



Environmental protection through Marine Protected Areas

José Rizo & Fotis Papoulas
Directorate-General Environment
European Commission



Layout

- Policy
- Concept
 - Definitions: Habitats D, MSFD, OSPAR, Fisheries areas, PSSAs, etc
 - Comparing instruments: what?, which ones?, who?, where?, how?...
- Processes to
 - Identify, select and designate MPAs (' networks)
 - Implement (networks)
- A particular case: implementation of Natura 2000
 - Natura 2000, more challenging than expected
 - Biodiversity Action Plan: a common understanding, a new agenda
- International Cooperation
- Management: bridging the gaps



Policy

The EU,

- WILL STRIVE FOR the establishment of a global representative network of marine protected areas by 2012 within and beyond areas of national jurisdiction inter alia through
 - the full and timely implementation of Natura 2000 in marine areas
 - the establishment and management of protected areas networks in the context of the Regional Marine Conventions;

EU Council Conclusions on the 9th Conference
of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity



Habitats D: description, no definition

- geographically defined area,
- formally designated by the Member States,
- conservation measures are applied for the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status, of the natural habitats and/or of the species for which the site is designated,
- that may also significantly contribute to
 - the coherence of the networks and/or contributes significantly.
 - the maintenance of biological diversity within the bio-geographic region or regions concerned.



Marine Strategy Framework D.

Programmes of measures shall include spatial protection measures, contributing to coherent and representative networks of marine protected areas, adequately covering the diversity of the constituent ecosystems, such as

- special areas of conservation (Habitats Directive),
- special protection areas (Birds Directive),
- and marine protected areas as agreed by the Community or Member States concerned in international or regional agreements to which they are parties.



OSPAR

“marine protected area” means an area within the maritime area for which protective, conservation, restorative or precautionary measures, consistent with international law have been instituted for the purpose of protecting and conserving species, habitats, ecosystems or ecological processes of the marine environment.

Recommendation 2003/3 on a Network of
Marine Protected Areas



Other instruments

- **‘fishing protected area’** means a geographically-defined sea area in which all or certain fishing activities are temporarily or permanently banned or restricted in order to improve the exploitation and conservation of living aquatic resources or the protection of marine ecosystems (REGULATION (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006: the Mediterranean Fisheries Regulation)
- A **“Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA)”** is an area that needs special protection through action by IMO because of its significance for recognized ecological or socio-economic or scientific reasons and which may be vulnerable to damage by international maritime activities (IMO Resolution A.982 (24)).



What? Where?... How?

	LIST	Water C Vs Sea Bed	Management		Legal strength	Network	High Seas
N2K	+++	Both	N	Excluding Fisheries and Transport	+++	+++	Just extended shelf
OSPAR	+/-	Both	Y	Excluding Fisheries and Transport	+	++	Y
Med Reg	-/+	Both	N	Just Fisheries	+++	-	N
IMO	-	Both	Y	Just Transport	+++	-	Y



The process(es)

- Defining the scope, geographical listing, Species/Habitats types;
POLICY DECISION
- Timelines, conditions, etc;
- **IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF SITES**
- Assessing the quality of candidates, adding or withdrawing, « recasting »;
- **DESIGNATION**
- Specific conservation objectives
- **MANAGEMENT**
 - For the site
 - To achieve objectives



Networks

- A collection of individual MPA's at various spatial scales that are designed to meet objectives
- Well-planned networks enhance connectivity, improve resilience to natural hazards, and thus provide better protection than single sites
- A network can help achieve the objectives of Networks of MPA's and reduce socioeconomic impacts
- What is a network?
 - several MPA's that function collectively
 - located in different geographic portions of a region
 - interconnected and function as an ecosystem
 - consider both ecological and socioeconomic MPA's linkages



Establishing Resilient Marine Protected Area Networks – Making It Happen

Full Technical Version, including Ecological, Social and Governance Considerations, as well as Case Studies

2008



08/07/2010

synergistically, at scales that are designed to

system processes and resilience of disasters or other threats of populations better

of natural resources. Networks may help to reduce socioeconomic benefits.

and spaced to function effectively to achieve biodiversity goals; specific habitat type or

regulates between and within

management and monitoring.



The process(es) FOR Natura 2000

- Defining the geographical scope;

MS

- Listing Species/Habitats-types;

MS

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- Identifying and proposing candidates;

MS

- Assessing the quality of candidates, adding, withdrawing;

MS

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- Formal designation;

MS

- Management.

MS

EU





The way ahead for Natura 2000

- Comprised of:
 - Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) under Habitats Directive (200+ habitat types & 700+ species of plants and animals)
 - Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under Birds Directive (194 vulnerable bird species & migratory bird species)
- Complete the network in:
 - Areas where Member States exercise sovereign rights or claim jurisdiction: EEZs and protection zones (environmental or fisheries)
 - The Continental Shelf
- A new Agenda
 - 2012: complete the designation of marine Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and establish conservation measures.
 - 2012: establish similar management measures for marine SPAs



Guidelines (2007)

Guidelines

for the establishment of the
Natura 2000 network in the marine environment.
Application of the Habitats and Birds Directives



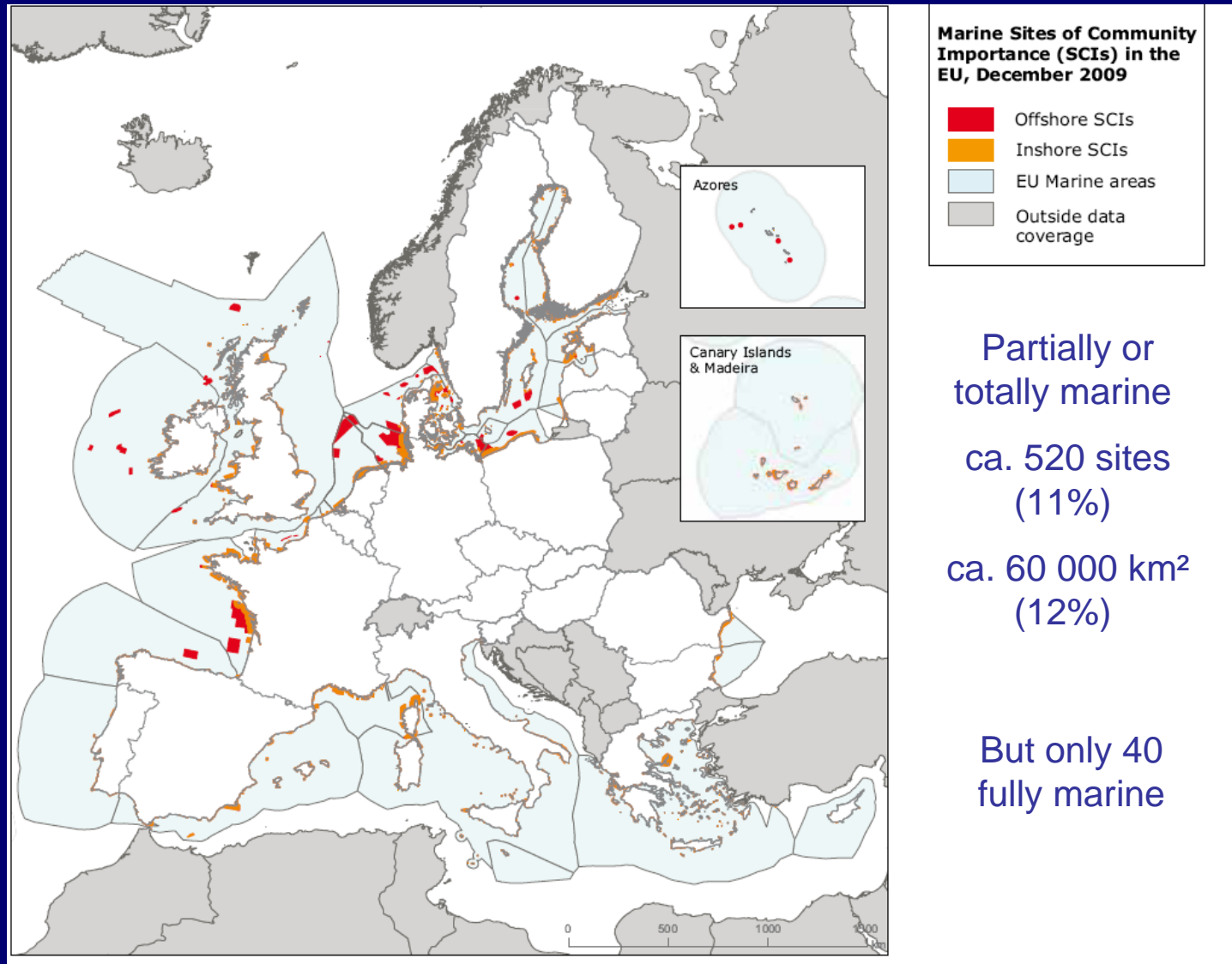
Photo : © Common Wadden Sea Secretariat

May 2007

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/marine/docs/marine_guidelines.pdf



The network in 2009





International cooperation

- Many levels: Worldwide (CBD, WSSD), Regional (HELCOM, OSPAR, Barcelona, Bucharest)
- Multiple label
 - Compatibility
 - Synergy
- Management
 - Full respect of different remits
- A good approach for High Seas



MPAs & RMCs

	Biodiversity Program	MPAs	High Seas
HELCOM	Y	Y	N
OSPAR	Y	Y	Y
BARCON	Y	Y	Y
Black Sea	Y		N



Management Measures & Fisheries

- Which Measures are needed?
 - » Management of the sites
 - » Conservation objectives
 - » Scientifically sound, proportional, precautionary, easy to implement
- Which bridges are available?
 - » Guidelines
 - » MSFD
- Which procedures best fit?
 - » Short, participative, easy to follow



Many thanks!



http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/marine/index_en.htm

jose.rizo-martin@ec.europa.eu

08/07/2010