surveillance by the regional government is considered a threat because is necessary to eliminate or solved the previous threats.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**
Score justification The following actions were undertaken to address unregulated exploitation of natural resources: • Inspection against illegal shellfish by environmental agents in fish markets and restaurants. • Surveillance and monitoring of activities: From land, follow-up and reporting actions are carried out on illegal recreational and fishing activities. • The Civil Guard makes complaints about trawlers and other illegal fishing and recreational activities. There is however a need to increase surveillance at sea.	

	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 Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**
Score justification	

- Alien species are a problem in the SPAMI. The subtropical climate together with the proximity to landscaped areas of single family homes and urbanizations, are the causes because the terrestrial part of the SPAMI harbors a number of invasive alien species. On the marine bottoms of the SPAMI there are also presence of colonizing exotic algae, such as *Asparagopsis armata* and *Asparagopsis taxiformis, Rugulopteryx okamurae and the invertebrates and Percnon gibbesi*.
- Recreational fishing contributes to the loss of biodiversity and is difficult to control.
- Despite being less frequent, trawling constitutes a major threat to the bottoms of this area.
- Discharges of water not treated locally are a threat to the conservation of SPAMI's flora and fauna.
- As occurred in the period 2017 and 2018, the increase in water temperature could cause losses of gorgonian specimens (*Eunicella gazella, Eunicella labiata and Leptogorgia sarmentosa*).

	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 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**

Score justification

- Environmental awareness days within the framework of the Life Conhabit Program, aimed at gardening professionals and schoolchildren to disseminate the values of the native flora of the SPAMI and the dangers of the invasive exotic flora.
- Meetings with businessmen are planned to promote sustainable tourism through diving in the Maro-Cerro Gordo Natural Area.
- Mooring buoys have been installed for boats to support diving and to carry out training and awareness activities aimed at active tourism companies. Buoys have also been installed to mark the free anchoring areas for the boats reserved in the management plan.

	Score
4.1.3 a) Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration…). See 5.1.3. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**

Score justification

Although there is indication that certain human activities decreased, other activities are of special concern:

- One of the main uses that the SPAMI currently supports is the public use derived from the frequenting of its beaches and coves.
- The growth in the number of visitors in the summer period causes temporary collapses in the access roads in summer, with massive parking lots in prohibited areas.
- Uncontrolled camping represents another of the activities with a negative impact on this space, being especially frequent the occupation of the beaches of Alberquillas, Cantarriján and El Cañuelo.
- The anchoring of sports and recreational boats inside the SPAMI exceeds its carrying capacity and causes a deterioration of the seabed and the rich biological communities associated with it.
- The uncontrolled anchoring of sports and recreational boats inside the SPAMI can cause a deterioration of the seabed and the rich biological communities associated with it.
- Excessive public use in the sea, including underwater caves, (activities like concentration of nautical artefacts, illegal anchoring, etc.) can harm the communities of this ecosystem.

	Score
4.1.3 b) Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration…). See 5.1.1. in AF Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**2**

Score justification

- There is a new regulatory system for access to Cantarriján and Cañuelo beach, consisting of a car park with 159 parking spaces for vehicles and 2 public transport vehicles to take visitors to the beach. The prohibited period for vehicle access is going to be extended and at the same time is going to be expand the public transport.
- Free anchoring zones and reserve zones have been set up to regulate recreational navigation and access to beaches from the sea.
- Mooring buoys have been installed for diving activities, and their use is prohibited for boats that don't carry out this activity.
- Collaboration with other public bodies for the enforcement at sea (The Civil Guard, The Fisheries Inspection Service)

There may be a need to regulate the frequentation of jet skis.

	Score
4.1.4. a) Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2. in AF Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**1**

Score justification

- Sport fishing is prohibited in the SPAMI. There are conflicts between sport fishermen and recreational divers to make use of the space. The management team considers necessary to keep fishing prohibited in the SPAMI.
- Conflict between environmental groups, fishermen and tourists are being noticed.

	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 Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**

Score justification

Activities and rules of use are clearly defined in the SPAMI management plan, in order to avoid users conflicts but a greater effort is needed to monitor and control compliance, mainly during the summer months.
In addition:

- Meetings have been held with fishermen so that they understand the need for a fishing ban. The effects are already being observed since a notable increase in specimens has been detected.
- Mooring buoys have been installed for diving activities, and their use is prohibited for boats that don´t carry out this activity.
- Two large parking areas have been reserved next to the bus collection point for restricted access to the beaches in the regulation system established on the Cañuelo and Cantarrijan beaches to reduce the pressure on the SPAMI.

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

- Modification of agricultural practices

- Alteration in traditional agricultural systems
- Increased use of fertilizers and phytosanitary products
- Dispersed habitation
- Lane opening
- Human intrusions and disturbances
- High fire risk
- Jet skis

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

In particular:

	Score
4.2.1 a) Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1. in the AF. Score: 0 means "no threats"; 3 means "very serious threats"	**2**

Score justification

The Mediterranean is an almost closed sea, with a little depth. In addition, its coasts are overcrowded. These conditions make it more vulnerable to problems of pollution and eutrophication, as a result of solid waste discharges, wastewater and fertilizers of agricultural origin.

The state of the underwater outfalls, discharge points in the surroundings of the SPAMI and the lack of wastewater treatment of the neighbouring populations are the main threats to habitats and species. A wastewater discharge from the town of Maro, in the vicinity of the SPAMI, is the most significant source of pollution affecting the site.

In addition, there is a risk of receiving oil slicks due to navigation accidents or discharges in the high seas even if they occur far from the SPAMI 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 the AF. Score: 0 means "no effort"; 3 means "significant effort"	**3**

Score justification

- Nerja (Province of Malaga) is one of the two municipalities that are part of the ZEPIM. The Nerja wastewater treatment plant has come into operation in this summer 2020 after several years of delay in its works.
- Authorizations for the installation of wastewater treatment little plants have been authorized to several neighbours residing in the location, in Almuñécar (Province of Granada)

	Score
4.2.2. a) Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF. Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**1**
Score justification The vehicles parked next to the beaches suppose a landscaping impact during the holidays of Holy Week and the summer period mainly. In addition there is an increasing landscaping impact in the Axarquia, which affects the SPAMI´s surrounding area too, the 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. Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**2**
Score justification Specific parking regulations have been issued, along with a seasonal bus shuttle to carry people from the parking locations to the beaches.	

	Score
4.2.3. a) Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1. in AF. Score: 0 means “no threats”; 3 means “very serious threats”	**1**
Score justification The main threats to the area surrounding the SPAMI are urban development and related pollution (e.g. the discharge of waste water from Maro) and land consumption (e.g. the urbanisation of the western part of Malaga province). There are also potential impacts from agriculture developed in greenhouses in areas close to the SPAMI that may cause impacts due to the discharge of water for agricultural use, the use of fertilizers, herbicides and the uncontrolled burning of agricultural residues.	

	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. Score: 0 means “no effort”; 3 means “significant effort”	**2**
Score justification The modification of the urban plan of Almuñecar (Granada) that is currently being processed has been analysed to ensure that the urban development does not affect the SPAMI. The Regional Government of Andalusia seeks to control illegal surveys to obtain water for irrigation and the penalty for unauthorized burns.	

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually: No other major threats identified.

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 their effects have been minimized through the application of measures.

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**

Score justification

Law 8/2003, of October 28, of flora and fauna of Andalusia.

Decree 369/2011, of December 20, approving the Planning Plan for the Territory of the Granada Tropical Coast.

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 876/2014, of October 10, approving the **General Regulation of Coasts.**

Decree 141/2015, of May 26, approving the **Protection Plan for the Coastal Corridor of Andalusia**.

Royal Decree 11/2016, of January 8, which approves the **Hydrological Plans of** the hydrographic demarcations of Galicia-Coast, **the Andalusian Mediterranean Basins**, Guadalete and Barbate and Tinto, Odiel and Piedras

Order of February 23, 2016, which provides for the publication of the determinations of normative content of the **Hydrological Plan of the Andalusian Mediterranean Basins**, approved by Royal Decree 11/2016, of January 8

Law 8/2018, of October 8, on **measures against climate change and for the transition to a new energy model in Andalusia.**

Agreement of June 5, 2018, of the Governing Council, approving the **Andalusian Sustainable Development Strategy 2030.**

Agreement of September 25, 2018, of the Governing Council, approving **the Strategy for the Generation of Environmental Employment in Andalusia 2030.**

Royal Decree 79/2019, of February 22, which **regulates the compatibility report and establishes the criteria for compatibility with marine strategies.**

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

	Score
Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**

Score justification

The management plan of the SPAMI has influence on the urban planning of the municipalities that comprise it, and on other regional 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 area boundaries adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked on the sea? See 8.3.1. in AF (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification There are signals at all land access points from the N-340 road 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 60 m of depth.	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. a) Is the area officially depicted on the international marine/terrestrial maps? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**-**
Score justification Not applicable	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. b) Is the area officially reported on the marine/terrestrial maps of each SPAMI Member State? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**-**
Score justification Not applicable	

In the case of multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI:

	Score
5.1.1. c) Are the coordinates of the area easily accessible (maps, internet, etc.)? Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**-**
Score justification Not applicable	

	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 Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**

Score justification

The legal responsibility of the terrestrial part of the SPAMI is of the Andalusian government, while the marine part, the responsibility is shared between the Government of Spain and the regional Government.

The coastguard service its responsibility of the Government of Spain, and it service is shared between the Civil Guard of the sea, Customs Surveillance Service and with The Maritime Safety and Rescue Society.

There is also collaboration with the municipalities (Local Police) and with the Civil Protection and Emergencies (Ministry of the Interior).

Several days have been developed for training on the endangered species of flora and fauna and the environmental values of the area to the security forces that collaborate in the protection and surveillance of the area.

	Score
5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures? (Not applicable for multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMIs Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**

Score justification

- UE (Natura 2000)
- Spanish Agriculture, Fishing and Feeding Ministry
- Guardia Civil
- Fisheries inspection service

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

Score justification

The Environment Agents and the Civil Guard police (with limited means available) make complaints that might generate penalties when people access with a motor vehicle, for illegal fishing, jet skis, anchoring outside the authorized places, caravans.

This summer the inspection in close collaboration with fisheries inspection service and environmental agents has started.

There is knowledge of other infractions that are not being sanctioned, like illegal fishing, concentrations of unauthorized nautical artefacts because more maritime surveillance is needed.

	Score
5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification SPAMI guards have the capacity to sanction those people who carry out environmental crimes or do not 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 of Contracting Parties) Score: 0 = No / 1 = Yes	**1**
Score justification The SPAMI, as the rest of the territory, is covered by the Regional Emergency Plan (pollution, fire prevention, etc.) However, since in Andalusia most of the coastal protected areas have a self-protection plan, it is therefore recommended that the Maro Cerro-Gordo Cliffs Self-protection Plan be approved as soon as possible. Indeed, a Self-protection Plan is a basic tool for the management of emergencies, which provides the necessary information to be able to act properly when a risk manifests itself. The SPAMI welcomes the coastal Emergency Plan against the risk of pollution for the Andalusian coast (2008). The alert procedure for all types of emergencies is activated through the telephone number 112. Its main objective is the establishment of an organizational structure and action measures that lead to an adequate response to emergency situations caused by oil discharges in the coast and that guarantees their protection. However, the SPAMI terrestrial area is covered by the Andalusian Plan to Fight Forest Fires that, annually, has been updated and deployed throughout the region with all its human and material resources during the time of maximum risk for forest fires. For local emergencies, the terrestrial protected area is also integrated into the Municipal Emergency Plans of Almuñecar (approved on 10/08/2020) and Nerja (approved on 10/26/2010).	

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 Score: 0= No / 1= Weakly / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)	**3**

Score justification

SPAMI has the human, technological and informative support of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock and Sustainable Development of the Junta de Andalucía, through self-financed projects or financed by the UE through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development or through the European Regional Development Fund.

The Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge of the Government of Spain finances projects for the conservation of marine protected areas, among which is the SPAMI Maro Cerro-Gordo Cliffs.

In addition, there is scientific support from universities.

Other international organizations such as IUCN-Med and the European Union through Life projects, 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) Score: 0= No / 1= Insufficient / 2= Fairly / 3= Excellent)	**3**

Score justification

Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs SPAMI collaborates with other SPAMIs at international, national and regional level.

The collaboration at international level is performed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock and Sustainable Development of the Andalusian Government, as it is ~~a~~ member of several organisations such as IUCN, Europarc and MedPAN. The SPAMI management team actively participates in experiences with other SPAMI managers, as well as in the exchange forums promoted by these networks or the collaboration opportunity that brings the European projects like Life Intemares.

At national level through the spanish legislative and planning instruments for Marine Protected Areas, which celebrate meetings and activities for managers, or participating in specific projects where there is always oportunities to share experiences and knowledge between SPAMI responsibles. Ongoing national projects like "Mares circulares" , to eliminate and recover marine litter or "Life Conhabit" to promote and improve the priority habitats conservation.

At regional level the SPAMI has strong and daily collaboration with the other 3 SPAMI located in Andalucia (Alboran Island, Cabo de Gata-Nijar, Almeria Sea Botton) because there is coordinated working way because is the regional administration who has the legal competences for its management. The 4 andalusian spami works as a regional network, and they also belong to the Natural Protected Areas Network in Andalucia (Decree 95/2003). There is a frequent exchange of experiences between managers related to habitats and species monitoring, management, activities control, surveillance and information and public awareness.

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

(If applicable: Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

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

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them The recommendation about implent as soon as possible the management plan approved in January 2015 have been fulfilled.	**3**

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

	Score
Assessment scale: 0= 'No' for all of them 1= 'Yes' for some of them 2= 'Yes' for most of them 3= 'Yes' for all of them The recommendations made by the previous valuations regarding Section II were: • Implement as soon as possible the management plan approved in January 2015 • Install the ecological moorings for diving boats. • Establish a new commitee within the framework of the Enviroment Council to deal specifically with the coastal zone management issues. • Investigate ways to improve the financial resources of the SPAMI. Of these recommendations, the following have been implemented: • Implement as soon as possible the management plan approved in January 2015 • Install the ecological moorings for diving boats. • Establish a new committee within the framework of environment Council to deal specifically with the coastal zone management issues. Constitution of the Coastal Working Group on April 12, 2016 within the Provincial Council for the Environment and Biodiversity (Granada). It is a multidisciplinary group to address issues related to the problem of protected natural areas on the coast. This group has held two meetings in 2012 and 2018. • The investigation for financial resources is a continued effort by the SPAMI management and the relevant authorities. However during the last years the financial resources have been diversified and increased with the implementation of European projects such as Life CONHABIT or Life INTEMARES, and with an increase in self-financed sources.	**3**

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. **MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI**
   Total Score: 6
   (Coastal national SPAMI - max: 7; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

2. **LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**
   Total Score: 5
   (Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

3. **MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES**
   Total Score: 22
   (Coastal national SPAMI - max: 24; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 27)

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

4. **THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT**
   Total Score: 29
   (Coastal national SPAMI - max: 42; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 42)

5. **ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES**
   Total Score: 6
   (Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 7)

6. **COOPERATION AND NETWORKING**
   Total Score: 6
   (Coastal national SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - 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**
   (Not applicable for SPAMIs undergoing their first ordinary periodic review)
   Total Score: 6
   (National SPAMI - max: 6; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 6)

GRAND TOTAL SCORE: 80
(Coastal national SPAMI - max: 99[32]; Multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI - max: 104[43])

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2 93 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

3 98 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

Score evaluation:

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

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

Furthermore, considering that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if the total score of the evaluation is less than 69[4] for a coastal national SPAMI or less than 72[5] for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (=70% of the maximum total score of 99 and 104, respectively).

CONCLUSION (BASED ON THE SCORE EVALUATION) BY THE TAC FOR THE PRESENT EVALUATION:

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) concluded that the Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs SPAMI continues to fulfil the criteria that were considered for its inclusion in the SPAMI List. It noticed that substantial improvement occurred in relation to its governance and to the implementation of the Management Plan provisions. It also observed that the Management is very committed to forms of collaboration with other SPAMIs and MPAs in general, so that it could be an example in this context.

The TAC also concluded that the recommendations made by the previous evaluation (2015) were implemented.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE TAC FOR THE FUTURE EVALUATION:

Recommendation 1:
Promote the revision of the SPAMI Management Plan, also taking into account:

- the results of the monitoring programmes undertaken in the SPAMI, and
- the most recent public use activities registered in the SPAMI.

Recommendation 2:
Increase marine surveillance in the SPAMI and strengthen collaboration and cooperation with other administrations/entities.

Recommendation 3:
Follow on diversifying financial resources for the SPAMI.

Recommendation 4:
Intensify the alien species monitoring, paying special attention to the invasion by the algae *Rugulopteryx okamurae* (*Phaeophyceae*) recently detected by the marine environment team.

Recommendation 5:
Monitor the changes referred to in section 1.2 of this review report in relation to:

- The status of *Pinna nobilis* in the SPAMI
- The regression and possible recovery of *Cymodocea nodosa* meadows located at the eastern end of the SPAMI
- Possible recovery of Zostera marina
- The Status of the gorgonians (*Eunicella gazella, Eunicella labiata* and *Leptogorgia sarmentosa*) in relation to the losses reported for 2017 and 2018.

[4] 65 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.
[5] 68 if the SPAMI is subject to its first ordinary periodic review.

Recommendation 6:
Liaise with other Mediterranean MPAs to exchange information on the future evolution at regional level concerning the status of *Pinna nobilis* and the gorgonians (*Eunicella gazella, Eunicella labiata* and *Leptogorgia sarmentosa*) as well as regarding the invasion by *Rugulopteryx okamurae*.

SIGNATURES

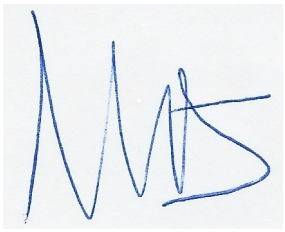
National Focal Point

Independent Experts

Carlo Franzosini

Chedly RAIS

SPAMI Manager (Malaga Province)



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