



ACHIEVING COHERENT NETWORKS OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

ACTION FOR MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

6 March, Brussels







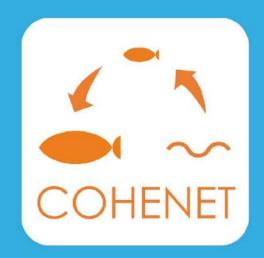
THE BLUE ECONOMY CAN BENEFIT FROM MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAS)



CAN MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAS) BENEFIT FROM THE BLUE ECONOMY?

Analysis of management effectivenessPart of EC DG ENV Cohenet study, 2018-2019





In January 2018, the European Commission started the COHENET contract "Achieving coherent networks of marine protected areas: analysis of the situation in the Mediterranean Sea". The objective of the study is to take sock of the present situation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in the Mediterranean Sea, analyse the coherence of MPA networks in the Adriatic Region and provide recommendations for applying an MPA network approach in the region.

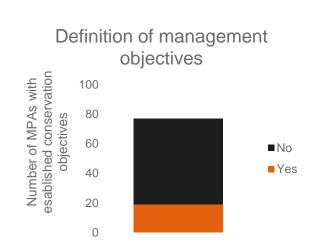
The main objectives of AMAre project are:

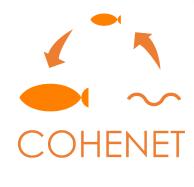
- To develop shared methodologies and geospatial tools for multiple stressors assessment, coordinated environmental monitoring, multi-criteria analyses and stakeholders' engagements;
- To develop concrete pilot actions and coordinated strategies in selected Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to solve hot spots of conflicts affecting marine biodiversity and the services it provides.

MPA Management?

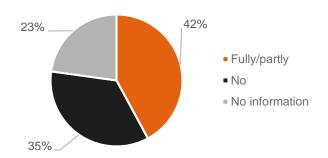




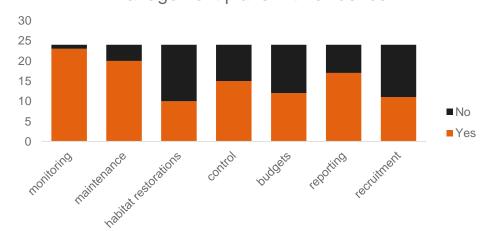




Implementation status of management plan/measures



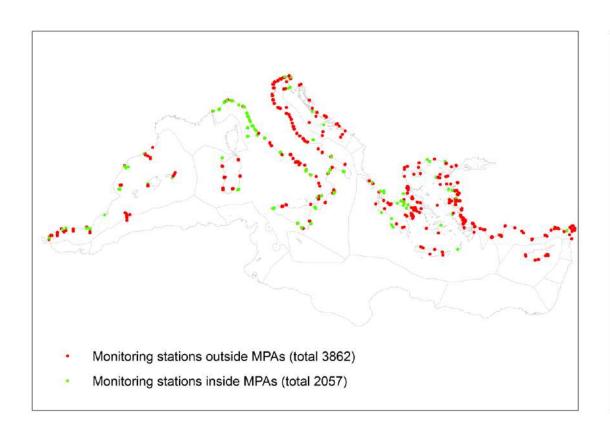
Number of MPAs with implemented management plans with evidence

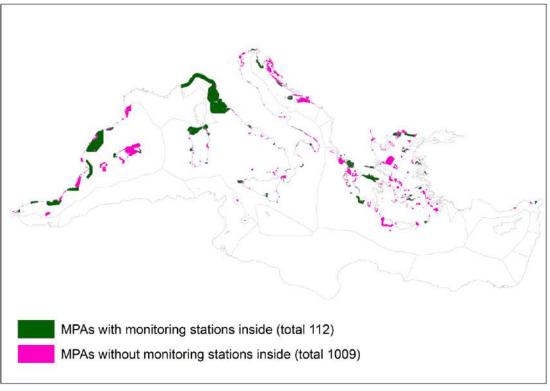






MPA Monitoring?





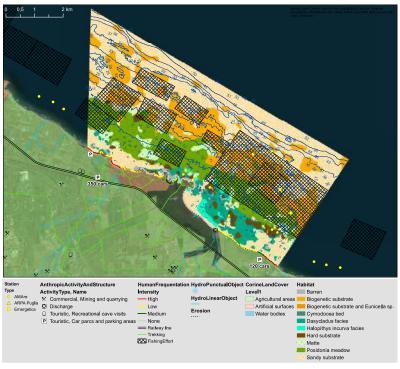
Monitoring activities from different national and international directives:

only the 10% within MPAs/Natura 2000

Baleares Porto Cesareo from the

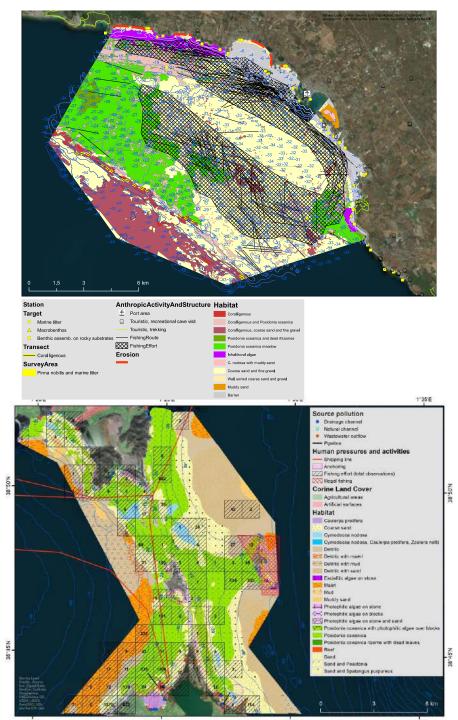
Torre Guaceto interreg AMAre

Very scarce information about the the spatial distribution of human activities (e.g. where do fisherman go to fish?)



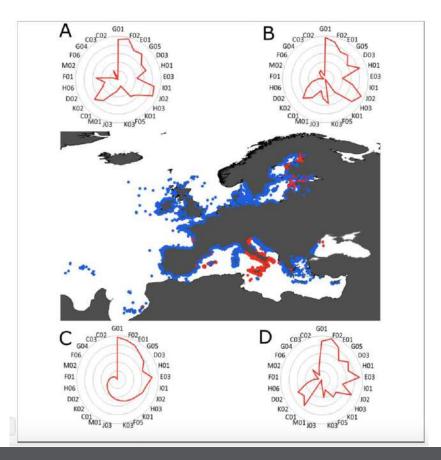
AMAre

https://amare.interreg-med.eu/ https://mpa-adapt.interreg-med.eu/



....And finally pressures?





Atlantic Baltic Sea Black Sea	diterrant	
	Fishing and harvesting aquatic ressources	[F02]
	Outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	[G01]
	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	[J02]
	Urbanised areas, human habitation	[E01]
	Multiple human intrusions and disturbances	[G05]
	Pollution to surface waters	[H01]
	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	[D03]
	Invasive non-native species	[101]
	Discharges	[E03]
	Marine water pollution	[H03]
	Biocenotic evolution	[K02]
	Mining and quarrying	[C01]
	Abiotic natural processes	[KO1]
	Utility and service lines	[D02]
	Interspecific faunal relations	[K03]
	Excess energy	[H06]
	Multiple ecosystem modifications	[103]
	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	[F01]
	Changes in abiotic conditions	[M01
	Illegal taking/removal of marine fauna	[F05]
	Military use and civil unrest	[G04]
	Renewable abiotic energy use	[C03]
	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	[C02]
	Variable hunting, fishing or collecting activities	[F06]
	Changes in biotic conditions	[M02]

31579 threats recorded in 2230 sites of the European Union's Natura 2000 conservation network

Fishing and outdoor activities were the most widespread threats reported within MPA boundaries,

Many sites of the Natura 2000 network lack records of any marine-related threat / irregular and insufficient reporting: limited number of Natura 2000 sites with an operational management plan

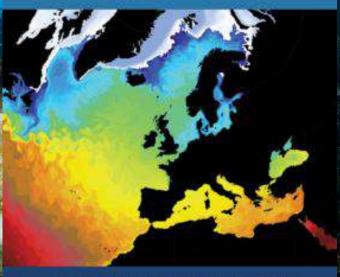
CAN MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAS) BENEFIT FROM THE BLUE ECONOMY?

- •Yes in a context of sustainability!
- •The blue economy is not only coming from fishery / touristic frequentation: is totally dependent from the natural capital
- Monitoring and management are fundamental tools to understand the status of our MPAs
- •We need an holistic vision within an Ecosystem Based Management framework to manage human uses conserving our natural capital





Marine sustainability in an age of changing oceans and seas



Report by the European Academies' Science Advisory Council (EASAC) and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission EASAC policy report 28 January 2016