

SPAMI periodic review report

SPAMI name : Columbretes Islands

Review type : Ordinary Review

Review year : 2024

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Section I: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE - ADDED TO THE AREA (Section B4 of the Annex I, and other obligatory for a SPAMI, and Art . 6 and 7 of the Protocol))

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

	Score
<p>1.1. The SPAMI still fulfils at least one of the criteria related to the regional Mediterranean value as presented in the SPA/BD Protocol's Annex I.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No : 0</p> <p>Yes : 1</p>	<p>1</p>
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>The area has highly representative ecological processes, or community or habitat types or other natural characteristics.</p> <p>Diversity: The area has a high diversity of species, communities, habitats or ecosystems.</p> <p>The Columbretes islands are an small archipelago just over fifty kilometers off the coast of Castellón. These are four groups of islets, given the name of the largest of each of these: l'Illa Grossa, La Ferrera, La Foradada and El Carallot. The highest point is sixty-seven meters, at the northern end of the Illa Grossa, known as monte Colibre.</p> <p>The Columbretes islands rest on an extensive volcanic field forty kilometers long and about fifteen wide. They are located on a continental platform zone close to the slope, at a depth of sixty or seventy meters, though to the east this quickly drops to depths of a thousand meters. Their volcanic origin, the isolation in which different species of animals and plants live, the small size and the tough environmental conditions make the islands a unique and particularly weak ecosystem. The seabed and waters are characterized by their outstanding beauty, richness and degree of conservation.</p> <p>The terrestrial habitats (EUNIS 2012) present and their size are:</p> <p>A2.552 Mediterranean coastal halo-nitrophilous pioneer communities (<1 ha)</p> <p>B3.331 Western Tethyan sea-cliff communities (2 ha)</p> <p>E1.3131 Western Mediterranean calciphile annual communities (1 ha)</p> <p>E1.6 Subnitrophilous annual grassland (2 ha)</p> <p>F5.171 Iberian arid zone [Ziziphus] matorral (relictic) (<1 ha)</p> <p>F5.519 Thermo-Mediterranean kermes oak brushes (relictic) (<1 ha)</p> <p>F6.823 Catalano-Valencian halo-nitrophilous scrubs (12 ha)</p> <p>Among the terrestrial vegetation the main vegetation types are halo-nitrophilous scrub dominated by Suaeda vera, with Lavatera mauritanica and endemic Lobularia maritima subsp. columbretensis, and tall ornitho-coprophilous scrub with Lavatera arborea and endemic Medicago citrina. Also fragments of semi-arid sclerophyllous scrub containing Withania frutescens and Lycium intricatum. Reminders of climactic mediterranean maquis with Pistacia lentiscus and Chamaerops humilis persist only on Ferrera islet.</p> <p>The predominant plant is shrubby seablite (<i>Suaeda vera</i>) which covers the Illa Grossa in particular. Other interesting plants are the sea carrot (<i>Daucus carota ssp. hispanicus</i>), sea fennel (<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>), sea orach (<i>Atriplex halimus</i>), tree mallow and Moroccan mallow (<i>Lavatera arborea</i> and <i>Lavatera mauritanica</i>), the wild asparagus (<i>Asparagus horridus</i>), a thorny shrub called <i>Lycium intricatum</i> and the pauquy (<i>Withania frutescens</i>), species perfectly adapted to aridity, scanty soil, storms, great insolation and high salinity. Other species such as the lentisc (<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>) and palmetto (<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>) only remain as relicts on Ferrera islet, and had to be reintroduced by the wardens in the main island (Illa Grossa) when the area started to be protected. There are two endemic species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lobularia maritima ssp. columbretensis</i>. White mignonette in English (referring to the typical subsp. <i>maritima</i>). • <i>Medicago citrina</i>. Moon trefoil or tree medic in English. <p>According to the regional law of protection of species of flora (Orden 2/2022) there are present different species perfectly adapted to the harsh environmental conditions:</p>	

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

- Category of endangered:
 - *Medicago citrina* (Font Quer) Greuter
 - *Reseda hookeri* Guss-
- Category of vulnerable:
 - *Fumaria munbyi* Boiss. & Reuter
- Category of monitored:
 - *Daucus carota* subsp. *hispanicus* (Gouan) Thell
 - *Lobularia maritima* subsp. *columbretensis* R. Fern.

The speciation phenomenon is noteworthy in the land animals of the Columbretes since these are deprived of the dispersion mechanisms assuring them any genetic flow with other populations. In all there are at least ten species of insects exclusive to the archipelago, mostly tenebrionid beetles such as *Alphasida bonacherai* or *Tentyria pazi*. There is also a species of endemic snail, *Trochoidea molinae*. But one of the most emblematic animals on the islands is without a doubt the Columbretes islands lizard (*Podarcis atrata*), which has four isolated populations on different islands. Another animal deserving mention in view of its plentiful presence is the yellow scorpion (*Buthus occitanus*). The significant fauna includes six nesting marine species such as Audouin's gull (*Ichthyaetus audouinii*), the shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*), Cory's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*), the yellow-legged gull (*Larus michahellis*), the storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*) and Eleonora's or Queen falcon (*Falco eleonorae*). The peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) and the lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*, species "vulnerable") occasionally are seen there too. The Columbretes are also important for the large numbers of migratory birds that use these islets as a place of rest on their long journeys, with over two hundred and thirty different species being identified through the year. At the mentioned regional law but about protected species of fauna there are these species:

- Category of vulnerable:
 - *Calonectris diomedea*
 - *Hydrobates pelagicus*
 - *Ichthyaetus audouinii* (= *Larus audouinii*)
 - *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
- Category of monitored:
 - *Podarcis atrata*

A complete report on the environmental values of the Natural Reserve can be checked in the following links:

[Parque Natural Illes Columbretes - PN Illes Columbretes - Generalitat Valenciana](#)

[Buscador - Banco de Datos de Biodiversidad - Generalitat Valenciana](#)

About the climate of the Columbretes Archipelago, for many years the information that was available did not conform to reality as demonstrated in the doctoral thesis "*Contribution to the knowledge of the natural environment and human presence of the Columbretes Islands Natural Reserve: climate, invertebrate fauna and memory*" (Mestre, 2017). Present mean monthly temperature and precipitation values have been estimated at 18.41°C and 34.09 mm (annual mean of 407.52 mm and 54.70 days of rain per year), from a series between 1992 and 2015. September and October remain the two rainiest months in the series. Based on these estimations, the current climatic classification of Columbretes is Thermo-Mediterranean attenuated with a shorter dry season, Hot Arid Steppe (BSh), and Semi-arid (BS), according to UNESCO-FAO, Köppen-Geiger and Köppen-Trewartha, respectively.

There have been sightings of 8 cetaceans species, and 2 marine turtles.

Score	
<p>1.2. Level of adverse changes occurred during the evaluation period for the habitats and species considered as natural features in the SPAMI presentation report submitted for the inclusion of the area in the SPAMI List.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>Significant changes : 0</p> <p>Moderate changes : 1</p> <p>Slight changes : 2</p> <p>No adverse change : 3</p>	<p>3</p>
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>During this 5 years there have been no adverse changes in the SPAMI.</p>	

		Score
<p>1.3. Are the objectives, set out in the original SPAMI application for designation, actively pursued?</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No : 0</p> <p>Only some of them : 1</p> <p>Yes for most of them : 2</p> <p>Yes for all of them : 3</p>	3	
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Management plan in place or in elaboration have the common objective of achieving the objectives of the SPAMI. Moreover, Valencia Regional Government has several plans in place, which contribute to achieve the objectives of the SPAMI. These plans are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Seabirds regional action plan (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>, <i>Calonectris diomedea</i>, <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>, <i>Falco eleonora</i>, <i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>). - Flora population control plan (<i>Medicago citrina</i>, <i>Fumaria munbyi</i>, <i>Reseda hookeri</i>). - Study of passerine migration patterns (<i>Piccole Isole</i> project) 		

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

		Score
<p>2.1. The legal status of the SPAMI (with reference to its legal status at the date of the previous evaluation report).</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>Significant negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 0</p> <p>Slight negative change in the legal status of the SPAMI : 1</p> <p>The SPAMI has maintained or improved its legal status : 2</p>	2	

Rationale for the note

This SPAMI has maintained its legal status since the date of the previous evaluation report (year 2019). The actual level of legal protection of the SPAMI is:

- Natural Reserve
- Marine Reserve for fisheries.
- Natura Network 2000 (Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) and Site of Community Interest (SCI)).
- Plant micro-reserves (Ferrera and Foradada islets)

Regarding Valencia Regional Government, the SPAMI has the following level of legal protection:

- DECREE 15/1988, of January 25, of the Council of the Generalitat Valenciana, declaring the Natural Park of the Columbretes Islands.
- DECREE 107/1994, of June 7, of the Valencian Government (Generalitat Valenciana, GVA) which definitively approves the Master Plan for the Use and Management of the Columbretes Islands Natural Park.
- LAW 11/1994, of December 27, of the Generalitat Valenciana, of Protected Natural Spaces of the Valencian Community.
- ORDER of 16 November 1998, of the Regional Ministry of the Environment, declaring 14 plant microreserves in the province of Castellón.
- DECREE 32/2004, of February 27, of the Council of the Generalitat Valenciana, which creates and regulates the Valencian Catalogue of Endangered Fauna Species, and establishes categories and standards for their protection (updated in ORDER 2/2022).
- RESOLUTION of May 22, 2006, of the Regional Ministry of Territory and Housing, approving the Forest Fire Prevention Plan of the Columbretes Islands Natural Park (and its revision in 2020).
- DECREE 70/2009, of May 22, of the Council of the Generalitat Valenciana, Catalogue of Endangered Flora Species is created and regulated and additional conservation measures are regulated (updated in ORDER 2/2022).
- ORDER AAA/1260/2014, of July 9, declaring Special Protection Zones for Birds in Spanish marine waters.

	<u>Score</u>
<p>2.2. Are competencies and responsibilities clearly defined in the texts governing the area?</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>Competencies and responsibilities are not clearly defined : 0</p> <p>The definition of competencies and responsibilities needs slight improvements : 1</p> <p>The SPAMI has clearly defined competencies and responsibilities : 2</p>	2
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>RESOLUTION of February 13, 2019, of the General Directorate of Fisheries Resources, by which the Agreement with the Generalitat Valenciana is published, regarding the shared management of the Columbretes Islands archipelago (and its Addendum to the extension of the Agreement signed in 2022).</p>	

	<u>Score</u>
<p>2.3. Does the area have a management body, endowed with sufficient powers?</p>	2

<p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No management body, or the management body is not endowed with sufficient powers : 0</p> <p>The management body is not fully dedicated to the SPAMI : 1</p> <p>The SPAMI has a fully dedicated management body and sufficient powers to implement the conservation measures : 2</p>	
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Regarding the terrestrial area:</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment, Infrastructure and Territory</p>	

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

	Score
<p>3.1. Does the SPAMI have a management plan?</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No management plan : 0</p> <p>The level of implementation of the management plan is assessed as “insufficient” : 1</p> <p>The management plan is not officially adopted but its implementation is assessed as “adequate” : 2</p> <p>The management plan is officially adopted and adequately implemented : 3</p>	3
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Regarding the terrestrial area, this is protected by all the legislation referred to in section 2.</p> <p>With regards to Valencia Regional Government, every year the populations of seabirds and the terrestrial flora situation are checked by specialized local government personnel, taking control over the population’s evolution. The results are presented every year, in the reserve control body (protection board) and are posted on the website of the reserve. In addition, each project or plan is evaluated according to the Decree of Impact Assessment on Natura 2000. These periodic evaluations are mandatory within the Action Plan for the conservation of seabirds of the Comunitat Valenciana (Resolution of April 21, 2009,) and regulations mentioned above. Conócenos - PN Illes Columbretes - Generalitat Valenciana</p> <p>With regards to Marine Reserve, the Orden ARM/3841/2008, de 23 de diciembre, por la que se regula la reserva marina de interés pesquero de las islas Columbretes, y se define su delimitación y usos permitidos is actually in force (https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2009-68)</p>	

	Score
<p>3.2. Assess the adequacy of the management plan taking into account the SPAMI objectives and the requirements set out in article 7 of the Protocole ASP/DB</p>	2

and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format (AF).

Rating scale

Low : 0

Medium : 1

Good : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Natural Reserve considers all the objectives and requirements established in the article 7 of the Protocol and Section 8.2.3 of the Annotated Format:

1. They specify the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable.
2. They detail management objectives.
3. They establish the zoning of the SPAMI and the regulation of the activities compatible in each zone.

Sections 1,2,3 are considered and managed from the DECREEE 107/1994, of June 7, of the Valencian Government, which definitively approves the Master Plan for the Use and Management of the Columbretes Islands Natural Park.

1. They establish guidelines for the development of conservation, public use (tourist and visitors), investigation and exploration programs.

Section 4 is managed through the same decree as in the previous section and with the Resolution of Public Use of the Columbretes Islands Nature Reserve of 2019, signed by the General Director Director of Natural Environment and Environmental Assessment of the Valencian Government.

1. They detail the continuous monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, landscapes, as well as the impact of the human activities.

Section 5 is managed through a management entrustment to the Tragsatec media (public company of the Spanish government). This assignment with the name "COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE NATURAL RESERVE OF THE COLUMBRETES ISLANDS", has as its main objective: the protection of the values of the Columbretes Natural Reserve, the dissemination of its importance within the protected natural areas and in general the fulfillment of the actions committed by the Ministry, in the Collaboration Agreement mentioned above.

1. They establish mechanisms for the training of managers and qualified technical personnel, and for environmental education campaigns.

Section 6 is managed through the same management entrustment as in the previous section and also through the management entrustment "INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION IN THE VALENCIAN NETWORK OF PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS", a commission that aims to comply with Law 11/1994 in relation to the "*protection, conservation, restoration, improvement and sustainable use of the natural spaces of the Valencian Community*", and in this case accommodating its action to the criterion of the "*Social use of natural spaces, from the point of view of study, teaching and the orderly enjoyment of nature*".

Score

3

3.3. Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the SPAMI.

Rating scale

Very low/Insufficient : 0

Low : 1

Adequate : 2

Excellent : 3

Rationale for the note

Regarding the sites competence of Valencian Government (Generalitat Valenciana, GVA), the human resources available are sufficient:

- Four people on an ongoing basis with different functions. Two people per shift and every shift is fifteen days long. Two managers and two laborers, so there is always someone in the Reserve.
- One environmental educator has his place in the center of interpretation of the reserve in Castellón (there will be two educators soon).
- During the peak season, two guides who carry out nature interpretation and monitoring functions join the team.
- To organize these troops there is a project manager, a coordinator (who takes care of the management of both the personnel and all the work to be carried out according to the assignment) and several technicians.
- A Curatorial director responsible of the management of the natural reserve within the structure of the regional government (secretaries, chief....).

	Score
<p>3.4. Assess the adequacy of the financial and material means available to the SPAMI</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>Very low : 0</p> <p>Low : 1</p> <p>Adequate : 2</p> <p>Excellent : 3</p>	2

Rationale for the note

The fundamental activities carried out by the Nature Reserve staff can be classified as:

- Regarding the natural environment: Conservation, maintenance, control and census of species.
- Conservation and maintenance work on all the island's infrastructures.
- Management of visits and, where appropriate, guided accompaniment, in collaboration with environmental educators and guides depending on the time of year.
- Collaboration and support in authorized research or projects.
- Collaboration with Marine Reserve staff.

The Natural Reserve provides the following equipment:

- The building where workers live and watch, rooms, kitchen, living room ... and all infrastructure such as solar panels, engines....) and materials for the maintenance of infrastructures.
- Wildlife tracking material (binoculars, telephoto lenses, endoscopes, tapes. ...)
- If there is a specific tracking program, GPS locators are provided.
- Environmental education material (posters, ...).
- Crane for disembarkation and embarkation of materials.
- Insects for biological pest control.
- A interpretation center.

	Score
<p>3.5. Does the area have a monitoring programme?</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p>	3

<p>No monitoring programme : 0</p> <p>The level of implementation of the monitoring programme is assessed as “insufficient” : 1</p> <p>The monitoring programme needs improvement to cover other parameters that are significant for the SPAMI : 2</p>	
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>The Natural Reserve implements the following monitoring programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure maintenance • Climate data tracking • Bird tracking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Action plan for seabirds that requires annual and biannual censuses for shag and both yellow-legged and Audouin’s seagulls (3 or 4 annual censuses). ◦ Eleonora’s falcon (2 annual censuses) and gray shearwaters (a biannual census). • Tracking of several species of invertebrates and Columbretes lizard. • Flora control plan and monitoring protocol of <i>Medicago citrina</i> and <i>Fumaria munbyi</i> with control transects and releases of <i>Rodolia cardinalis</i>. • Monitoring and biological control of pests that affect vegetation. • Research projects by different universities (Valencia University, Autonomous University of Barcelona) and investigation groups, monitoring: <i>Calonectris diomedea</i>, Columbretes lizard, passerine migration (Grup Au - Piccole Isole). • Spread of tick-borne CCHF virus in birds. • Fire prevention • Public use • Cetacea and sea turtles (opportunistic sightings). 	

	Score
<p>3.6. Is there a feedback mechanism that establishes an explicit link between the monitoring results and the management objectives, and which allows adaptation of protection and management measures?</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>Low : 0</p> <p>Medium : 1</p> <p>Good : 2</p> <p>Excellent : 3</p>	2
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>All these results are reflected in different reports written by the Wildlife Service, others by the coordination of the assignment and all are part of the Management Report of the Nature Reserve that is published every year (Memorias de gestión - PN Illes Columbretes - Generalitat Valenciana). All this feedback process is showed every six months at the Junta Rectora (advisory council) meetings.</p>	

	Score
<p>3.7. Is the management plan effectively implemented?</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p>	2

<p>Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3</p>	
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>In the Natural Reserve, all protocols and monitoring are expected to be fully implemented in January 2025</p>	

	Score
<p>3.8. Have any concrete conservation measures, activities and actions been implemented?</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>Low : 0 Medium : 1 Good : 2 Excellent : 3</p>	<p>2</p>
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Generalitat Valenciana has been developing direct conservation measures in relation to alien species.</p>	

Section II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

4.1. Assess the level of threats within the site to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a Annex I).

Under section 4.1, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of threats within the site, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered as a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.1.1.a. Unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No threats : 3</p> <p>Weak threats : 2</p> <p>Serious threats : 1</p> <p>Very serious threats : 0</p> <p>(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).</p>	3
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Regarding the terrestrial area, no significant threats related with unregulated terrestrial exploitation of natural resources.</p>	

	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.1.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the unregulated exploitation of natural resources (e.g. sand mining, water, timber, living resources) See 5.1.1. in AF.</p>	Not Applicable

<p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No efforts : 0</p> <p>Little efforts : 1</p> <p>Some efforts : 2</p> <p>Significant efforts : 3</p> <p>(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.1. a) is “no threats”.)</p>	
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	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.1.2.a. Threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance, desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No threats : 3</p> <p>Weak threats : 2</p> <p>Serious threats : 1</p> <p>Very serious threats : 0</p> <p>(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.3. a).</p>	2

<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Regarding the terrestrial area, although no imminent threats are expected involving terrestrial habitats and species, these ones are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change is a threat: foreseeable intensification of extreme weather events, such as droughts and torrential rainfall. <p>The Columbretes are subject to the threat of climate change due to the increase in ambient temperature and sea temperature which can affect terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. About long-term changes in temperature and rainfall values, from a series of 125 years, the climate of Columbretes, as that of the whole Mediterranean basin, has become warmer. Although mean maximum temperatures have not changed in the last century, minimum values have increased, and therefore, nowadays the thermic amplitude of the islands has reduced. Increasingly higher precipitation at Columbretes during that period has been noticed, as this has been also the case for Palma de Mallorca and a few additional places in the NE of the Iberian Peninsula.</p> <p>Specific threats affecting vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pests (especially <i>Icerya purchasii</i> on <i>Medicago citrina</i>) -Arrival of invasive alien species (transported by seabirds or with supplies and materials for works and maintenance). At least <i>Aptenia cordifolia</i> and <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> have been detected and eradicated. -Erosion: loss of soil due to torrential rains.
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	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.1.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the threats to habitats and species (e.g. disturbance,</p>	3

<p>desiccation, pollution, poaching, introduced alien species) See 5.1.2. in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No efforts : 0</p> <p>Little efforts : 1</p> <p>Some efforts : 2</p> <p>Significant efforts : 3</p> <p>(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.2. a) is “no threats”.)</p>	
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Efforts to address or mitigate these threats have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of climatic variables with the aim of solving possible problems that this causes. • Daily monitoring and biological control of pests that affect vegetation. • Invasive species monitoring and removal/eradication of specimens. • Installation of structures by the Nature Reserve staff that help prevent soil erosion. 	

	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.1.3.a. Increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No threats : 3</p> <p>Weak threats : 2</p> <p>Serious threats : 1</p> <p>Very serious threats : 0</p> <p>(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.4. a).</p>	<p>2</p>
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Regarding the terrestrial area, there is only a user group, leisure visitors and their visit (quota) is regulated and monitored.</p> <p>According to Valencia Regional Government, solid waste is all removed by the management team based on Illa Grossa. There are no streams on the island.</p>	

	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.1.3.b. Efforts undertaken during the evaluation to address/mitigate the</p>	<p>3</p>

<p>increase of human impact (e.g. tourism, boats, building, immigration...) See 5.1.3. in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No efforts : 0</p> <p>Little efforts : 1</p> <p>Some efforts : 2</p> <p>Significant efforts : 3</p> <p>(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.3. a) is “no threats”.)</p>	
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>The entrance is strictly regulated, and also is buoy using, snorkeling and fishing.</p>	

	Score
<p>4.1.4.a. Conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No threats : 3</p> <p>Weak threats : 2</p> <p>Serious threats : 1</p> <p>Very serious threats : 0</p> <p>(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.5. a).</p>	<p>3</p>
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>There are no conflicts</p>	

	Score
<p>4.1.4.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the conflicts between users or user groups. See 5.1.4. and 6.2 in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>

No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3 (If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.1.4. a) is “no threats”.)	
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Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

T

4.2. Assess the level of external threats to the ecological, biological, aesthetic and cultural values of the area (B4.a of the Annex I) and the efforts made to address/mitigate them. See 5.2 in the AF.

Under section 4.2, questions are asked in two parts: part a) enquiring on the existence of external threats, and part b) asking about the response made to mitigate such threats. If the answer to part a) is “no threats”, part b) is not applicable. Whereas, when threats are reported under part a), part b) should be answered. The score achieved in response to part b) is considered a bonus and has no impact on the score evaluation and consequently the result of the review.

	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.2.1.a. Pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0</p> <p>(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.1.2. a).</p>	2
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>There is no significant pollution in the SPAMI</p>	

	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.2.1.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the pollution problems from external sources including solid waste and those affecting waters up-current. See 5.2.1 in AF.</p>	2

<p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No efforts : 0</p> <p>Little efforts : 1</p> <p>Some efforts : 2</p> <p>Significant efforts : 3</p> <p>(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.1. a) is “no threats”.)</p>	
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>There are protocols for surveying and collecting marine litter.</p>	

	Score
<p>4.2.2.a. Significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No threats : 3</p> <p>Weak threats : 2</p> <p>Serious threats : 1</p> <p>Very serious threats : 0</p> <p>(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.2.3. a).</p>	<p>3</p>
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>There are no significant impacts</p>	

	Score
<p>4.2.2.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the significant impacts on landscapes and on cultural values. See 5.2.2 in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>

No efforts : 0	
Little efforts : 1	
Some efforts : 2	

	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.2.3.a. Expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No threats : 3 Weak threats : 2 Serious threats : 1 Very serious threats : 0</p> <p>(If the answer is “no threats”, pass directly to question 4.2.4. a).</p>	3
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>There is no expected development of threats</p>	

	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.2.3.b. Efforts (actions) undertaken during the evaluation period to address/mitigate the expected development of threats upon the surrounding area. See 6.1 in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No efforts : 0 Little efforts : 1 Some efforts : 2 Significant efforts : 3</p> <p>(If applicable: Not applicable if the answer to question 4.2.3. a) is “no threats”.)</p>	Not Applicable

Please include here a prescriptive list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that are of concern and are evaluated individually:

Please include the list of threats (not evaluated or mentioned above) that were of concern and were eliminated or solved :

	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.3. Is there an integrated coastal management plan or land-use laws in the area bordering' . ' or surrounding the SPAMI? (B4.e Annex I). See 5.2.3. in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No : 0 Yes : 1</p>	1
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>In order to prevent and mitigate these threats, the following regulations apply to the terrestrial area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PATIVEL, 'Plan de Acción Territorial de la Infraestructura Verde del Litoral" - Plan de ordenación del Término Municipal de Castellón. Moreover there is a law: Law 2/2013, on Protection and Sustainable Use of the Coast. - The Plan Rector de Uso y Gestión, (PRUG) affects this small archipelago situated 27 Nautic miles away from the Castellón coast. Furthermore, in order to address external threats, in the future management plan for Natura 2000 sites, collaboration mechanisms with other governing bodies will be sought, such as collaboration agreement between the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Regional Government of Valencia. - Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, Climate Change and Rural Development (currently the Ministry of the Environment, Infrastructure and Territory) of the Generalitat Valenciana, regarding the shared management of the archipelago of the Columbretes Islands. - Declaration of plant micro-reserves - Declaration of Special Protection Areas for Birds (SPAs) and Sites of Community Interest (SCIs) of the Natura 2000 Network. - Forest Fire Prevention Plan - Public Use Management 	

	<u>Score</u>
<p>4.4. Does the management plan for the SPAMI have influence over the governance' . ' of the surrounding area? (D5.d Annex I). See 7.4.4. in the AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p>	1

No : 0 Yes : 1	
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>The governance takes into account the management plan for the SPAMI.</p>	

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1. Assess the degree of enforcement of the protection measures In particular

	<u>Score</u>
<p>5.1.1. Are the boundaries of the area adequately marked on land and, if applicable, adequately marked at sea? See 8.3.1. in the AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No : 0 Yes : 1</p>	0
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>The protection regime affecting the emerged areas is adequately announced in both, Castellón port and in Illa Grossa dock. On land, the boundaries are defined by the emerged area of the island.</p> <p>There are no marks at sea.</p>	

	<u>Score</u>
<p>5.1.2. Is there any collaboration from other authorities in the protection and surveillance of the area and, if applicable, is there a coastguard service contributing to the marine protection? See 8.3.2. and 8.3.3. in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No : 0 Yes : 1</p>	1

<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>There is collaboration between the Ministry for the Ecological Transition, the Ministry of the Environment, Infrastructure and Territory of the Generalitat Valenciana, the Maritime Service of the Civil Guard and the Port Authority of Castellón.</p> <p>Columbretes Islands Annex 5.1.2 Surveillance monitoring</p>	

		<u>Score</u>
<p>5.1.3. Are third party agencies also empowered to enforce regulations relating to the SPAMI protective measures?</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No : 0 Yes : 1</p>		1
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Guardia Civil also patrols the area, and are empowered to enforce regulations.</p>		

		<u>Score</u>
<p>5.1.4. Are there adequate penalties and powers for effective enforcement? See 8.3.4. in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No : 0 Yes : 1</p>		1
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>The staff of the Nature Reserve has among their functions to ensure that the rules of the protection regime are correctly complied with. State security forces and bodies are empowered to enforce regulations, including the specific regulations applying in the SPAMI.</p>		

		<u>Score</u>
		1

<p>5.1.5. Is the field staff empowered to impose sanctions? See 8.3.4. in AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No : 0 Yes : 1</p>	
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Yes, for the marine reserve and the terrestrial part. For the marine</p>	

	<u>Score</u>
<p>5.1.6. Has the area established a contingency plan to face accidental pollution or other serious emergencies? (Art. 7.3. in the Protocol, Recommendation of the 13th Meeting of Contracting Parties).</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No : 0 Yes : 1</p>	<p>1</p>
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Yes, the Plan Ribera its established and operational. Plan Estatal de Protección de la Ribera del Mar contra la Contaminación (Plan Ribera) and its aproved by Orden AAA/702/2014.</p> <p>https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/costas/temas/proteccion-medio-marino/plan-ribera.html</p>	

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

	<u>Score</u>
<p>6.1. Are other national or international organizations collaborating to provide human or financial resources? (e.g. researchers, experts, volunteers...). See 9.1.3. in the AF.</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p>	<p>2</p>

No : 0
Weakly : 1
Fairly : 2

Rationale for the note

An important number of organizations have provided resources, so an important amount of scientific information has been gathered on habitats and species in the frame of the Natural Reserve since the date of the last revision of the SPAMI (2019).

1. Seabirds tracking carried out by the GVA Wildlife Service (2019-2024), in collaboration with the staff of the Columbretes Islands Nature and Marine Reserve. In addition to the censuses, ringing has been carried out and collaboration has been carried out with different research entities for greater knowledge of these species:

- *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*

The Valencian Community carries out an annual census of all the colonies of shag existing in the territory, including the population that nests in the Columbretes Islands, thus estimating the total number of nesting pairs and reproductive success.

2019-2020 due to storm Gloria, the census was very scarce. Considering the data obtained in the outings carried out, the reproduction of only 7 pairs can be assured, since it has not been possible to confirm the reproduction of all the nests, nor the reproductive success or the number of chicks.

2020-2021 the number of breeding pairs registered was 23-25, although due to the few visits made, it was not possible to confirm the reproduction of some pairs or record the number of chicks, so it has not been possible to calculate reproductive success.

2021-2022 the breeding pairs observed were between 16-24 and reproductive success cannot be calculated either.

2022-2023, the breeding pairs observed were 16, 7 nests and 7 chicks. It should be noted that, due to bad weather conditions, the last visit could not be made.

2024 due to adverse weather conditions, only 2 departures were carried out for monitoring, and with the breeding season already advanced, so the final estimate is not representative of the total population, since there is no data on reproductive success. The estimated number of breeding pairs for this season is 25, although looking at the groups of adults and juveniles on some islets, between 47-52 specimens have been counted outside the nest.

The decrease in the population of Columbretes is notable compared to the rest of the populations in the Valencian Community.

- *Calonectris diomedea*

In the Valencian Community there is only one colony, located in the Columbretes Islands.

2020 , an estimated breeding population of 71-75 pairs has been censused, 139 adults and 2 chicks were captured and banded, of which 42 adults were new. During this year, the collaboration with the University of Barcelona/ANSE has been repeated for the research of feeding places during the breeding period, marking a total of 29 specimens (14 with GPS and 15 with GPS and locator).

2022 , an estimated breeding population of 72-74 pairs has been censused, 96 adults and 15 chicks were captured and banded, of which 32 adults were new. It should be noted that this year, the first visit had the collaboration of research staff from the Institute of Marine Sciences - ICM-CSIC (Barcelona) and the University of Coimbra (Portugal), taking samples (blood and feathers) and equipping nesting adults with GPS to identify the presence of contaminants in the captured and equipped specimens, relating them to the feeding areas from where they extract the prey. Samples were taken and equipped with geolocation devices in 26 breeding adults, of which 17 devices could be recovered.

2024 , an estimated breeding population of 71-78 pairs has been censused, 42 adults and 5 chicks were captured and banded, of which 3 adults were new. The ringing effort this season has been lower than in previous ones. It should be noted that this year, on the first visit, we had the collaboration of research staff from the Department of Ecology of the University of Barcelona, who traveled to the island to take biological samples, within the framework of a study of hybridization of the Mediterranean Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) with the Atlantic Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris borealis*). Samples and biometric data were taken from 17 breeding adults, and three geolocators placed on Cory's shearwaters from this colony were recovered in 2018 and 2020. The second visit was attended by a technician from the Marine Protected Areas - Tragsatec/Ministry for Ecological Transition team.

The population has shown a positive evolution since 2009, which is confirmed by the observation of nests in new areas during the last census carried out (September 2024).

- *Ichthyaeus audouinii* (= *Larus audouinii*)

Seabird restricted to the Mediterranean area. This monitoring is part of a study throughout the Valencian Community.

2019: The staff of the Nature Reserve has made three visits between April-May, with a final count of 34 nests with an average laying size of 2.45 eggs/nest.

2020: This year it was not possible to carry out a census of nests or fledgling chicks, but a total of 35 pairs were estimated in Illa Grossa.

2021: The census could not be carried out.

2022: A total of 12 pairs were estimated in La Foradada.

2023: No nesting was recorded in the Columbretes Islands.

2024: The nesting of the Audouin's gull has been recorded only on the islet of Foradada, and although a detailed count of nests could not be made, 25 pairs have been estimated from heat

be made, 23 pairs have been estimated from total.

The decrease in the number of breeding pairs, currently limited to the islet of Foradada, coincides with the considerable increase in the populations of *I. audouinii* registered in the Port of Castellón and in the Albufera Natural Park.

- *Falco eleonorae*

The Eleonora's falcon (*Falco eleonorae*) is a migratory falconiform bird that was listed as "Vulnerable" in the Valencian Catalogue of Endangered Species, and included in the Seabird Action Plan of the Valencian Community (Resolution of 21 April 2009) until 2022, when it is delisted and ceases to be a priority. Being that Columbretes is the only location in the Valencian Community where this Falcon breeds, it can be considered that this enclave has been relevant for the recovery of its population and cease to be "Vulnerable".

Monitoring carried out by the Threatened Fauna Monitoring Team, in collaboration with the staff of the Columbretes Islands Nature and Marine Reserve

2019: 62 pairs, 7 nests. Between September 18 and 19, a total of 10 chicks were ringed, with an age of 3 weeks, of which 3 have been recovered more than 7,000 km away.

2022: Capture and tagging of 5 adult specimens in order to determine the use of space, migration, food sources and possible causes of mortality throughout the annual cycle (in collaboration with the University of Valencia).

2023: in collaboration with the ICBiBE (Institut Universitari Cavanilles de Biodiversitat i Biologia Evolutiva) a total of 10 specimens were captured and tagged.

2024: This year the number of breeding pairs has been estimated from the maximum count of specimens in flight, so these results should be considered as a minimum estimate. A total of 48-50 pairs have been estimated throughout the archipelago.

- *Larus michahellis*. In **2020** , 6 adult specimens were captured in the area of l'Illa Grossa, for the placement of GPS devices during the breeding season. In addition to proceeding with feather sampling, blood sampling, cloacal swab samples, uropygial gland and feces, in order to reconstruct the diet of these birds, based on analysis of stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen (in collaboration with the University of Barcelona/ANSE).

2. Passerine migration

Since 1988 the ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI BIOLOGIA DELLA SELVAGGINA, has coordinated the project "PICCOLE ISOLE", based on the scientific ringing of birds with the aim of studying spring migration across the Mediterranean. Specifically, it focuses on Trans-Saharan migratory birds, in the study of their strategies and the problems linked to their conservation. In the Columbretes Islands, this project began in 1994, being a special point of interest. Bird tagging has made it possible to know the exact destinations of many migratory birds. Ringing is carried out in 2 campaigns, during spring and autumn. Results:

YEAR	No. of ringed specimens
2019	906
2020	0 (COVID)
2021	2500
2022	783
2023	1150
2024	1405

3. *Podarcis atrata* (Columbretes Lizard - endemism).

Monthly censuses during the last few years, with some exceptions (for example, between March and May 2020 due to COVID-19). To carry out the census, specific transects have been established, where the number of specimens observed and, if possible, sex (male or female) or age (juvenile or adult) are noted.

Monitoring carried out by the staff of the Natural Reserve together with the University of the Balearic Islands (UIB), University of Liverpool (JMU) and University of Salamanca (USAL) to study the dynamics of genetic variation and adaptive response in the insular *Podarcis*.

4. Cetaceans

Tracking carried out by the Natural and Marine Reserve staff. The monitoring of cetaceans in the Columbretes Islands began in 1990, consolidated in the Resolution of February 2011, of the General Directorate of Management of the Natural Environment, which approves the Program of Actions for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Valencian Community. This monitoring is carried out annually through censuses programmed by the Marine Zoology Unit (Cavanilles Institute, University of Valencia) and the Polytechnic University of Valencia ("Cabo rorcual" research project), which work throughout the Valencian Community. Results:

YEAR	No. of ringed specimens
2019	13
2020	14

2021	29
2022	17
2023	95
2024	unknown

5. Vegetation control plan

2019. Sampling of *Lobularia maritima subsp. columbretensis*, *Erodium chium* and *Silene latifolia* by the Research Group on Biodiversity & Herbarium Botanic Institute of Barcelona.

2019 and 2023. *Medicago citrina*. Ibero-Levantine-Balearic endemism, which we find only on the Alicante coast and in Columbretes. Species affected by the plague *Icerya purchasi*. In response to this condition, in 1996 releases of *Rodolia cardinalis* were started in collaboration with the Plant Health and Protection Service (Directorate-General for Research, Health and Technology), and began to be released annually from 1998 onwards.

Along the last 6 years, only two censuses of *Medicago citrina* have been recorded in the Columbretes Islands, one in 2019, where 109 individuals were registered, and another in 2023 where within the project: "*Flora (native and invasive exotic species): improving knowledge of the conservation status*" 499 individuals were counted (306 in Illa Grossa, 79 in La Foradada and 114 in La Ferrera). Different institutions and botanists participated in this last census.

From the data obtained from the last 6 years, we can observe an improvement in the community of *M. citrina*, even though low rainfall shows a decrease in leafiness year after year.

7. Invertebrates

2022. Sampling/capture of specimens of *Buthus occitanus* for scientific and informative purposes (in collaboration with the Aragonese Entomological Society).

2023. Project to study the impact on wild species (Order Scorpiones), in the Valencian Community (in collaboration with the American Museum of Natural History).

2024. Project for the study of the "*Role of migratory birds in the dispersal of the tick-borne CCHF virus*", in collaboration with the ringing campaign of migratory passerines (in collaboration with the Autonomous University of Barcelona).

8. Others:

2024. Sampling of the fossil content (in collaboration with the University of Valencia).

2024. The orientation in the sea of the old fishermen of Castelló. Thalassonimy and toponymy of the sea and the coast of Castelló (Davalos Fletcher Foundation in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities).

	Score
<p>6.2. Assess the level of cooperation and exchange with other SPAMIs (especially in other nations). (Art. 8, Art. 21.1, Art. 22.1., Art. 22.3 of the Protocol, A.d in Annex I).</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>No : 0</p> <p>Insufficient : 1</p> <p>Fairly : 2</p> <p>Excellent : 3</p>	1

Rationale for the note

There are no relevant agreements with other SPAMI (like twinning), but there is a framework for cooperation with other Mediterranean Islands which are SPAMIs.

Section III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS

	Score
<p>7.1. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section I</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>'No' for all of them : 0 'Yes' for some of them : 1 'Yes' for most of them : 2 'Yes' for all of them : 3</p>	2
<p><u>Rationale for the note</u></p> <p>Direct revenue collection by the protected area is not possible due to the lack of legal regulations enabling it. But the financing mechanisms within the SPAMI's structure and functioning are guaranteed at the regional level.</p> <p>The data extracted from each project or monitoring is used to improve the management of the environment. They are like a guide to understanding the state of the space and thus being able to direct actions towards meeting the objectives in the most effective way.</p>	

	Score
<p>7.2. Assess to what extent the recommendations possibly made by the previous evaluations were implemented: Recommendations made by the TAC(s) and/or approved by the Focal points for SPAs regarding Section II</p> <p><u>Rating scale</u></p> <p>'No' for all of them : 0 'Yes' for some of them : 1 'Yes' for most of them : 2 'Yes' for all of them : 3</p>	2

Rationale for the note

Once the climatic data of the archipelago have been studied in depth and updated, monitoring all changes that can be attributed to climate change is a priority, being a field of study and monitoring in itself.

CONCLUSION* (based on score*) :

Based on the results obtained, the SPAMI is maintained in the ordinary revision process.

***Evaluation of the score:**

The TAC will propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature (in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Procedure for the revision of the areas included in the SPAMI List) if the SPAMI has:

- a score < 1 in one or more of the following questions: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6;
- a score < 2 in one or more of the following questions: 1.2, 1.3, 7.1 and 7.2.

Furthermore, considering that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region (Paragraph A.e of Annex 1 to the SPA/BD Protocol), the TAC shall also propose to include the SPAMI in a period of provisional nature if:

- the total score of the evaluation is less than 54 for a coastal national SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 78);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 50 for a coastal national SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 72);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 58 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI (= 70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 83);
- the total score of the evaluation is less than 53 for a multilateral (transboundary high sea) SPAMI subject to its first ordinary periodic review (=70% of the maximum total score without bonus: 77).

The bonus will count only in the case where the SPAMI has not reached the minimum score without the bonus. Then, the bonus will be added to the total score achieved by the SPAMI.

**Section I: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE - ADDED TO THE AREA
(Section B4 of the Annex I, and other obligatory for a SPAMI, and Art . 6 and 7 of the Protocol))**

1. MEDITERRANEAN VALUE OF THE SPAMI

Total score 7 (Max : 7)

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Total score 6 (Max : 6)

3. MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Total score 19 (Max : 24)

Section II: FEATURES PROVIDING A VALUE-ADDED TO THE AREA

4. THREATS AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT

Total score 20 (Max : 23)

5. ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION MEASURES

Total score 5 (Max : 6)

6. COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Total score 3 (Max : 6)

Section III: FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS EVALUATION(S)

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PREVIOUS**EVALUATIONS**

Total score

4 (Max : 6)

Overall total score**64 (Max : 78)****Recommendations for future evaluation**

1 - Although the protected area has an emergency plan at the regional and national level it could be a good idea to consider producing a very simple protected area level plan of action. This could be as straightforward as producing a document for park staff that provides the steps to be taken and points of contact. But could also be elaborated to detail specific steps the park could take to treat/recover animals etc that may have been affected by a disaster such as an oil spill.

2 - It would be a good idea to continue to make efforts to reinforce collaboration between 3rd parties and the different entities involved to improve conservation efforts

Signatures

José Manuel Lorenzo Sentis
SPAMI Manager



Kate Hogg
Independent Expert



Carlos FABREGAT
National Expert



Hocein BAZAIRI
Independent Expert



Francisco Guil Celada
Focal Point

