

ANNEX

Guidance for the submission of information for the review of implementation of the Programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity – SPAIN

1. In collecting and compiling relevant information for submission, refer to “Guidelines for the review of the programmes of work on the Convention”, as contained in annex III of decision VIII/15.
2. Table 1 below can be used, on a voluntary basis, as a summary framework for compiling relevant information. It would be useful if the relevant partners that have contributed to the implementation activities were specified, referring to the list of potential partners identified in the programme of work, as indicated in the table.
3. Provide case studies of good and bad practices, success and failure, and lessons learned from the implementation of the programme of work that can illustrate and provide insight on: (i) the contribution of the programme of work to Parties in implementing the Convention; (ii) the contribution of the programme of work in reducing the rate of biodiversity loss; and (iii) the effectiveness of the programme of work in the context of the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
4. Provide suggestions for modification of the existing programme of work, if necessary.
5. Provide information on the mobilization of the necessary financial resources, in particular those facilitated by the Convention Secretariat and other partners.

Table 1. Summary framework for collecting and compiling information for the review of implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (to be applied on a voluntary basis)

Operational objectives of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I of decision VII/5)	Partners identified in the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I of decision VII/5)	Progress made in implementation	Barriers to implementation	Priorities for capacity-building to address the barriers
<i>1.1:</i> To apply appropriate policy instruments and strategies, including	Regional and international organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spain is currently working on the Coast Sustainability Strategy. The diagnostic assessment for the Mediterranean, for the Gulf of Cadiz and for the Canary Islands has been completed - The Environmental Authorities of river basin districts has been established in 		

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building of capacity, for the effective implementation of IMCAM		<p>application of the Water Framework Directive, where the relevant Administration in continental, coastal or transition waters are involved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new protocol on Integrated Management of Coastal Zones has been draw up in the Barcelona Convention and Mediterranean Action Plan framework. 		
1.2: To undertake direct action to protect the marine environment from negative impacts	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, UNDOALOS, Regional and International Organizations	<p>In relation with fisheries impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integral Mediterranean management plan: this plan, presented in Almeria in January 2006 and which updating took place in February 2008 covers the trawler fleet, purse seine and surface longline fleet. Its main objective is to guarantee the sustainable exploitation of the most important resources of the Mediterranean Specifically fishing species, which are, according with the scientific community, in a situation near to the over-exploitation. - Management Plan in the Gulf of Cadiz - Recovery plan (hake and langoustine) in the North-East Cantabric Sea - Action Plan in the Canarian fishing-grounds - Spanish flag fleet control - Third Countries fleet control (and adoption of comercial unilateral measures WTO compatibles) - Ministerial Order for the surface longline regulation - Bluefin Tuna fishery (ICCAT) <p>In relation with marine transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With regard to the environmental pollution due to marine transport, the EU Marine Policy Blue Paper recognizes that this type of transport is the most efficient, most sustainable, and that produces less external costs, but it is also true that produces aggressions to marine environment (waste, spills to the atmosphere or the sea or used paintings). Spain is pioneering country in the adhesion/ratification of International treaties promoted by the IMO (the Ballast Water and Sediments Convention). - In addition at the moment Spain and Mexico, have presented to the IMO a proposal to amend Annex I of the MARPOL Convention, in order to regulate 		Progress and development of the Environmental impact assessment and of the Strategic Environmental Assessment. Application of these methodologies in the marine environment

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		<p>the hydrocarbon transfer between ships to sea, in order to increase, at international level, the antipollution measures that will have to be adopted in this type of operations, which until now are realised following the directives of the International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF).</p> <p>In relation with marine windmills, Spain has presented a Strategic Plan for Coastal Areas, defining the power necessities and regulating and controlling the marine wind power plants, been declared suitable and non suitable zones according to environmental variables, among others.</p>		
<p>1.3: To develop guidelines for ecosystem evaluation and assessment, paying attention to the need to identify and select indicators, including social and abiotic indicators that distinguish between natural and human-induced effects.</p>	<p>Regional Seas conventions and action plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <u>Water Framework Directive</u> (WFD) expands the scope of water protection to all waters and sets the clear objective that a “good status” must be achieved for all European waters by 2015 and that water use be sustainable throughout Europe. - The aim of the European Union's <u>Marine Strategy Framework Directive</u> is to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe. It aims to achieve good environmental status of the EU's marine waters by 2021 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend. The marine strategies of each state must contain a detailed assessment of the state of the environment, a definition of "good environmental status" at regional level and the establishment of clear environmental targets and monitoring programmes. - <u>OSPAR</u> Ecological Quality Objectives (EcoQOs) have been developed as tools to help OSPAR and the North Sea Conference process fulfil commitments to apply the ecosystem approach to the management of human activities that may affect the marine environment. Within the concept of a “healthy and sustainable marine ecosystem” for present and future generations, EcoQOs are intended to provide a set of clear environmental indicators stating aspirations for a healthy North Sea as part of the ecosystem approach. 	<p>Lack of knowledge in the marine environment</p>	<p>Research projects (at National and Regional/European level)</p>
<p>2.1: To promote ecosystem approaches</p>	<p>FAO, Regional and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the framework of the Barcelona Convention, following the experience of other international forums (OSPAR, HELCOM, FAO, UE, BDC, etc.) 	<p>Variability of the agents and degree of development between the</p>	<p>International Cooperation</p>

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to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources, including the identification of key variables or interactions, for the purpose of assessing and monitoring, first, components of biological diversity; second, the sustainable use of such components; and, third, ecosystem effects.	International Organizations	<p>Spain is working for the application of the concept of ecosystem approach considering that it is a necessary strategy to manage in a suitable way human activities in the region of the Mediterranean and to solve present problems, to reduce the risks and to achieve a sustainable development of the Mediterranean.</p> <p>The steps that have set out for the establishment of this concept, and that is possible to extend to the European context, are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) To define what is the Ecological View of the Mediterranean II) To establish the strategic targets for the Mediterranean III) Identification of the most important pressures and properties of the ecosystem IV) To develop the ecological objectives according to the view and to the foresee strategic targets for the Mediterranean V) To use operational objectives with indicators fixing its levels or values objective VI) To review the programs of monitoring, searching an adaptive evaluation that allows the target levels updating of the indicators VII) To redraw the management plans 	countries of the Mediterranean.	
2.2: To make available to the Parties information on marine genetic resources in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction and, as appropriate, on coastal and marine genetic resources under	UNDOALOS, UNEP, IOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of the international works in the framework of the United Nations General Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal gaps - Subject still in discussion at international level - The genetic resources bioprospection activities and its exploitation aren't classified in any international organization, for that such activities are out of any type of control. 	

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national jurisdiction from publicly available information sources.				
<p>2.3: To gather and assimilate information on, build capacity to mitigate the effects of, and to promote policy development, implementation strategies and actions to address: (i) the biological and socio-economic consequences of physical degradation and destruction of key marine and coastal habitats including mangrove ecosystems, tropical and cold-water coral-reef ecosystems, seamount ecosystems and seagrass ecosystems including identification and promotion of</p>	<p>International Coral Reef Initiative and its partners, UNEP-RSP, IOC, Regional and International Organizations (OSPAR, Barcelona Convention, NEAFC, GFCM, FAO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spain has established the first offshore Marine Protected Area in the Exclusive Economic Zone, at the end of 2008. This is “El Cachucho”, a submarine mountain in front of the coasts of Asturias, in the north of Spain. The proposed declaration covers more than 200,000 hectares, and provides for the establishment of fishing management measures. - From the Ministry of Environment, and Rural and Marine Affairs, we considered the Bank of Galicia zone, as the following marine area to be declared as Marine Protected Area. The Bank of Galicia is a submarine mountain in a zone located 120 miles from Galician coast, separated by a channel of about 2,500 meters depth where ecosystems of cold water corals have been described, that are an important habitat for a great variety of species of fish and crustaceans. In this sense, as the scientific understanding is improved the management measures would be reinforced. We also consider very important the involvement of stakeholders: the economic sector. - Spain is a leader country for scientific studies about cold-water coral reefs - Approval of the National Conservation Strategy of <i>Patella ferruginea</i> 	<p>Lack of knowledge</p>	<p>Biological marine research</p>

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<p>management practices, methodologies and policies to reduce and mitigate impacts upon marine and coastal biological diversity and to restore mangrove forests and rehabilitate damaged coral reef; and in particular (ii) the impacts of mangrove forest destruction, coral bleaching and related mortality on coral-reef ecosystems and the human communities which depend upon coral-reef services, including through financial and technical assistance.</p>				
<p>2.4: To enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of</p>	<p>United Nations General Assembly and</p>	<p>- The Ministry of Environment, and Rural and Marine Affairs, has coordinated with other Departments a position to face the challenge of the biodiversity conservation of the marine international water bottoms. The result is an integral approach oriented to preserve the sustainable exploitation of the marine environment and applicable to the set of the human activities, including all the bottom species fishing activities. In order to achieve the</p>		

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marine living resources in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction	other relevant international and regional organizations	<p>objectives the use and enforcement of the legal frameworks, of the existing instruments and relevant organizations play a predominant role.</p> <p>In this sense, in areas regulated by Regional Fisheries Organizations (RFO) (where most of the Spanish fleet fishes) it is possible the precautionary banning of determined fisheries which could cause serious damages of vulnerable ecosystems. Always on the base of an analysis case by case, counting on the best scientific information available and in accordance with the procedures established in these International Organizations. On the other hand, in those zones where doesn't exist any RFOs (actually limited), the fishing activity that can cause a negative effect on the vulnerable marine ecosystems, is submitted to the jurisdiction and specific control of each flag state. In order to avoid over-exploitation in the free waters in which does not exist any RFOs, Spain has supported the resolution project adopted the past 22 of November by the UN, in New York, and approved by the General Assembly in December of 2007; according to which, to fish in a new zone or to continue the present activity, a previous evaluation of scientific character will have to be realized. This evaluation will correspond to the Regional Fisheries Organizations or to the flag State, according to the specific case.</p> <p>Spain is realizing researches in Atlantic and the Pacific zones to fulfill this resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress made in the OSPAR network of MPAs in ABJN - Spain is a leader country for sensitive habitats mapping (Hatton Bank in the North-East Atlantic) 		
3.1: To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas integrated into a global network and as a	Regional and international organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Law 42/2007 of the Natural Patrimony and Biodiversity, that establishes the basic legal regime of the conservation, sustainable use, improvement and restoration of the Spanish natural patrimony and biodiversity, as part of the conservation duty and of the objective of guarantying the rights of the people to an environment suitable for his well-being, health and development. This law defines the AMP figure and establishes the creation of the Spanish Network of Marine Protected Areas, in line with the Directives of the European Union. - Within OSPAR, MPAs are understood as areas for which protective, 		There are a series of marine zones whose suitability for its declaration as protected areas will be evaluated in 2009-2013. Part of the research works that will be done are included in the

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contribution to globally agreed goals.		<p>conservation, restorative or precautionary measures have been instituted for the purpose of protecting and conserving species, habitats, ecosystems or ecological processes of the marine environment.</p> <p>OSPAR promote the establishment of a network of marine protected areas with the purpose of establishing an ecologically coherent network of well-managed MPAs in the North-East Atlantic by 2010. The Maritime-Terrestrial National Park of the Atlantic Islands of Galicia is already part of this network and the submarine mountain “El Cachucho” has been proposed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With regard to Natura 2000 network, actually the Spanish total Natura 2000 area (marine and terrestrial) is 14.281.548 hectares. Part of this surface has been declared a Site of Community Importance in the marine environment and its area is 783.429 hectares while the protected marine surface in the Special Protection Areas rise to 228.662 hectares. Spain is also committed to propose the protection of “el Cachucho”, the first offshore zone in the Exclusive Economic Zone, before the end of 2008. - Some Spanish zones of fishing interest are included in the Iberamerican Network of Marine Reserves. The Network is formed currently by the following countries: Ecuador, Panama, Mexico, Costa Rica, Peru and Venezuela. - Under the Barcelona Convention, Spain has established nine Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acantilados de Maro-Cerro Gordo 2. Cabo de Gata-Níjar 3. Cap de Creus 4. Fondos marinos del Levante Almeriense 5. Isla de Alborán 6. Islas Columbretes 7. Islas Medes 8. Mar Menor y zona oriental mediterránea de la costa murciana 9. Parque Nacional Marítimo Terrestre del Archipiélago de Cabrera 		<p>framework of the project LIFE + “Inventory and designation of Natura 2000 Network in Spanish maritime waters” presented in collaboration with Spanish institutes and universities. The aim of the project is to develop mapping, identification and inventories in zones where it’s possible the presence of habitats of Annex I and species of Annex II of the Habitats Directive. These works will be developed in ten zones: Cañón de Avilés, Banco de Galicia, Chimeneas de Cádiz, Seco de los Olivos, Montes submarinos de Alborán, Banco de la Concepción, Fuerteventura Sur – Banquete, Canal de Menorca, delta del</p>

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				Ebro, and Cañón de Cap de Creus.
3.2: To enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction	UNDOALOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development of the international legal instruments to protect the oceans richness of the oceans against the present or future threats is a priority for Spain and must be a priority in the EU. One of the mechanisms to achieve this objective is the creation of marine protected areas on the high seas. Spain works through the Regional Seas Conventions (OSPAR, Barcelona) and within the General Assembly of United Nations 		
3.3: To achieve effective management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	Regional and international organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Spanish MPAs and Marine Reserves of fishing interest have management or monitoring plans that contribute to evaluate the degree of the measures effectiveness and to improve their management. 		
3.4: To provide support for and facilitate monitoring of national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas	UNEP-WCMC			
3.5: To facilitate research and monitoring activities that reflect identified global knowledge gaps and	Regional and international organizations, including research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is necessary to develop a network of European marine observatories and a network of national data centers, infrastructures dedicated to the research and to the knowledge of the regional seas and to the storage, processing, and maintenance of any collection of raw data and marine information coming from the scientific programs developed by the institutes of investigation and/or any other organism of marine research. In addition they are useless to promote the understanding and the dialogue between the scientific community, the legislators and the users, including the industry and the 		

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priority information needs of management of marine and coastal protected areas.	organizations	<p>commerce. This structure must be responsible for assuring the accessibility, the sustainability, the quality, the harmonization and the convergence of the data and information, as well as the interoperability between different systems already established (Common Fishery Policy, European Marine Strategy, etc.). The establishment of this operational infrastructure will be fundamental for the evaluation of the state of the marine environment in the Marine Strategy Directive, as an integral part of the European Marine Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the same contest, the development of the “EU Sea Atlas” will represent a substantial contribution to the development of all the marine sectors and its governability. 		
4.1: To promote use of techniques, which minimize adverse impact of mariculture on marine and coastal biological diversity.	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lines of work developed by Spain are: a) Application of evaluations of environmental impact for developments of mariculture b) Development and application of location selection methods within the framework of the integrated management of marine and coastal areas c) Development of effective control methods of effluents and waste material d) Development of appropriate management plans of genetic resources concerning farms e) Development of controlled farms and genetically reproduction methods in order to avoid the semen harvesting from the environment f) If the semen harvesting from the environment cannot be avoided, development of practices of eggs harvesting, including the use of selective fishing gears to avoid the secondary fishing g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture h) Application of effective measures to prevent the involuntary release of mariculture species and fertile polyploids 		
5.1: To achieve better understanding of the pathways and the causes of the introduction of alien species and the	IMO, Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spain participates in the European Conference on alien species: conference organized by the Biodiversity Foundation and held in Madrid from 15 to 16 January 2008. 		

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impact of such introductions on biological diversity.				
5.2: To put in place mechanisms to control all pathways, including shipping, trade and mariculture, for potential invasive alien species in the marine and coastal environment.	IMO, the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), FAO, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Spain the Ministry of Environment initiated in 2005 the elaboration of the Plan of Action for the invasive alien species that will culminate with the approval of a National Strategy against the invasive alien species. - In relation to the mechanisms to control possible invasions coming from ballast waters it is in force the IMO Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments - In relation to the mechanisms to control possible invasions coming from accidental releases, a strict control through filters is realized. - Spain supports the work of the different international agreements and treaties (Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar, Bern, etc.) in the matter of invasive alien species fulfilling the ratified recommendations. 		
5.3: To maintain an incident list on introductions of alien species		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Book about invasive alien species: "Especies Exóticas Invasoras – Diagnóstico y bases para la prevención y el manejo" Laura Capdevila Argüelles, Ángela Iglesias García, Jorge F Orueta y Bernardo Zillietti Naturaleza y Parques Nacionales – Serie técnica (MMA, DGB) - CEDEX table: This is a no-native species data base. It is a collection of the existing information contained in other data bases that tries to include all the foreign species that are present in marine or estuary habitats of Spanish geography - Spain is currently developing the National inventory of alien species 		

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<p>6.1: To assemble a database of initiatives on programme elements through a cooperative approach with relevant organizations and bodies, with special emphasis on integrated marine and coastal areas management.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spain has assembled a national experts on marine biodiversity conservation data base 		
<p>6.2: To undertake effective collaboration, cooperation and harmonization of initiatives with relevant conventions, organizations and agencies while recognising their independent mandates.</p>	<p>Relevant conventions, organizations and agencies, coordinating units of Regional Seas conventions and action plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Cooperation (Iberamerica, Ecuador, Panama, Mexico, Costa Rica, Peru and Venezuela (Iberamerican Network of Marine Reserves), Africa (seminaries in cooperation with AECI- Nauta and Azahar Programs), Mauritania (Monk Seal) with international Organisms (U.I.C.N, I.C.E.S.) and relations with the EU. - Relations with NGOs (WWF, Oceana, Cetacean Spanish Society and Ornithology Spanish Society, Greenpeace, etc - Spain fulfils these tasks through different international agreements (Barcelona Convention, OSPAR, BDC, IMO, the EU, RFOs. 		