



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

ES TARGET ON PROTECTED AREAS



**Macaronesian Natura 2000 biogeographical
seminar**

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Spanish contribution to EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Key commitments EU Strategy for Biodiversity:

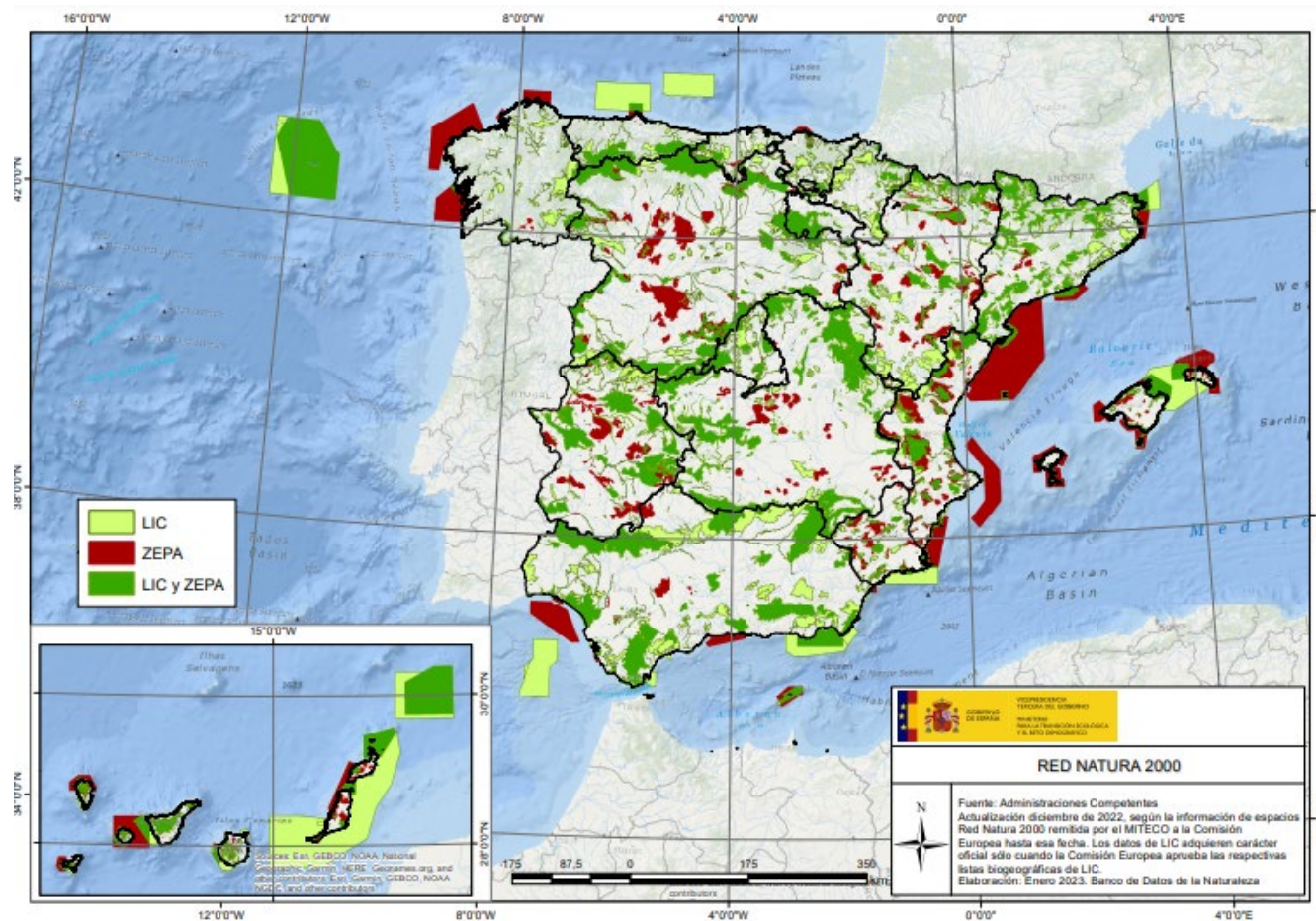
1. 30% of protection (with 10% of strict protection) of EU land and seas
2. Effectively manage all protected areas, defining clear conservation objectives and measures, and monitoring them

1. Protection on land:

- Already completed for the terrestrial ES (27.4% N2K)
- Almost all PAs are within N2K (<5% outside)
- Sites are quite big (14,727.2 ±60,794,7 in ES VS 5,860 ± 64,453.6 in the EU)
- However, less than 3% under strict protection

2. Effective management:

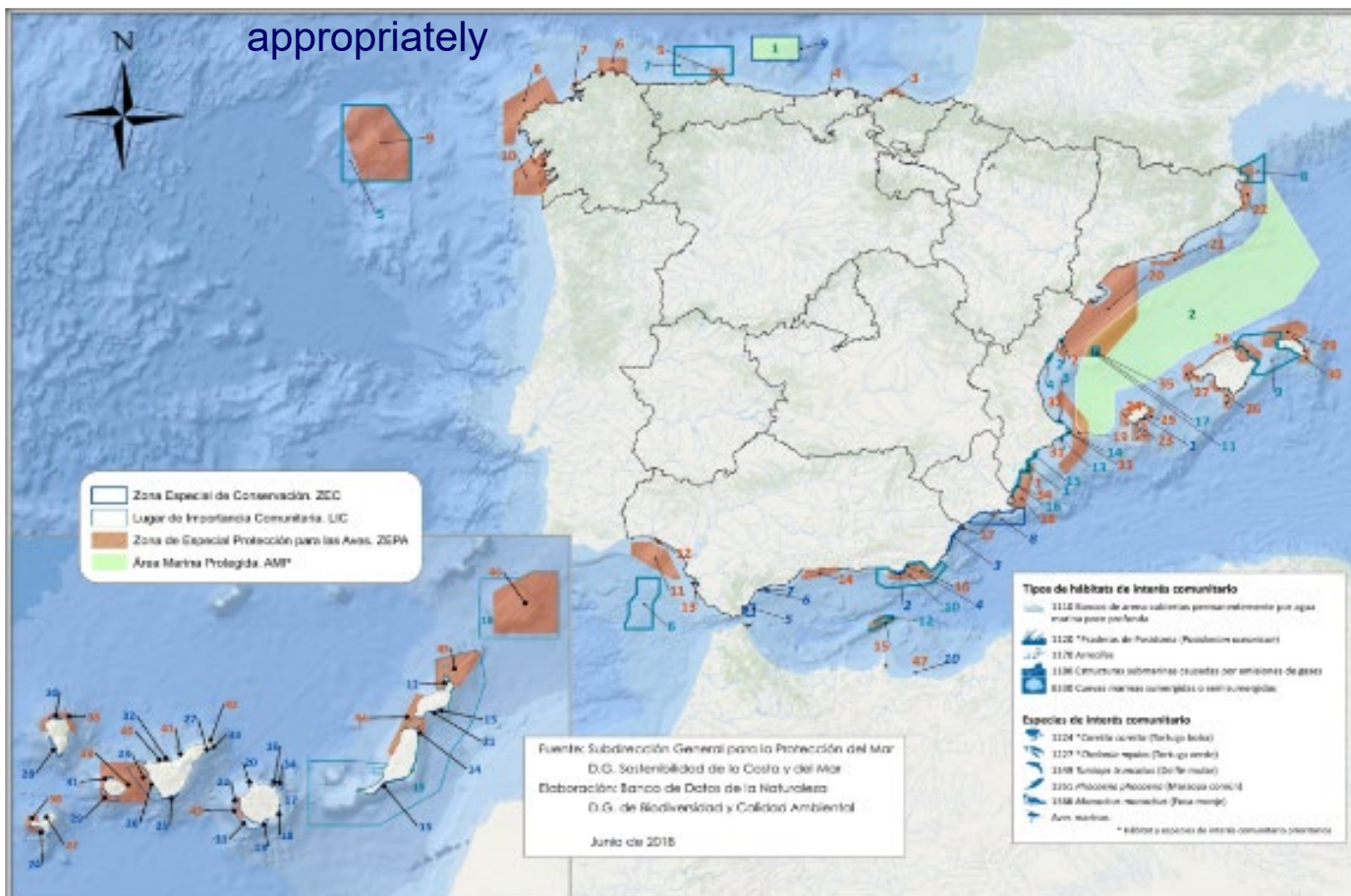
- >90% of SCIs are SACs (have an approved MP)
- We're currently working in the EM evaluation in N2K
 - We believe a site by site is excessive right now
 - We're developing



Spanish contribution to EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Key commitments EU Strategy for Biodiversity:

1. 30% of marine protection (with 10% of strict protection) of EU sea areas
2. Effectively manage all protected areas, defining clear conservation objectives and measures, and monitoring them



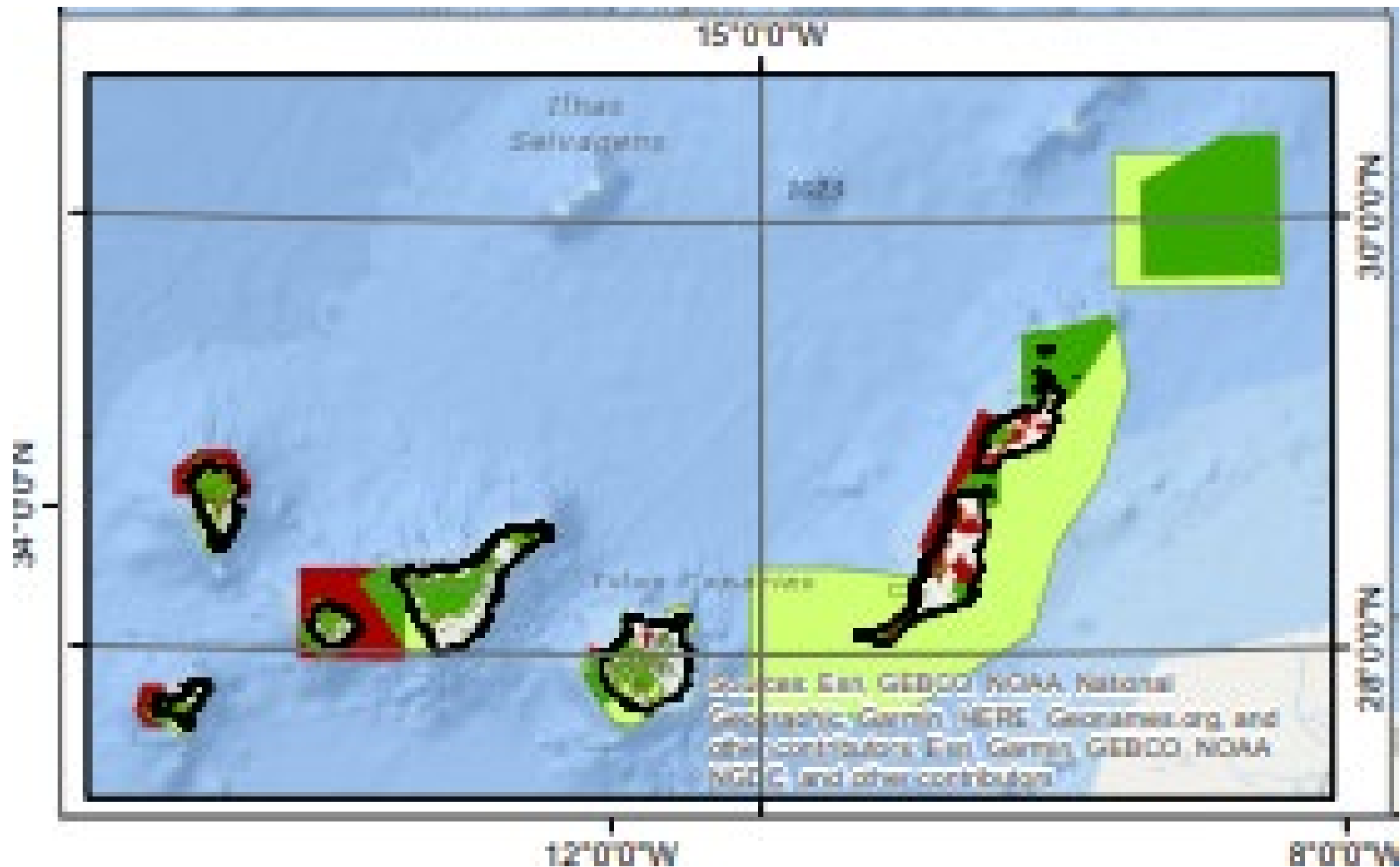
1. Protection in the sea:

- 30% of effective marine protection is a national governmental commitment since January 2020
- Spanish marine protected surface evolution:
1% (2009) ➡ 8% (2015) ➡ **12% (2018)**
- However, less than 1% under strict protection

2. Effective management:

- Our major challenge:
 - ✓ Only a third of MPAs have an approved management plan
 - ✓ Monitoring and surveillance recently in place

Spanish contribution to EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 in the Macaronesian



Spanish contribution to EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 in the Macaronesian

State of the art

1. 225 Natura 2000 sites in the Macaronesian biogeographical region
2. 49,2% of the land actually protected under Natura 2000
3. 124 Natura 2000 sites in Marine Macaronesian biogeographical region (65 exclusively marine)
4. 7.11% actual marine protection
5. Expected to increase up to 24.88% by end 2024 (3 new sites)

Spanish contribution to EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

1. Effective protection:

- Approval of the **management plans** of all Natura 2000 sites through **participatory process** including SMART objectives and associated measures (zoning)
- Ecological **monitoring** and **surveillance** in place

2. Towards the protection of 30% by 2030: Commitment since January 2020

- **Oceanographic campaigns and surveys** to identify new marine areas to be included in Natura 2000
- **Gap analysis** has been made for the identification of proposals for potential new designation



INTEMARES

Spanish contribution to EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Actions in place to contribute the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030.

Oceanographic campaigns and surveys to **identify new marine areas** to be included in Natura 2000 (6 new areas that represent **around 3%** of ES marine area, pending to be declared by 2024)

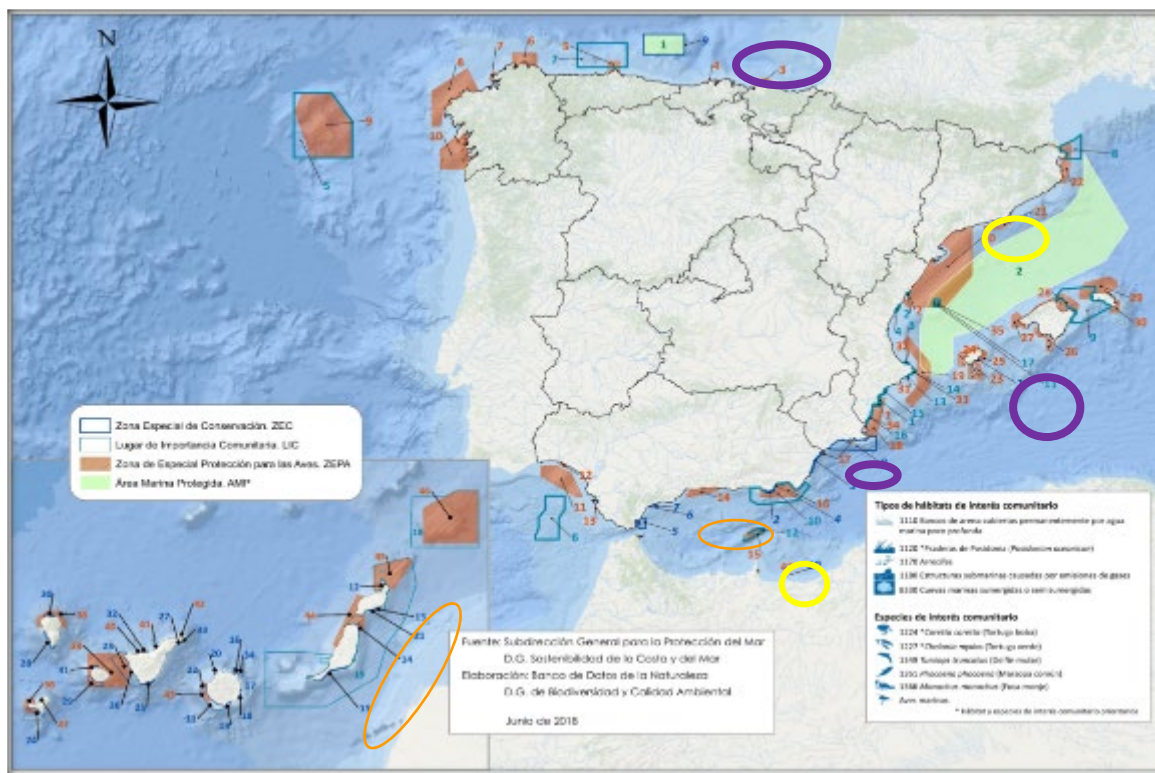


Figura	Nombre
 <p>SCI (IHC)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submarine mountains in Mallorca Channel 2. Submarine canyons from Tiñoso Cape to Palos Cape 3. Cap Breton
 <p>SCI (ISC)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eastern area of Lanzarote-Fureteventura 2. Alboran Sea's banks and gorges
 <p>SPA</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central coast of Catalonia

Spanish contribution to EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Actions in place to contribute the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030.

Gap analysis has been made for the identification of proposals for potential Natura 2000 sites

How?

- A. **Analysis of insufficiencies** of the marine Natura 2000 Network process
- B. **Analysis of the coherence** of the marine Natura 2000 Network
- C. **Prioritization of proposals**



Spanish contribution to EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Actions in place to contribute the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030.

A. Analysis of insufficiencies of the marine Natura 2000 Network process

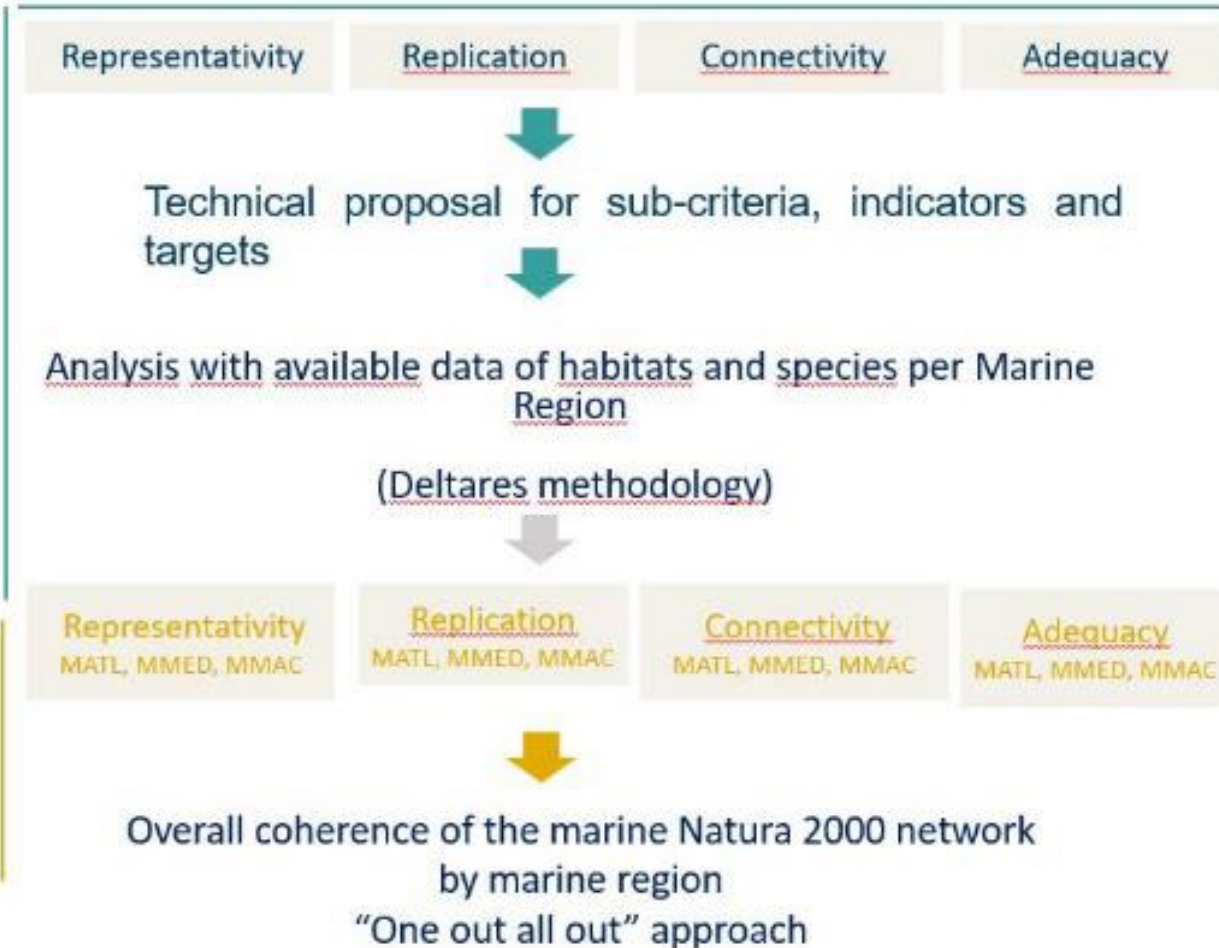
- **Starting point: conclusions** of the last **marine seminar** to assess the sufficiency of SCI, held in Malta in September 2016.
- **State of the Art:** So happy to see it grow to a letter of formal notice (September 2023)
- **Science as a basis for decision-making.**
 - ✓ **4 workshops on habitats and species and a final scientific committee** (between 2018 and 2021)
 - ✓ More than **170 scientists and experts** identified concrete **104 proposals for sites** (71 SCI and 33 SPA) to be analyzed to **contribute to the target of protecting 30% of marine surface by 2030.**
 - ✓ **Scientific proposal by regions:**
 - Atlantic region: 11 SCI (2 need for improvement of knowledge) and 14 SPA (8 need for improvement of knowledge)
 - Macaronesian region: 22 SCI and 8 SPA (5 for improvement of knowledge)

Spanish contribution to EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Actions in place to contribute the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030.

B. Analysis of the coherence of the marine Natura 2000 Network

- All the proposals (104 from the scientific proposal and the 47 selected after the economic compatibilization study) **where under a coherence analysis.**
- It allows **identifying the extent to which the proposed sites** contribute to solving the shortcomings in achieving a coherent Natura 2000 network.
- Criteria and methodology:** on the basis of the guidelines and technical documents provided by EEA, MRCs and Deltares (2014)



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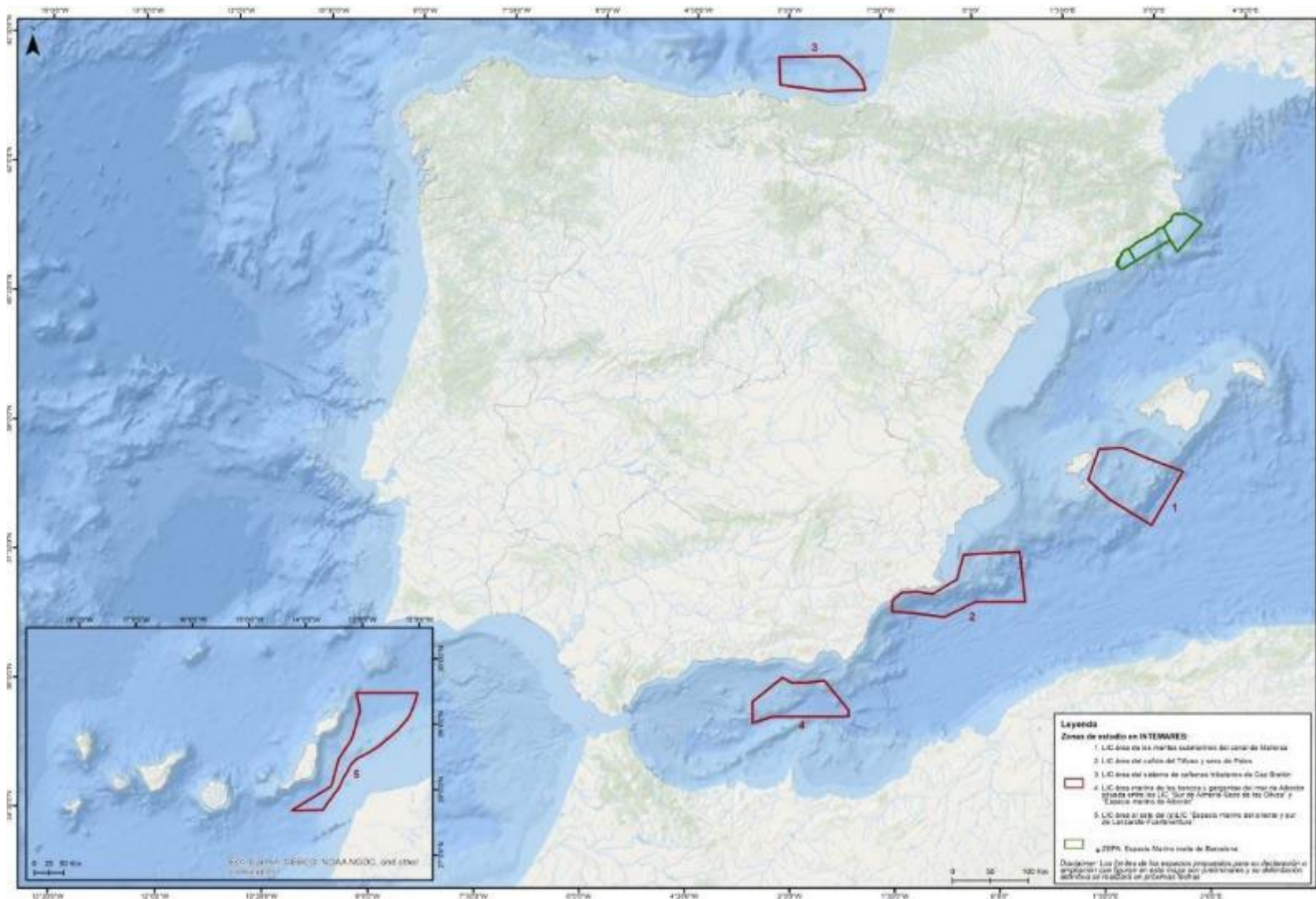
C. Prioritizations of proposals

- Finally, **7 areas were selected as a High Priority** → pending to be protected **by 2023** and representing **around 9%** of marine waters
 - ✓ Contributing the most to achieve coherence of N2000 network
 - ✓ Geographical balance
 - ✓ With large surface areas to optimize management.
 - ✓ Socioeconomic impact (specially fisheries) was little

SPANISH PLEDGES

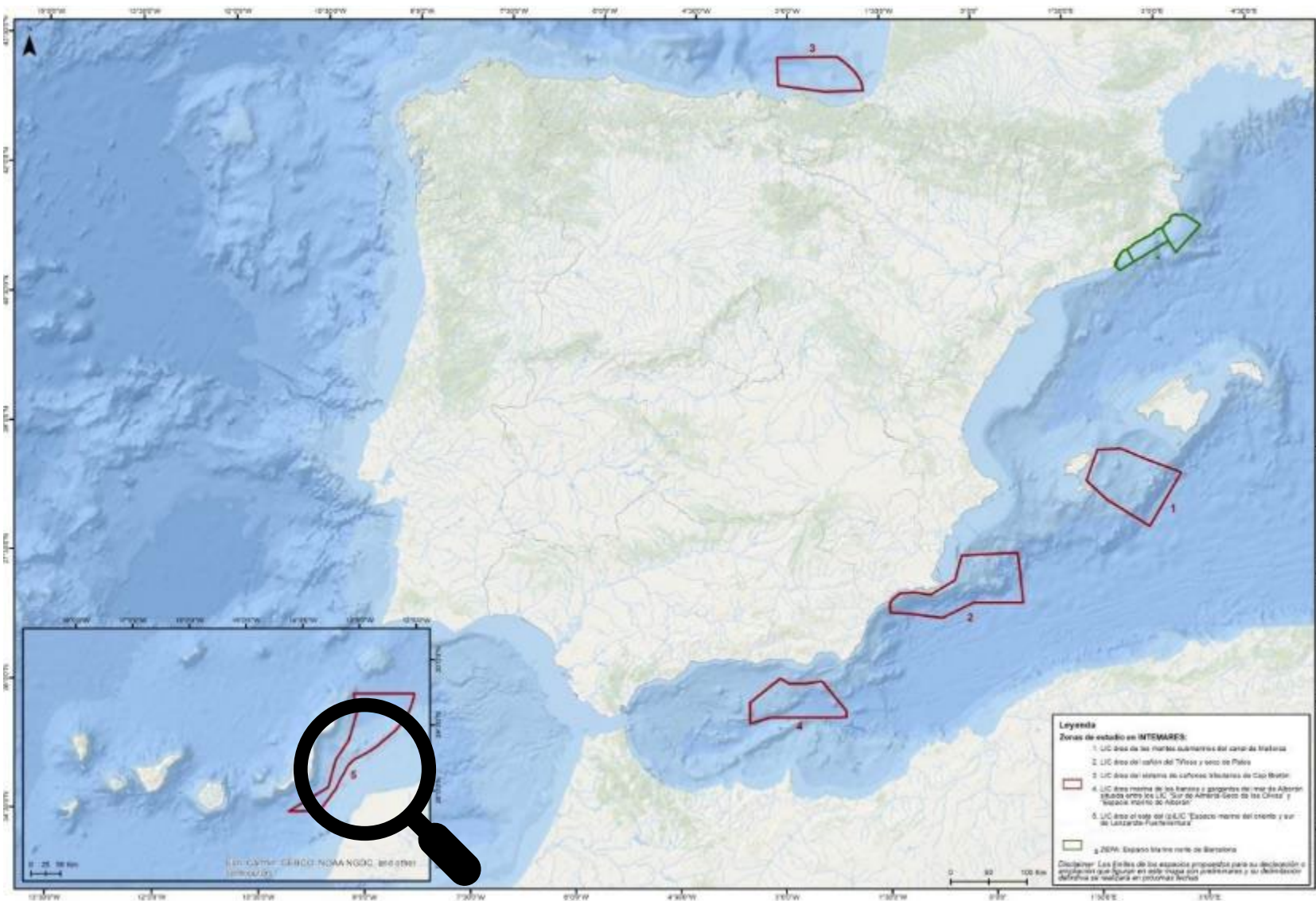


New marine areas identified through oceanographic campaigns (pending to be declared)



1. Submarine mountains in Mallorca Channel
2. Sub. canyons from Tiñoso Cape to Palos Cape
3. Cap Breton
4. Alboran Sea banks and gorges
- 5. Eastern area of Lanzarote-Fuerteventura**
6. Central coast of Catalonia

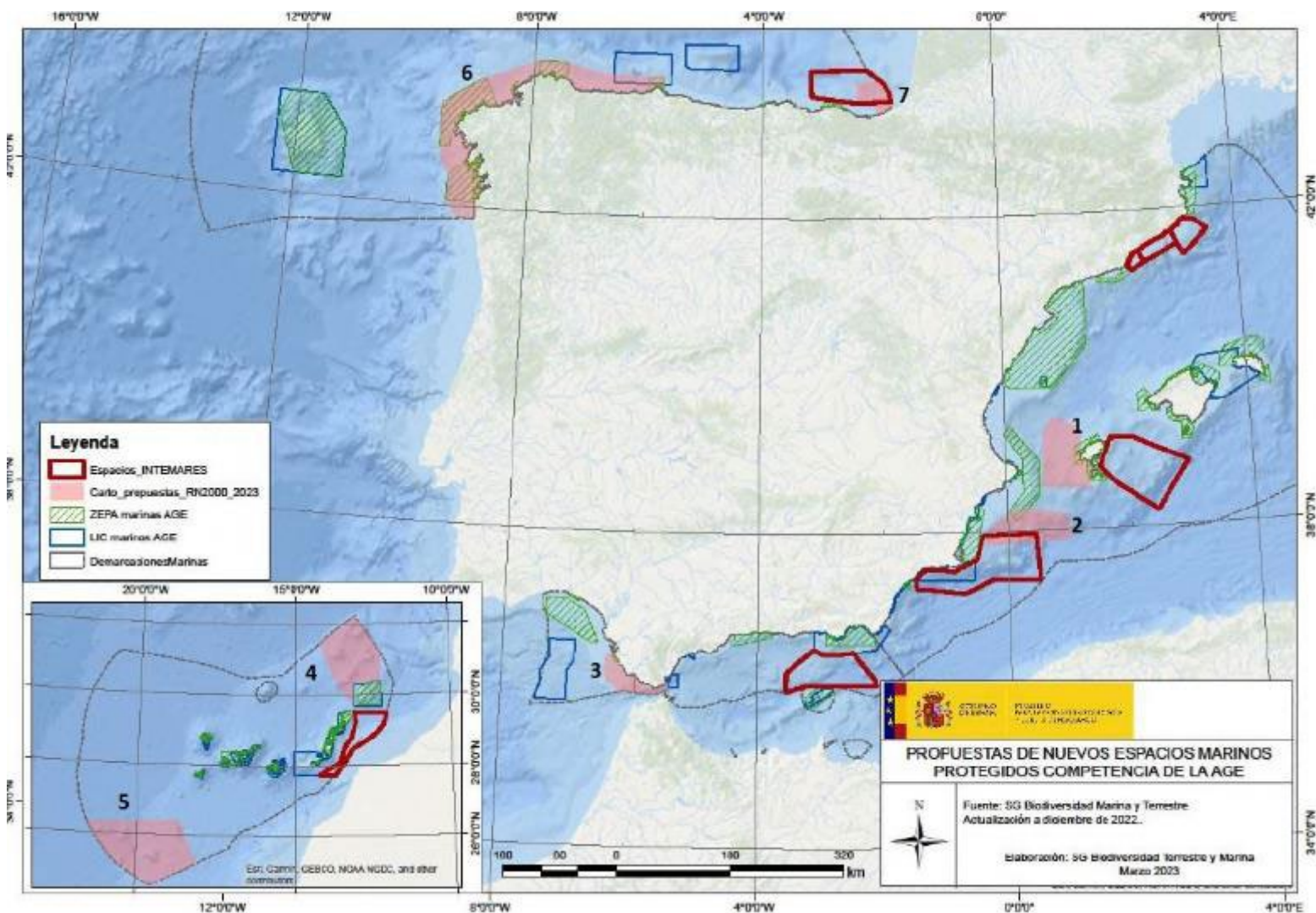
New marine areas identified through oceanographic campaigns (pending to be declared)



5. Eastern area of Lanzarote-Fuerteventura

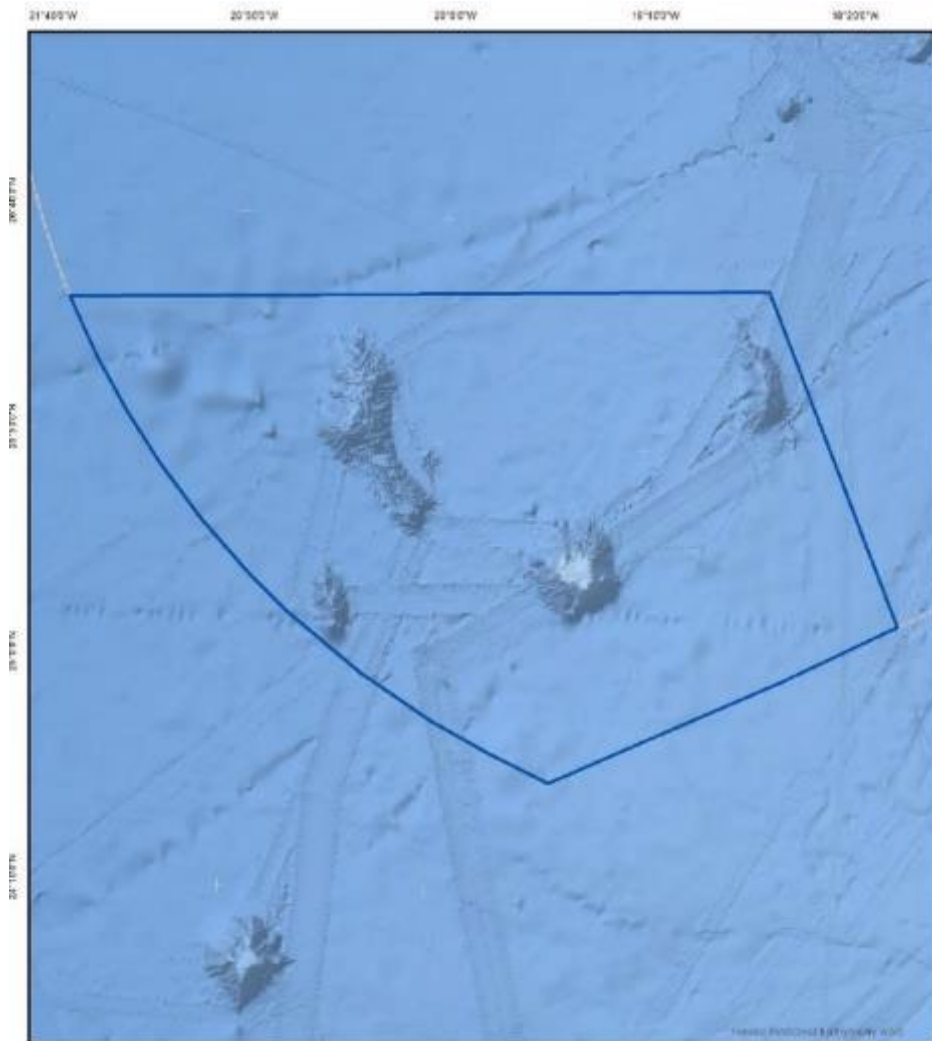
- 6 different species of marine mammals (tropical pilot whale, pilot whale, spotted dolphin, Cuvier's beaked whale, sperm whale and tropical fin whale) as well as loggerhead turtles.
- Presence of 8 species of birds (common Storm Petrel, White-breasted Storm Petrel, Leach's Storm Petrel, Cory's Shearwater, Blackcap Shearwater, Bulwer's Petrel, Common Terrel, Larus gulls and parasitic skua)

New marine areas identified through gap análisis (in process of declaration)



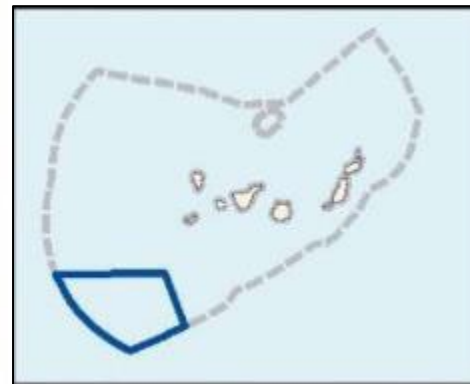
1. Alicante canyons
2. Ibiza channel
3. Western Strait of Gibraltar
- 4. Submarine mountains SW Canary islands**
- 5. Submarine mountains NE Canary islands**
6. Wester Galician-cantabric migratory corridor
7. Jaizkibel – Cap Breton

New marine areas identified through gap analysis

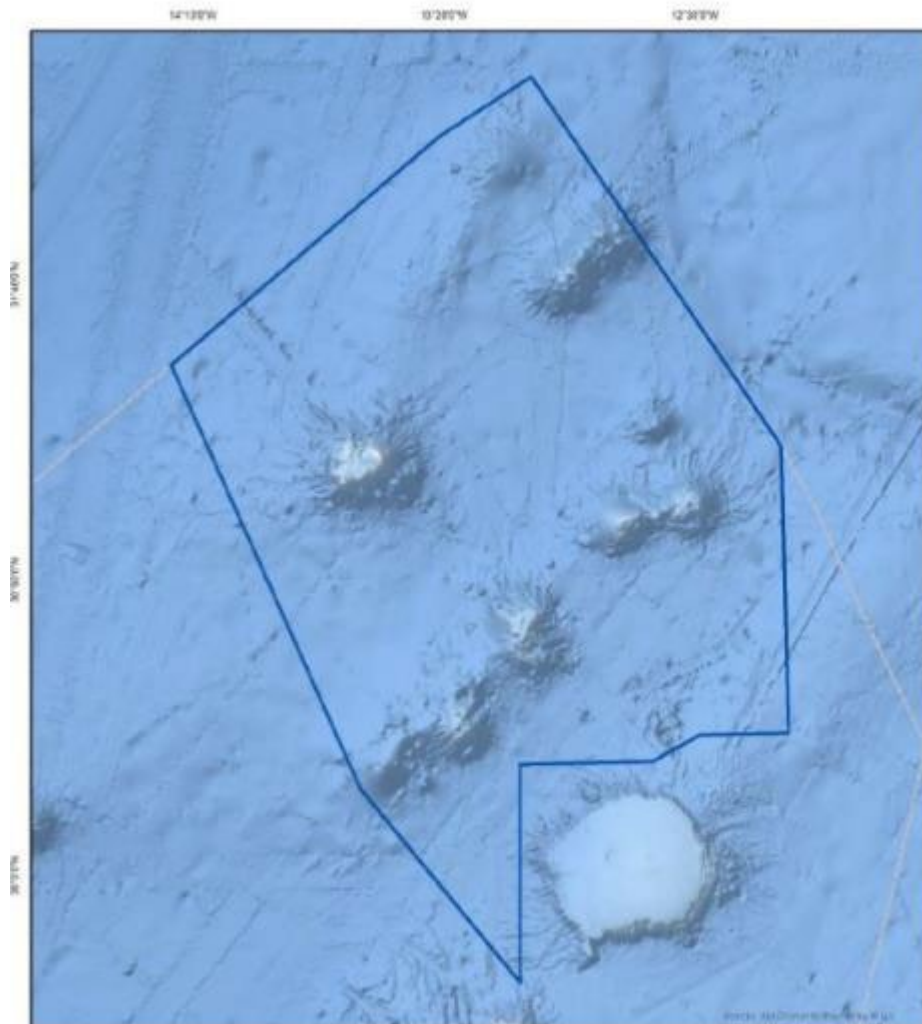


4. Submarine mountains SW Canary islands : (4.5 M ha)

- Mountains and submarine banks, which contain deep cold-water reef communities, characteristic of habitat type 1170
- Long-lived species and a slow population dynamic that is very sensitive to the impact of anthropogenic activities.



New marine areas identified through gap analysis



5. Submarine mountains NE Canary islands (3 M ha)

- Seamounts, above 500 metres deep, with the presence of characteristic communities of the 1170 habitat.
- In accordance with the Strategy for the conservation of the common sea turtle and other species of sea turtles in Spain, the area is considered a sensitive area as it is an area of concentration in oceanic zones and in a marine corridor.



Are these proposals adequate?

50 marine sanctuaries in Spain

Proposal for strictly protected marine areas



Thank you!

Any questions...?

