

Building the marine Natura 2000 network

State of implementation: from designation to good management



DG Environment
Nature unit



State of nature in the EU

Marine Natura 2000 network: state of play

Integration with the EU Common Fisheries Policy



7th Environment Action Program "Living well, within the limits of our planet"

- 2020 timeframe, 2050 vision, 9 priority objectives
- Commitment by EU and its Member States

THEMATIC OBJECTIVES:

- Protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital Fully implement the EU Biodiversity Strategy
- Green & competitive growth low-carbon, resource-efficient economy
- Health & environment, human well-being

LOCAL, REGIONAL, GLOBAL DIMENSION:

- Urban environment
- International

ENABLING FRAMEWORK:

- > Implementation
- Information, knowledge base
- > Investment
- Integration, coherence





EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 "Our life insurance, our natural capital"

A 2050 VISION

European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored.

A 2020 HEADLINE TARGET

Halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and restore them insofar as feasible, and step up the EU's contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.

6 TARGETS Enhance Restore Combat Contribute to Sustainable implementation ecosystems Sustainable averting global Alien Invasive **Agriculture** establ. Green of nature **Fisheries** biodiversity **Species** & Forestry legislation Infrastructure loss **ACTIONS**



EU Biodiversity Strategy

Target 1 - Nature conservation

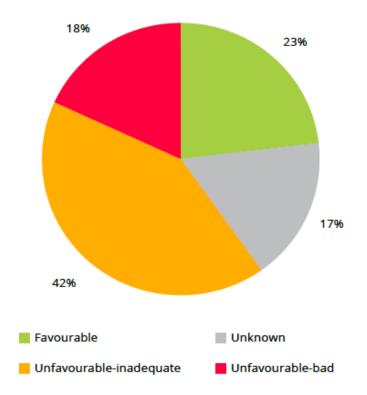
- To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU nature legislation and achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status by 2020
 - Complete the <u>establishment of the Natura 2000 network</u>, incl. in the marine part, and ensure good <u>management</u>
 - Ensure adequate <u>financing</u> of Natura 2000 sites
 - Increase <u>stakeholder awareness</u> and involvement and improve <u>enforcement</u>
 - Improve and streamline monitoring and reporting

State of nature in the EU

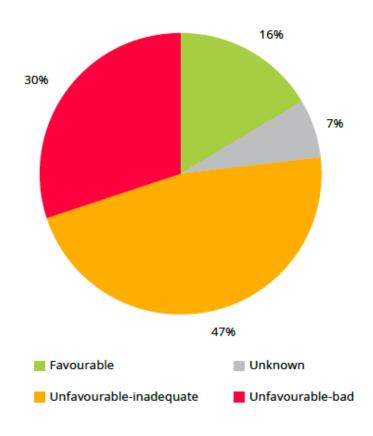


Results from reporting under Birds and Habitats directives 2007-2012

Only one quarter of EU non-bird species has favourable conservation status, while 60% has unfavourable status



Conservation status of habitats, EU level 77% unfavourable



Conservation status of **non-bird species**, EU level

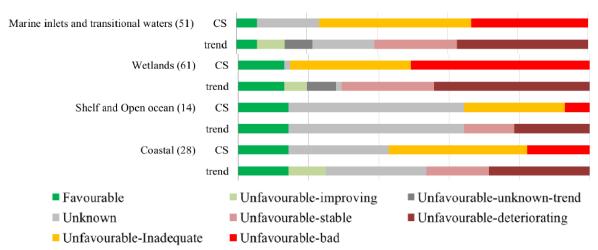
State of nature in the EU



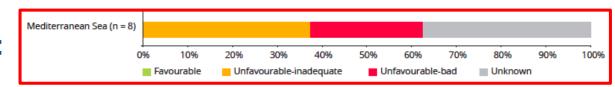
Results from reporting under Birds and Habitats directives 2007-2012

Conservation status (CS) of habitats and trends

The share of favourable assessments of marine habitats is very low and for some the status is still unknown.

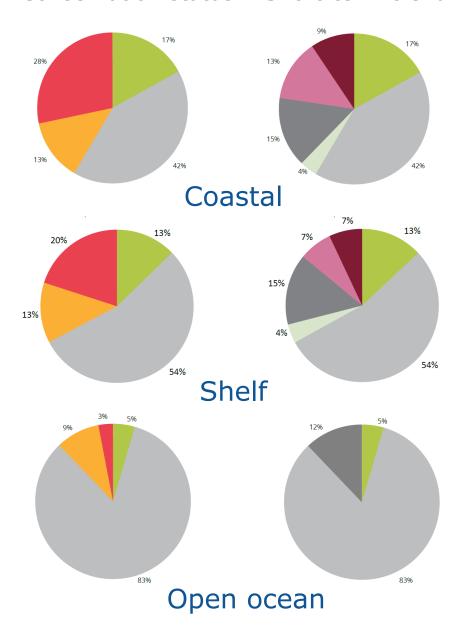


The Mediterranean Sea:





Conservation status Short-term trend



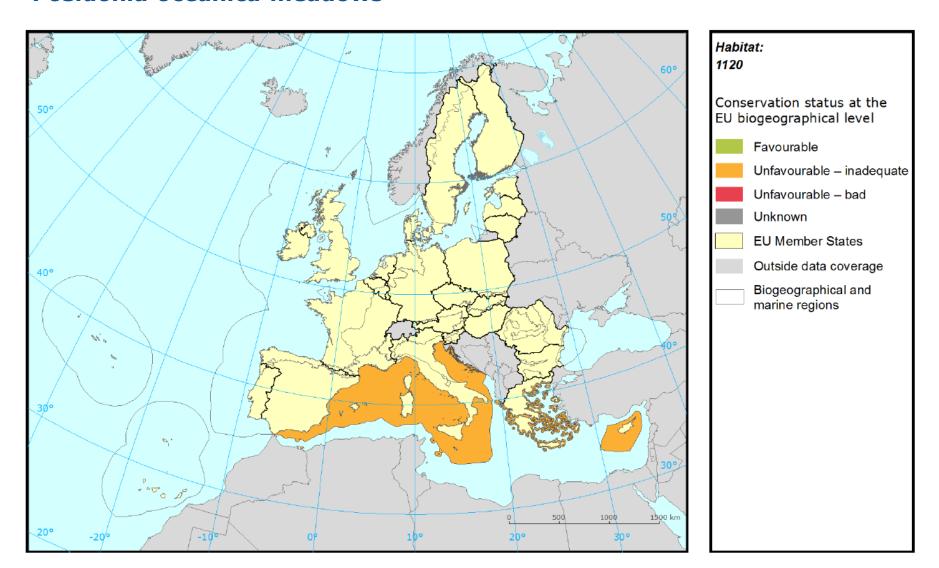
Conservation status and trend of (non-bird) species associated with marine ecosystems





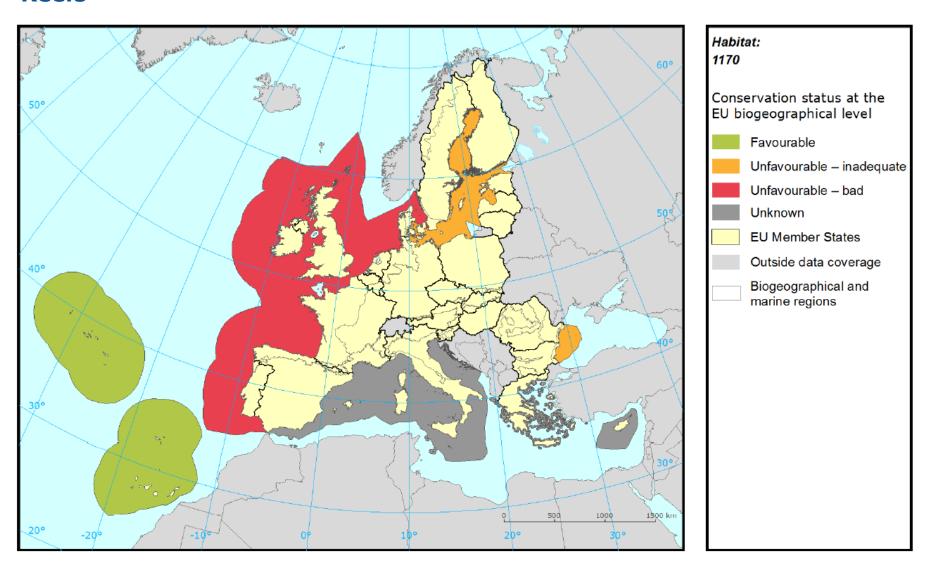
Latest reporting under the Habitats directive

Posidonia oceanica meadows



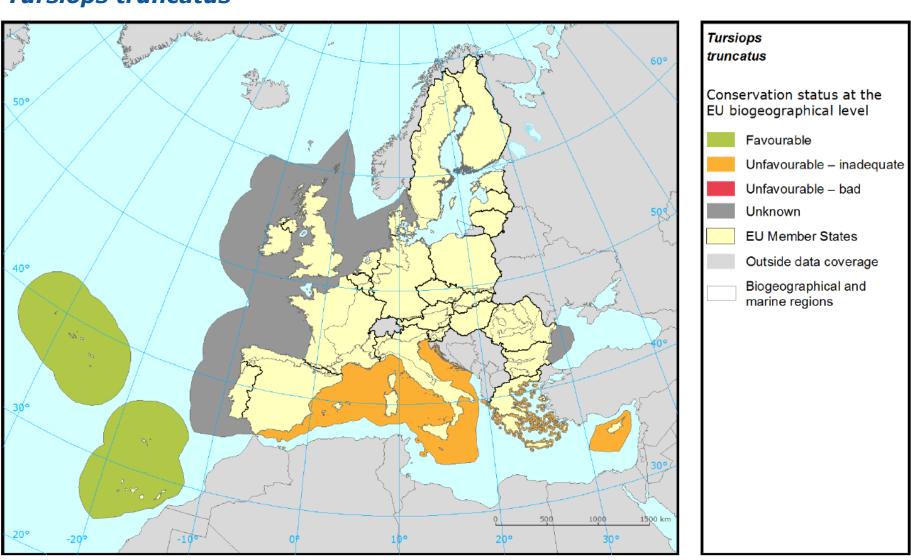
Latest reporting under the Habitats directive

Reefs



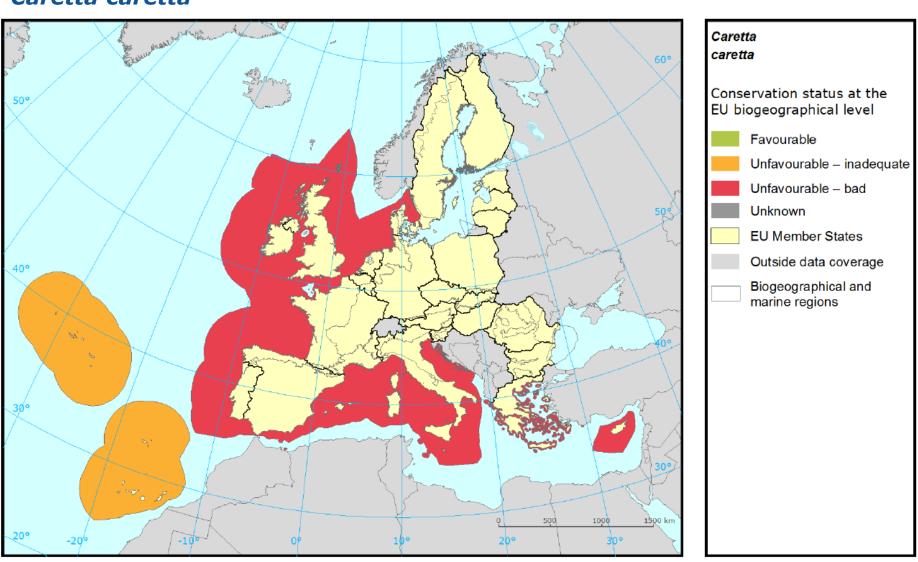
Latest reporting under the Habitats directive

Tursiops truncatus



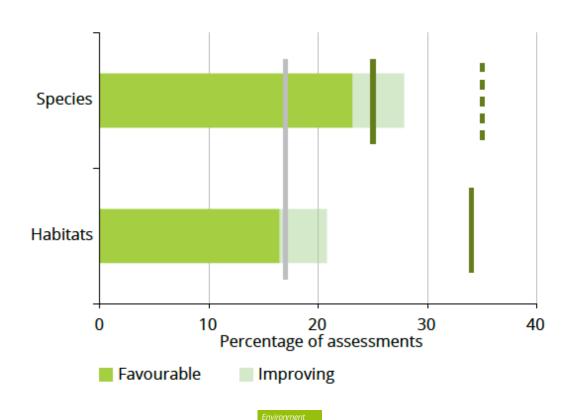
Latest reporting under the Habitats directive

Caretta caretta



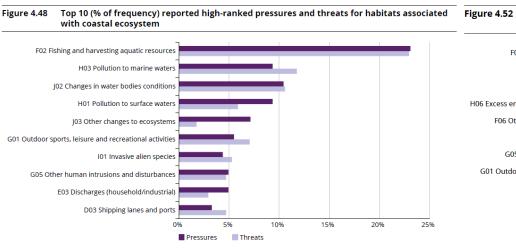


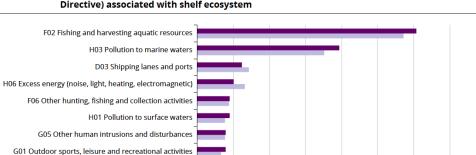
Progress to 2020 targets for species and habitats





Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources and **pollution of marine waters** are top two pressures/threats for habitats and species associated with coastal/shelf ecosystems





Pressures

J03 Other changes to ecosystems

M01 Abiotic changes (climate change)

Top 10 (% of frequency) reported high-ranked pressures and threats for species (Habitats

15%

Threats

20%

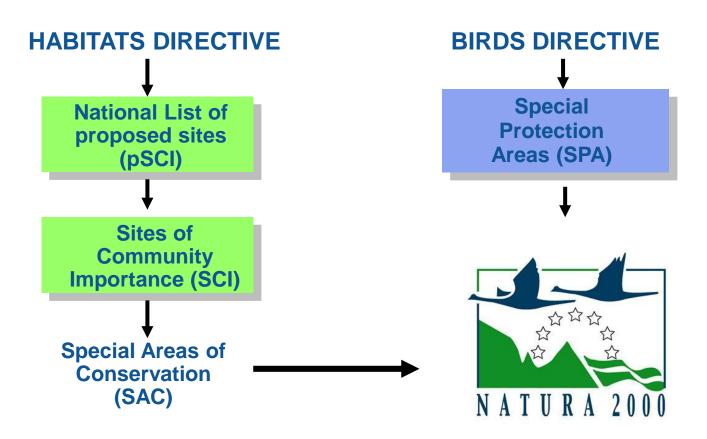
25%

30%

The two most common types of reported conservation measures for species are 'legal protection of habitats and species' and 'establish protected areas/sites'.



Natura 2000: pan-European network of protected areas based on two EU Directives





EU Habitats Directive:

two pillars of protection

Natura 2000 sites

For marine habitat types listed in Annex I (e.g. Posidonia meadows, Reefs), marine species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive (e.g. Tursiops truncatus, Caretta caretta), and bird species listed in Annex I (+ migratory bird species) of the Birds Directive, marine Natura 2000 sites need to be designated, protected and managed to ensure that these features can be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status.

Strict protection of species

A strict protection regime (e.g. for all cetaceans) must be applied across their entire natural range within the EU, both within and outside Natura 2000 sites.





Objective of both Directives

Within all Natura 2000 sites:

Avoid damaging activities that could significantly disturb the species and/or habitats for which the site has been designated;



Positive measures are taken, where necessary to maintain and restore those habitats and species to a favourable conservation status in their natural range

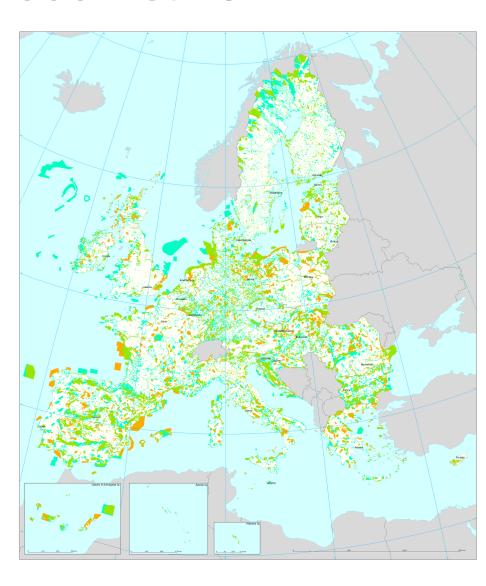


The ultimate objective is to ensure that the species and habitats reach "favourable conservation status"

Marine Natura 2000 Network

State of play

- More than 3000 marine sites (out of >27000)
- Covers over <u>5% of EU seas</u> (>300.000 km²)
- Network is not complete in the offshore area
- Differences across regional seas
- Cornerstone of EU nature protection policy: aims to ensure long-term survival of Europe's most valuable/threatened species and habitats
- Human activities can take place if they are compatible with nature conservation objectives
- Conservation measures in the sites help maintain and restore habitats and species to a favourable conservation status
- Economic benefits (whole network): 200-300 billion €/year, in the marine e.g. benefit to fish stocks (current coverage): 1,4-1,5 billion €/year





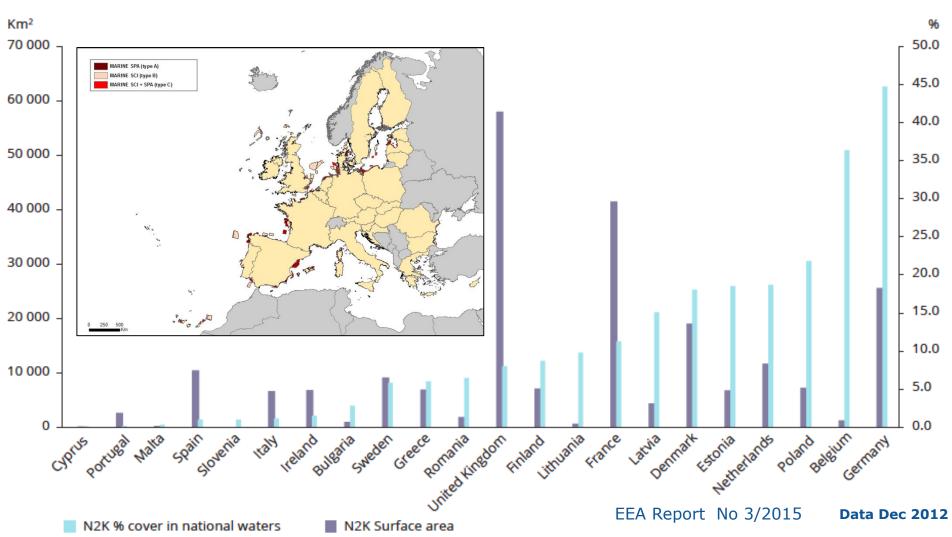






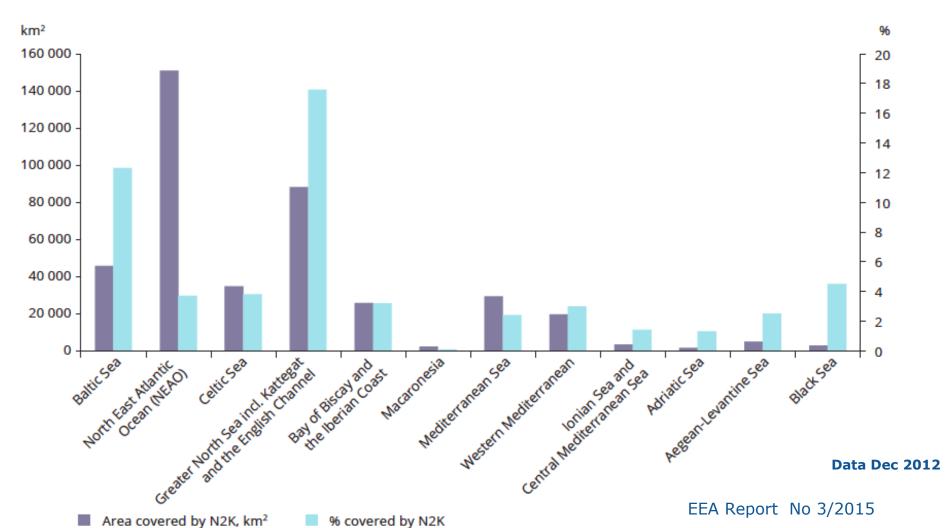


Marine Natura 2000 in EU Member States





Area of regional seas covered by N2000





Sufficiency of marine SCI network

	Habitats			Species		
Marine Region	N.	SUF	% SUF	N.	SUF	% SUF
	Conclusions			Conclusions		
Atlantic	31	16	51,61	70	38	54,29
Baltic	20	12	60,00	34	19	55,88
Mediterranean	39	17	43,59	37	8	21,62
Black Sea	8	3	37,50	8	3	37,50
Macaronesian	7	0	0,00	7	1	14,29

Data Dec 2014



