

**ANNOTATED FORMAT FOR THE PRESENTATION
REPORTS FOR THE AREAS PROPOSED
FOR INCLUSION IN THE SPAMI LIST**

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Annotated Format is to guide the Contracting Parties in producing reports of comparable contents, including the information necessary for the adequate evaluation of the conformity of the proposed site with the criteria set out in the Protocol and in its Annex I (Common criteria for the choice of protected marine and coastal areas that could be included in the SPAMI List).

CONTENTS

The presentation report shall include the following main information on: (i) identification of the proposed protected area (ii) site description (iii) its Mediterranean importance (iv) the activities in and around the area and their impacts (v) legal status (vi) management measures (vii) human and financial resources available for the management and the protection of the site.

SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

The reports should be submitted to the RAC/SPA two months before the meeting of National Focal Points for SPA in English or in French.

Dossiers should be compiled on A4 paper (210 mm x 297 mm), with maps and plans annexed on paper with a maximum size of an A3 paper (297 mm x 420 mm). Contracting Parties are also encouraged to submit the full text of the proposal in electronic form.

The requested annexes should be submitted on paper and, if possible, also in electronic form. They are the following:

- Copies of legal texts
- Copies of planning and management documents
- Maps: administrative boundaries, zoning, land tenure, land use, and distribution of habitats and species, as appropriate
- Existing inventories of plant and fauna species
- Photographs, slides, films/videos, CD-ROMs
- List of publications and copies of the main ones concerning the site

N.B.: All the following sections have to be in the report submitted, even those sections or elements that do not apply to the proposed area. Where that is the case, please put “not applicable to the proposed area”.

1. AREA IDENTIFICATION**1.1. COUNTRY/COUNTRIES** (in the case of transboundary areas)

ITALY

1.2. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVINCE OR REGION

PROVINCE OF TRAPANI (SICILY)

1.3. NAME OF THE AREA

EGADI ISLANDS MARINE PROTECTED AREA

1.4. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Describe its geographical boundaries, e.g. rivers, roads, geographical or administrative boundaries (do not describe the co-ordinates here; please make a separate annex with a map and a description of geographical co-ordinates as stated in the legal declaration of the area).

The archipelago of Egadi Islands is located off the northwestern coast of Sicily, in the Tyrrhenian Sea. It is the largest marine coastal protected area in the Mediterranean Sea, with a surface of 53,992 hectares. It includes the three islands of Favignana, Levanzo and Marettimo and the islets of Formica and Maraone. The main island of Favignana is set about 7 km away from Trapani, while Marettimo is the farthest, at 38 km from the coast. The reserve is entirely located in the province of Trapani, within the Italian territorial waters.

1.5. SURFACE OF THE AREA (total)

539,92 km ²	(in national unit)	53.992,00	(in ha)
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1.6. LENGTH OF THE MAIN COAST (Km)

74,00 km

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (maximum 3 pages)

The Egadi Islands Marine Protected Area was established in 1991 by the Italian Ministry of Environment, from 2001 is managed by the Municipality of Favignana. The extension of MPA is ≈54,000ha and includes the islands of Favignana, Levanzo and Marettimo, and the two islets of Maraone and Formica.

The coastal geomorphology is characterized by carbonatic rocky shore alternating by high cliffs, small sandy or pebbles beaches and many submerged or semi-submerged caves. The MPA has a high naturalistic value and hosts several important habitats both marine and terrestrial, such as the largest *Posidonia oceanica* meadow in the Mediterranean Sea or the vermetid's "trottoirs", an association among the mollusc *Dendropoma* and some calcareous algae. The presence of several rare or endangered marine species as monk seal *Monachus monachus*, sea turtle *Caretta caretta*, colony of bottlenose dolphins *Tursiops truncatus* and striped dolphins *Stenella coeruleoalba*, ribbed limpet *Patella ferruginea*, noble pen shell *Pinna nobilis*, dusky grouper *Ephinephelus marginata*, bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus*, characterizes the rich biodiversity associated to the well preserved MPA's habitats. In addition, the coastal cliffs host a rare colony of storm petrels *Hydrobates pelagicus*.

According to ISTAT (Italian National Institute of Statistics) and Municipality of Favignana official data, at 01 January 2018 the population amount to 4,351 inhabitants, most of them living in the island of Favignana.

According to ISTAT (2011) 323 companies are active in the area, many of which related to tourism (72 accommodation/restoration companies and 45 rental/travel/services agencies).

Professional fishing is the main commercial activity of the local economy: 165 boats are authorized to fish within the MPA, 37 of which are from Egadi Islands, and the others belong to fleet of Trapani (data at 2017).

Professional and non-professional fishing are regulated by laws, but due to the great extension of the MPA, surveillance and control is not simple. The other main commercial activities of the area (data at 2017) are limited and certificated by the MPA that release authorizations and touristic quality brands: recreational fishing (about 1600 authorizations), fishing cruise (7 authorizations), scuba diving centres (8 authorizations), marine cruise (63 authorizations), marine transport (10 authorizations), anchorage (about 2500 authorizations), boat renting and leasing services (about 250 authorizations).

Biodiversity is threatened by most of common human activities, with a highest peak during the touristic season (June/September). Cruise boats and anchoring are probably the main threats to marine habitats and biodiversity.

The presence of several endemic species of the Mediterranean makes the MPA attractive and of interest for research activities. The area hosts also prehistorical and historical archaeological settlements of significant interest.

The Egadi Islands are a Site of Community Interest (SCI), ITA010024, "*Fondali dell'arcipelago Isole Egadi*". From December 2016, Sicilian Government appointed the MPA as the SCI management Authority.

In 2010 the application of a new MPA management plan and of the executive regulation divided the stakeholder's opinions. Some professional fishermen were against the new rules. Several collaborative initiatives taken by the MPA mitigated the problems.

The coastal shore and its typical landscape, especially in the eastern coast of Favignana, is characterized by the presence of caves and tunnels, due also to ancient mining activities. Nowadays, the abandoned caves have now wonderful hypogeum gardens colonized by typical Mediterranean flora that make them particularly attractive to the visitors.

The coastline of the three islands are characterized by several submerged or semi-submerged caves, one of the best known is "Grotta del Genovese", in Levanzo, adorned by prehistoric paintings depicting hunting and fishing scenes.

In Favignana, the ancient tuna farm "Tonnara Florio", from long time fallen into disuse, was renewed and today host an important Historical Museum, nowadays the most important tourist attraction of the area.

The MPA zoning scheme is based on 4 different levels: A Zone (integral protection) 1.067ha; B Zone (general protection) 2.865ha; C Zone (partial protection) 21.962ha; D Zone (buffer protection zone) 28.098ha.

The Municipality of Egadi Islands (in Favignana) is in charge of the MPA management so the Mayor of Egadi Islands is the President of the MPA. The Mayor, together with the municipal bodies, it is responsible for the management of the MPA. The Director, appointed by Italian Ministry of the Environment, is in charge of the ordinary administrative and technical management of the MPA. Control activities at sea are in charge to the Italian Coast guard and to other institutional bodies.

The MPA staff consist of 15 annual employees, supported by seasonal staff that involve university and research institutes internships (such as CoNISMa, ISPRA, Enea, CNR, etc.), voluntary from environmental associations (such as WWF, Marevivo, etc.). This people, about 25/30 unity, help the annual staff to manage the mainly MPA's activities, such as the "Sea Turtle rescue centre" in Favignana, the "Monk seal observatory" in Marettimo and several others projects developed by the authority during the year. The MPA take care of training all the staff, in order to create a well prepared and expert staff. Some services such as management of moorings areas, info points and sea surveillance are given in management to external cooperatives that support the MPA's activities.

Despite the large area cover by the MPA, the public found received by the institutional bodies has been drastically reduced, to overcome to this lack on funding, the MPA supplements its budget by release of authorizations, entrance fees, penalties and voluntary donations. MPA is also partner of private companies that sponsor activities and projects, such as the "Sea Turtle rescue centre" and the anti-trawling bollards, financed by the "Rio Mare" company.

MPA is working on the implementation of online accessibility of its information by stakeholders, through the development of a GIS platform, which includes information on zoning, protected species, sensitive habitats, professional fishing areas and diving, bathing and mooring areas; the same platform is conceived to host data collected on the presence of alien species or jellyfishes and other useful management information.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1. TYPOLOGY OF THE SITE

3.1.1. Terrestrial surface, excluding wetlands(ha):

37.45 km²

3.1.2. Wetland surface (ha):

ND

3.1.3. Marine surface (Sq. Km): Marine internal waters

ND

Territorial sea

502.47 km²

High sea

ND

3.2. MAIN PHYSICAL FEATURES

3.2.1. Geology/Geomorphology

Give a brief description of: (i) geological aspects (lithologic and tectonics); (ii) processes of sedimentation and erosion observable in the area; (iii) coastal geomorphology and (iv) island system. Indicate bibliographical sources.

The NW sector of Sicily and the Archipelago of Egadi islands constitute the emerged western edge of the Sicilian–Maghrebian Chain, which originated from the deformation of the Meso-Cenozoic Northern African continental margin. The geological setting of the area is characterized by the over thrusting of tectonic units, referable to the Panormid carbonate platform and its margins, onto units belonging to other palaeogeographic domains.

The morphology of the continental shelf presents the alternation of regular sectors, covered by sandy or pebble sediments, with more rugged areas resulting from bedrock outcrops and numerous submarine incisions. Around the main islands, at 30-40m depth, the rocky outcrops alternate with medium to coarse grain sediments (sands and gravels), observed mainly in the bays and inlets.

Quaternary deposits occur in the lowland areas and along the coast; they are represented by bioclastic calcarenites, sandy conglomerates, lacustrine deposits of sands and gravels, and Aeolian calcarenites. In particular, calcarenites deposits are present in most of the seabeds extending between the islands of Favignana and Levanzo.

Steep cliffs up to 20 metres height characterize the coastline. Conversely, only two small sandy beaches are present in Favignana.

The coastline of the archipelago is affected by a strong erosive phenomenon due to both the nature of the soil and the action of the sea storms. The erosion operates a continuous transformation of the landscape and it is particularly visible in the island of Favignana.

Catalano, R, D'Argenio, B, 1982. Schema geologico della Sicilia. In: Catalano, R, D'Argenio, B, (Eds.), Guida alla geologia della Sicilia occidentale. Guide Geologiche Regionali, Memorie Società Geologica Italiana, vol. 24, pp. 9–41.

Agnesi V, Macaluso T, Orrù P, Ulzega A, 1993. Paleogeografia dell'arcipelago delle Egadi nel Pleistocene Sup.-Olocene. Naturalista Siciliano, S.IV,XVII (1-2): 1-22.

3.2.2. Other interesting physical features: Such as hydrodynamics, volcanic formations, caves, underwater formations, etc.

The whole coast is towered by sheer cliffs dropping down to the sea. The coast of Marettimo is interspersed with rock crevices and beautiful caves full of stalactites. Caves are also present in the other two islands. The best known is the “Genovese’s cave”, one of the most important archaeological sites in Italy, with its carvings and paintings dating back to the Upper Palaeolithic period (9680 BC).

The MPA includes the largest and best preserved *Posidonia oceanica* meadow of the Mediterranean Sea (about 12.536 hectares). On the coast are abundant the vermetid “trottoirs”, formed by the association of the *Dendropoma* mollusk shells and the calcareous algae.

The island of Marettimo is separated from Favignana and Levanzo by a channel more than 350m deep, already present in the Pleistocene and during the periods of maximum eustatic sea level lowering in the Pliocene, thus always maintaining Marettimo isolated from the mainland.

The three main islands have remarkable elevations. Favignana presents a massive mountain culminating in the summit of Mount St. Catherine (310m). Levanzo, the smallest of the three islands, is entirely mountainous, reaching its highest peak of 278m with Pizzo del Monaco, and is thoroughly characterized by inaccessible coasts. Marettimo, geologically different from the other two islands, looks like a rocky cathedral reaching its summit of 686m with Monte Falcone.

3.2.3. Length of beaches (in Km), including islands:

a) Length of sandy beaches:

1.288 km

b) Length of pebble or stony beaches:

0.585 km

c) Length, height and depth of active sand-dunes:

ND

3.3. FRESHWATER INPUTS

3.3.1. Mean annual precipitation (in mm)

37.5 mm

3.3.2. Main water courses (permanent and seasonal)

not applicable to the proposed area

3.3.3. Estuarine areas: Existence and brief description

not applicable to the proposed area

3.3.4. Freshwater springs: Existence and brief description, including marine offsprings

not applicable to the proposed area

3.4. BIOLOGICAL FEATURES (B2, Annex I)

3.4.1. Habitats: A brief description of dominant marine and terrestrial habitats, on the basis of the habitat classifications adopted within the framework of MAP (and their coverage in ha)

- III.6.1. Biocenosis of infralittoral algae (1.841ha);
- III.6.1.3 Vermetid reefs (0.65ha)
- III.5. *Posidonia oceanica* meadows (12.536 ha) (AA.VV., (2005). Studio Geologico, Bionomico ed Ecologico di aree marine protette dell'Italia meridionale. Progetto Gebec-Sud, Cluster 10 – Ambiente Marino, MIUR – CIPE, Dipartimento di Geologia e Geodesia, Università di Palermo: 105 pp.)
- III.3.2. Biocenosis of coarse sands and fine gravels under the influence of bottom currents (3.871 ha);
- IV.2.2. Biocenosis of the coastal detritic bottom (344 ha);
- IV.3.1. Coralligenous (102 ha).

Posidonia meadows are the most representative habitat distributed mainly on the eastern side of Favignana Island. Vermetid reefs, despite their total small coverage, have a great importance as rare ecosystem and for their high degree of naturalness. This habitat (code A2.7x “Biogenic habitats of Mediterranean mediolittoral rock”) is classified as “vulnerable” by the European Red List of Habitats – Marine.

The MPA coasts are thoroughly dominated by the typical rocky bottom photophilic assemblages, as over 90% of the coastline is characterized by rocks.

From the depth of 20 m the precoralligenous and the coralligenous assemblages rocky seabed in areas.

3.4.2. List of regionally important species (flora and fauna) (B-2a, Annex I)

List here ONLY those species protected by international agreements, particularly those marine species included in Annex II of the Protocol, which are present in the area. Any other species may be listed if it is clearly considered of regional importance given its high representation in the area. Display the species list under the headings Marine Plants, Terrestrial Plants, Marine Invertebrates, Fish, Amphibians and Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals. For each species state:

- its relative abundance as Common (C), Uncommon (U) or Occasional (O),
- Its global status as rare (r), endemic (e) and/or threatened (t), and
- its status as an important resident population (R), or important for its breeding (B), feeding (F), wintering (W) or migratory passage (M)

SPECIES	Rel. Abundance	Global STATUS	Local STATUS
	(C) (U) (O)	(r) (e) (t)	(R) (B) (F) (W) (M)
Examples: BIRDS			
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	(C)	(e) (t)	(R)
<i>Falco eleonora</i>	(U)	(e) (t)	(B)
MAMMALS			
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	(C)	(t)	(F)(R)
BIRDS			
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	(O)	(t)	(F)
REPTILES			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	(C)	(t)	(F)(R)
MARINE PLANTS			
<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	(C)		(R)
<i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>	(C)		(R)
MARINE ALGAE			
<i>Cystoseira amentacea</i>	(C)		(R)
<i>Cystoseira spinosa</i>	(C)		(R)
<i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i>	(U)	(t)	(R)
MARINE INVERTEBRATES			
<i>Dendropoma petraeum</i>	(C)		(R)
<i>Erosaria spurca</i>	(U)		(R)
<i>Luria lurida</i>	(C)		(R)
<i>Pinna nobilis</i>	(C)		(R)
<i>Pinna rudis</i>	(U)		(R)
<i>Patella ferruginea</i>	(U)		(R)
<i>Asterina pancerii</i>	(U)		(R)
<i>Ophidiaster ophidianus</i>	(C)		(R)
<i>Astroides calycularis</i>	(C)	(t)	(R)
<i>Paramuricea clavata</i>	(C)	(t)	(R)

<i>Eunicella singularis</i>	(U)	(t)	(R)
<i>Eunicella cavolinii</i>	(C)	(t)	(R)
<i>Savalia savaglia</i>	(U)	(t)	(R)
<i>Anthipatella subpinnata</i>	(U)	(t)	(R)
<i>Cladocora caespitosa</i>	(C)	(t)	(R)
<i>Madrepora oculata</i>	(U)	(t)	(R)
<i>Palinurus elephas</i>	(U)		(R)
<i>Scyllarides latus</i>	(U)		(R)
<i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i>	(U)	(t)	(R)
<i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>	(C)		(R)
<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	(C)	(t)	(R)
<i>Sciaena umbra</i>	(C)	(t)	(R)

3.4.3. Flora: Describe in a few sentences the main plant assemblages significant in the area.

The seabed of Favignana and Levanzo present the typical bionomical characteristics of the infralittoral zone, dominated by brown algae and photophilic algae, up to 10-12m depth, and by the dense *Posidonia oceanica* meadows. The MPA hosts the largest *Posidonia* meadow of the Mediterranean Sea. The seabed of Marettimo presents in addition a large circalittoral zone stretching as far as the edge of the continental shelf.

Intertidal and infralittoral zones, with their coves and caves, are colonized by photophilous assemblages dominated by *Cystoseira amentacea* var. *stricta* in association with *Cystoseira crinita*, sometimes replaced by *Cystoseira brachycarpa*, *Padina pavonica* and *Acetabularia acetabulum*.

On the seabed of Marettimo, the brown alga *Cystoseira amentacea* var. *stricta* is sometimes replaced by *Cystoseira mediterranea* or *C. elegans*, especially in sheltered environments with low sedimentation.

3.4.4. Fauna: Describe in a few sentences, which are the main fauna populations present in the area.

The marine fauna shows a remarkable diversity confirmed by the presence of several protected species of the Mediterranean Sea, including the monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) whose presence in some caves of the Egadi has been recorded by the monitoring program organised together with ISPRA.

The intertidal zone is characterized by the presence of the endemic gastropod mollusc *Dendropoma cristatum* (sin. *D. petraeum*) and its "trottoir", a typical biogenic formation of the Mediterranean Sea.

The rocky coastline of Marettimo is one of the last few sites in the western Mediterranean where a *Patella ferruginea* population is still present.

In the infralittoral zone, a fringe of photophilic algae (mainly *Cystoseria* spp.) is usually present, where several benthic species such as sponges, crustaceans, molluscs, etc. find shelter.

Posidonia meadows host *Pinna nobilis* and a large number of species and they are breeding areas for numerous fishes.

The pre-coralligenous and coralligenous habitat characterize the seabed of the caves and rocky areas. These habitats are rich in gorgonians (such as *Paramuricea clavata*, *Eunicella cavolinii* and *E. singularis*), hard corals (such as *Cladocora caespitosa* and *Astroides calycularis*) and several other sessile species of invertebrates, bryozoa and sponges.

The whole MPA hosts a great diversity of fish species (such as *Thunnus thynnus* and *Seriola dumerilii* among the migratory species, and *Epinephelus marginatus*, *Thalassoma pavo*, *Coris julis*, among the resident ones), and cetaceans (such as *Tursiops truncatus*, *Stenella coeruleoalba*, *Physeter macrocephalus*, etc.). The coastal cliffs host a colony of storm petrels (*Hydrobates pelagicus*).

3.5. HUMAN POPULATION AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

3.5.1 Human population

a) Inhabitants inside the area:

	Number	Date of data
Permanent	4,351	31/01/2018
Seasonal number (additional to permanent)	Around 15,000.00	

Description of the population

According to the data of ISTAT and Municipality of Favignana of 31 January 2018, the population amount to 4,351 inhabitants.

Foreigners represent only 1.5% of the total amount. It is an area with an average aged population. The average age, in fact, is 45 years. Birth rate (2015) is 6.1%, death rate is 11.8%. The aging index is equal to 270.7.

Main human settlements and their populations

The area includes only the archipelago of the Egadi Islands. The Municipality comprises three settlements: Favignana (3,427 inhabitants), Levanzo (219) and Marettimo (704). Favignana is the most urbanized area, where the majority of the population live. Marettimo and Levanzo count a few hundred inhabitants.

3.5.2 Current human use and development

a) Briefly describe the current use of the area by subsistence, artisan, commercial and recreational fishing, hunting, tourism, agriculture and other economic sectors.

According to ISTAT (2011 businesses census) the area counts 323 active enterprises, many of which related to tourism (72 among accommodation and restoration businesses and 45 among rental companies, travel agencies and services for businesses).

Commercial fishing is relevant to the local economy: 165 boats authorized to work within the MPA, 37 of which of the Egadi Islands, and the other fleets of nearby coasts of the Trapani Coast (2017 data).

Other uses of the area (authorizations 2017): recreational fishing (about 1600 authorized), fishing cruise (7 authorized), scuba diving (8 authorized diving centres), marine cruise (63 authorized), marine transport (10 authorized), anchorage (around 2500 authorized), boat renting and leasing services (around 250 authorized).

b) Enter how many of the users depend on these resources, seasonality, and assessment of the social and economic importance of their use and of the perceived impact on the conservation of the area, in a score of 0-1-2-3 (meaning null, low, medium, high).

ACTIVITY AND CATEGORY	ASSESS IMPORTANCE OF Socio-economic Conserv. Impact		Estimated No. of Users	Seasonality
FISHING				
Subsistence	0	0	0	Annual
Commercial, local	3	1	40	Annual
Commercial, non-local	1	2	130	Annual
Controlled recreational	1	2	1700	Annual
Un-controlled recreational	0	0	n.d.	Annual
Other				
TOURISM				
Regulated (activities with authorizations)	3	2	85,000	From spring to autumn
Unregulated (no authorizations)	2	3	600,000	From spring to autumn
Indicate the type of tourism				
- divers (n. tips)	2	2	5,000	April-October
- bathers	2	2	500,000	May-September
- nautical tourism	2	3	5,000	Spring-summer
- cultural tourism	1	1	95,000	From spring to autumn
- naturalistic tourism	3	1	5,000	From spring to autumn
- nautical tours (passengers, not authorizations)	3	3	75,000	May-September
Tourism facilities	3	1	1,000,000	annual
FOREST PRODUCTS				
Subsistence	0	0		
Non-timber commercial, local	0	0		
Non-timber commercial, non-local	0	0		
	0	0		
Timber commercial, local				
Timber commercial, non-local				
Agriculture	2	1	200	annual
Stockbreeding	1	1	200	annual
Aquaculture	0	0		
EXTENSIVE STOCK GRAZING				
Subsistence	0	0		
Commercial, local	0	0		
Commercial, non-local	0	1		
OTHER ACTIVITIES				
-	0	0		
-	0	0		

3.5.3. Traditional economic or subsistence uses

Name any environmentally sound traditional activities integrated with nature, which support the wellbeing of the local population. E.g. land, water use, target species, if closed seasons or closed zones are used as management techniques.

Much of the economy of the Egadi Islands is traditionally related to the use of the sea. Commercial fishing is carried out in a traditional way, with small boats and fishing gears (nets, pots, pond nets...). In the past, fishermen used to offer tours of the island to make visitors admire the most beautiful sites, and, during the tours, they also offered meals prepared with local products.

These activities are still practiced today, though they are carried out in a modern way and adapted to the new customer demands.

4. MEDITERRANEAN IMPORTANCE OF THE SITE

This Section aims at stressing the importance of the site for conservation at the regional or global scales, as set in Art. 8 para. 2 of the Protocol and B2-a, B2-b and B2-c in Annex I.

4.1. PRESENCE OF ECOSYSTEMS/HABITATS SPECIFIC TO THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Name the type of habitats considered of Mediterranean specificity, on the basis of the habitat classifications adopted within the framework of MAP, and their estimated cover (Ha).

- I.4.1.Biocenosis of supralittoral rock (2.7ha)
- II.4.1.Biocenosis of the upper mediolittoral rock (1.92ha)
- II.4.2.Biocenosis of the lower mediolittoral rock (3.21ha)
- III.6.1.Biocenosis of infralittoral algae (tot 1,841ha)
- III.5.1.*Posidonia oceanica* meadows (tot 12,536 ha)
- III.2.2. Biocenosis of well sorted fine sands (no data on its surface)
- III.3.2.Biocenosis of coarse sands and fine gravels as a result of underwater currents (tot 3,871 ha)
- IV.2.2.Biocenosis of coastal detritic bottom (tot 344 ha)
- IV.3.1.Coralligenous (tot 102 ha)
- V.3.1.Biocenosis of deep sea corals present in the Mediterranean's bathyal zone (no data on its surface)
- IV.3.3.Biocenosis of shelf-edge rock (tot 102 ha).

4.2. PRESENCE OF HABITATS THAT ARE CRITICAL TO ENDANGERED, THREATENED OR ENDEMIC SPECIES

A critical habitat is an area essential to the conservation of the species concerned. These species should be those included in Annex II of the Protocol. E.g. Islets and sea stacks, as small islands in the sea or in large bodies of water, mostly important for water-bird colonies; caves appropriate for monk seals; undisturbed sand beaches where marine turtle nesting occurs; coastal lagoons where threatened fish or bird species feed or breed; tidal flats, coastal or benthic substrates important for marine invertebrates, etc.

Name the habitat types and the species linked to it.

Marettimo's intertidal rocky shore: *Patella ferruginea*.

Posidonia meadows: *Posidonia oceanica*, *Cymodocea nodosa*, *Pinna nobilis*, *Asterina pancerii*.

Vermetid reefs: *Dendropoma petraeum*, *Lithophyllum bissoides*, *Neogoniolithon brassica-florida*, *Cystoseira sp.p.*

Caves of Marettimo: *Monachus monachus*, *Hydrobates pelagicus*.

Shallow water coralligenous outcrop: *Astroides calycularis*, *Cladocora caespitosa*.

Deep water coralligenous outcrop: *Anthipatella subpinnata*, *Axinella cannabina*, *Savalia savaglia*.

Deep sea corals: *Madreopora oculata*

4.3. OTHER RELEVANT FEATURES (Art. 8 paragraph 2 in the Protocol)

4.3.1. Educational Interest (B-3 in Annex I)

E.g. particular values for activities of environmental education or awareness

Environmental education and awareness are main objectives of the Marine Protected Area (MPA). To this purpose some important functional facilities were established both as conservation, and education and awareness tools, such as the "Monk seal Observatory" in Marettimo and the "Sea Turtle Rescue Centre" in Favignana.

The MPA, with the collaboration of environmental associations, has implemented over the years many initiatives to raise awareness and environmental education, organising specific events (cleaning of the beaches and backdrops with the involvement of diving centres and local fishermen), educational paths of environmental education in the schools of Favignana.

Together with Legambiente onlus, the MPA has also activated voluntary "summer-camps" aimed at environmental protection activities.

The staff of the "Sea Turtle Rescue Centre" carry out awareness activities.

In 2018 the MPA signed a collaboration agreement with the Sicilian Regional Scholar Office to start environmental education courses for schools in Sicily.

In 2010 and 2015 the MPA organized training courses for "MPA volunteers", to train people able to support its activities.

4.3.2. Scientific Interest (B-3 in Annex I)

Explain if the site represents a particular value for research in the field of natural or heritage sciences.

From the environmental point of view, the MPA has a particular value for scientific research, especially for 3 habitats: *Posidonia oceanica* meadows, because the MPA hosts one of the widest meadows of the Mediterranean; vermetid reefs; coralligenous.

The last two habitats also have a considerable land- and seascape importance, since they characterize and structure two different portions of the coastal area, the first at tidal level, while the second shapes all the vertical submerged cliffs and the shoals of the archipelago.

The Egadi Archipelago is also extremely important from a point of view of the heritage sciences due to the presence of prehistorical and historical remains documenting the human presence starting from Paleolithic. In addition, the waters of the archipelago were the theatre of the Egadi marine battle during the Punic Wars. Numerous findings (anchors, helmets, amphorae etc.) have been recorded on the seafloor and still new discoveries are made.

4.3.3. Aesthetic Interest (B-3 in Annex I)

Name and briefly describe any outstanding natural features, landscapes or seascapes.

The caves of Marettimo and the intense karst of the island are the most representative feature of the carbonate nature of the Egadi coastline. The numerous caves and tunnels are equally distributed along the coasts and underwater, including aerial, submerged and semi-submerged caves.

Around the Egadi islands a number of rocky shallows provide an impressive natural scenery from an aesthetic point of view as well as in terms of remarkable presence of animal benthic populations, gorgonians and sponges in particular.

The Calcareni quarries: the long-time mining, especially in the eastern part of Favignana, has affected the coastal landscape, which is characterized by the presence of caves and tunnels. The abandoned caves have now turned into underground gardens with typical Mediterranean vegetation and are human elements with distinctive natural features that make them particularly attractive to visitors.

The caves: several submerged or semi-submerged caves occur along the coastline of the three islands forming a unique landscape scenario. One of the best-known caves is the "Grotta del Genovese", in Levanzo, where it is possible to admire prehistoric paintings portraying scenes of hunting and fishing (tuna fish). A succession of semi-submerged caves characterizes also the coast of Marettimo and is a major tourist attraction. The "Grotta del Cammello" takes its name from a rock at the entrance that looks like a camel's head; the cave presents a large cavern with a small pebble beach. The "Grotta del Presepe" is said to resemble the nativity scene for the shapes taken by the stalactites and stalagmites. The "Grotta della Bombarda" derives its name from the characteristic "blow" made by the sea storms in the little cracks of the rocks.

4.3.4. Main cultural features

Indicate if the area has a high representative value with respect to the cultural heritage, due to the existence of environmentally sound traditional activities integrated with nature which support the well-being of local populations.

In Favignana, the ancient tuna processing factory "Tonnara Florio" is today an important museum.

It was the most important and modern factory of the Mediterranean for the processing of tuna, built in the second half of the '800 by the initiative of Senator Ignazio Florio. It was the factory where the processing and the canning of the bluefin tuna took place.

Nowadays, it is an excellent example of industrial archeology, transformed into a museum of the "tuna fish farm", where it is possible to see the original boats used to put the tuna trap and to catch the bluefin tuna, and the equipment for the canning of tuna in oil. A guided tour allows the visitors to see all the steps of the canning process, starting from the bluefin tuna catch.

This museum houses also important archaeological findings dating back to the Punic Wars.

It is a primary tourist attraction for visitors coming from the entire world (around 70.000 visitors/year).

On the mainland of Favignana, calcarenite quarries are also present, which represent another example of industrial archeology. The economy, in fact, since the times of the ancient Romans, has been linked to the production of this high quality material for the building industry.

Today the extraction of calcarenite is still active but in small quantities and the abandoned quarries now are hypogeal gardens, with typical plants of the Mediterranean maquis, integrating perfectly into the landscape.

5. IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES AFFECTING THE AREA

5.1. IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE SITE

5.1.1. Exploitation of natural resources

Assess if the current rates of exploitation of natural resources within the area (sand, water and mineral exploitation, wood gathering, fishing, grazing...) are deemed unsustainable in quality or quantity, and try to quantify these threats, e.g. the percentage of the area under threat, or any known increase in extraction rates.

Professional and recreational fishing are regulated by laws but some illegal activities are still practiced and they are difficult to control especially in winter, due to the amplitude and characteristics of the archipelago.

The main forms of exploitation (especially land and water) are related to seasonal tourism.

5.1.2. Threats to habitats and species

Mention any serious threats to marine or coastal habitats (e.g. modification, desiccation, disturbance, pollution) or to species (e.g. disturbance, poaching, introduced alien species...) within the area.

The biodiversity is affected by the most common human activities, with a highest peak during the touristic season. Visitors' trips and boats anchoring represent the main threats to marine habitats and species. Illegal spearfishing and over-fishing of sea-urchins are existing activities, even if they are countered by important control and awareness activities. The presence of non-native marine species (especially *Caulerpa taxifolia*) may endanger the native habitats.

5.1.3. Demand by an increased population and infrastructures

Assess whether the current human presence or an expected increase in frequentation (tourism, passage of vehicles and boats) and any human immigration into the area, or plans to build infrastructures, are considered a threat.

N.D.

5.1.4. Historic and current conflicts

Make a brief statement of any historic or current conflicts between users or user groups. Mention briefly any historical or current conflict among users or communities.

The establishment of the MPA and the entry into force of the Regulation in 2010 divided the opinions of the stakeholders. Above all, some professional fishermen expressed discontent because of suspicion and concern about the new rules. However, thanks to several collaboration initiatives and consultation forums, conflicts were mitigated and rules finally shared, except for some isolated dispute settled by the managing Body.

The MPA has initiated an action to contrast illegal trawl fishing by placing anti-trawling bollards in the depths of the three main islands, in areas prohibited to this fishery.

This action was important because the infringements decreased by over 80% in five years, as highlighted from Coast Guard data (Blue Box).

5.2. IMPACTS AND ACTIVITIES AROUND THE SITE

In Art.7.2-e the Protocol calls for the regulation of activities compatible with the objectives for which a SPA was declared, such as those likely to harm or disturb species or ecosystems Art.6.h), while Section B4 in Annex I asks to consider “the existence of threats likely to impair the ecological, biological, aesthetic or cultural value of the area” (B4-a in Annex I), recommending the existence, in the area and its surroundings, of opportunities for sustainable development (B4-d) and of an integrated coastal management plan (B4-e).

5.2.1. Pollution

Name any point and non-point sources of external pollution in nearby areas, including solid waste, and especially those affecting waters up-current.

N.D.

5.2.2. Other external threats, natural and/or anthropogenic

Other external threats, natural and/or anthropogenic

Briefly describe any other external threat to the ecological, biological, aesthetic or cultural values of the area (such as unregulated exploitation of natural resources, serious threats on habitats or species, increase of human presence, significant impacts on landscapes and cultural values, pollution problems, any sectorial development plans and proposed projects, etc.), likely to influence the area in question.

Threats: illegal fishing (in particular recreational and bottom trawling fishing); anchor damage, excessive frequentation of the biogenic habitats, expansion of the distribution of Non Indigenous *Caulerpa* spp., damage caused by the of divers, noise due to the boat traffic.

5.2.3. Sustainable development measures

Comment whether the area is covered by an integrated coastal management plan, or bordering upon a zone under such a plan. Are there other opportunities for sustainable development provided for in the neighbouring areas?

The Marine Protected Area Regulation (Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of 1st June 2010), together with further municipal measures adopted by the managing Body, regulates the practice of professional and recreational activities both on land and at sea.
A Management Plan of the SCI ITA010024 « Fondali dell'isola di Favignana » is to be adopted by the MPA managing Body.
Egadi Islands are included in the local fishery management plan carried out by the Cogepa of Trapani during the 2007-2013 EFF and now intended to continue under the EMFF program 2014-2020.

6. EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS¹

The foreseeable development and trends of the site do not appear in the list of common criteria for the choice of protected marine and coastal areas that could be included in the SPAMI list, as established in the Protocol and its Annex I. Moreover, this is not always easy to assess and it is necessary to have knowledge about the site, which is not always available to all managers of protected areas; Thus, it is not obligatory to fill in the boxes in this Section 6.

On the other hand, the assessment of this foreseeable evolution and trends constitutes a dynamic supplement to the static knowledge of the site, as it appears in Sections 3, 4 and 5 above. Moreover, it is of significant importance for the definition of the objectives and the management plan of the site.

It thus appears desirable to bringing out the main outlines at least in respect to the following points:

6.1. EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS OF THREATS TO AND PRESSURES UPON THE AREA

Deal briefly in succession with:

- The demographic development in and around the site
- The development of economic activities (other than tourism and recreation) within the area
- The development of local demand on tourism and recreation
- The development of tourism pressure on the area

The Municipality of Favignana showed no substantial growth of the population over the years, thus the demographic increase is not expected to be a threat.
Non-tourism commercial activities are not expected to produce a significant increase in the sources of environmental impact.
The professional fishing, potentially the more impactful activity, in recent years don't show a an increase in number of active or authorized boats.
The tourist interest is growing, so it is expected that the upward trend will be maintained. Due to this reason specific attention is paid to enhance the management of human activities as well as to deseasonalizing tourism.

¹ By expected development and trends are meant the development, which is thought most likely to occur in the absence of any deliberate intervention to protect and manage the site.

6.2. POTENTIAL CONFLICTS IN THE AREA

Make a brief statement of potential use conflicts between the users or group of users of the site.

The main conflicts arise with some users who are not willing to accept some of the new management rules aiming at fighting the illegal practices and regulating the use of the area. Among these are the conflicts between professional and recreational fishing or between yachting and fishing. However, such conflicts are meant to be discussed and tackled with the help of consultation meetings.

6.3. EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS OF THE NATURAL LAND ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPES OF THE AREA: as expected arising from the evolution of the pressures

The archipelago of the Egadi Islands is also an SCI (ITA010024; Fondali dell'arcipelago Isole Egadi). In December 2016 the MPA managing Body was designated by the Sicilian Region to manage the SCI and draft a management plan.
A landscape plan has been put in force in the territory with the aim of describing the natural features and regulating the human activities.
A building plan regulating construction works is also nearing completion.

6.4. EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT AND TRENDS OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND SEASCAPES OF THE AREA: as expected arising from the evolution of the pressures

The Municipality of Favignana is completing a plan to regulate the use of the government maritime property and is also drafting a port master plan soon.
In recent years the Marine Protected Area has been actively committed to monitoring, preventing and denouncing any abuse or illicit against the environment.

7. PROTECTION REGIME

7.1. LEGAL STATUS (General Principles “e” and Section C-2 both in Annex I)

7.1.1. Historical background of the protection of the site

The sensitivity towards the environment in the area dates back to the 60s. In the 1980s, intellectuals, environmentalists and regular users of the area managed to remove an oilrig off the coast of Favignana, between the Bue marina and the city of Marsala. Following this success the area has become an important touristic place.

7.1.2. Legal texts currently ruling the protection on the site

Enter the national conservation category, the dates and the present enforcement status of the legal instrument declaring the protection of the area. Consider both the land and the marine areas of the site. Include the full text(s) as an annex.

The "Egadi Islands" Italian national MPA has been established by Ministerial Decree of 21/12/1991 and it has been managed by the Municipality of Favignana on behalf of the Italian Ministry for the Environment since 2001.

Other regulations are:

- Ministerial decree of 6 August 1993 «Amendments to the measures of protection of the Egadi Islands Marine Reserve".
- Ministerial decree 17th May 1996 «Amendments to the rules of access to the area B set in front of the island of Marettimo in the Egadi Islands Marine Reserve».
- Ministerial decree 1 June 2010 "Implementation and management regulation of the Egadi Islands Marine Reserve"
- Egadi Islands MPA's Supplementing Regulations (Acts of the Municipal Council of Favignana n. 237/2012, n. 15/2013, No. 47/2013, No. 63 of 31/03/2014, n.46 of 31/03/2015 and 96 of 06/04/2015)

SCIs (Site of Community Importance) and SPAs (Special Protection Areas) – Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC - in the area:

Cod.	Name
ITA010002	Marettimo Island
ITA010003	Levanzo Island
ITA010004	Favignana Island
ITA010024	Seabeds of the archipelago of Egadi Islands

The MPA managing Body has obtained the management of SCI ITA010024 by Decree of Sicily Region No. 814 of 07.11.2016

7.1.3. Objectives (General Principles "a" and D-1 in Annex I)

Name in order of importance the objectives of the area as stated in its legal declaration.

Protection of the marine environment;
Safeguard and enhancement/restocking of the biological resources;
Spread of knowledge on the ecology and biology as well as on the specific environmental features of the area;
Scientific research programs in the fields of marine ecology, biology and environmental protection;
Development of knowledge on the archaeological finds and enhance their awareness;
Promotion of a socio-economic development compatible with the naturalistic features of the area, aiming at boosting the already existing local traditional activities.

7.1.4. Indicate whether the national protection regime arises from international treaties enforced or from implementation measures of treaties (Art. 6.a in the Protocol).

The MPA rules comprise the regulation of various human activities, including collection of marine organisms from the sea and from the coast, scientific research, contrast to the presence of alien species, management of recreational boating, recreational and commercial fishing, safeguard of priority habitats and species.

7.2. INTERNATIONAL STATUS

7.2.1. Transboundary or high seas areas

Complete this section only if the area is transboundary, totally or partially in the high sea, or within areas where the limits of national sovereignty or jurisdiction have not yet been defined. In this case, mention the modalities of the consultation (Art. 9 para. 3A in the Protocol and General Principles “d” in Annex I).

-

7.2.2. International category

Mention if the area, or part of it, has been designated and on what date, with an international conservation category (e.g. Specially Protected Area, Biosphere Reserve, Ramsar Site, World Heritage Site, European Diploma, Natura 2000, Emerald network, etc.).

SCIs and SPAs in the area:

Cod.	Name	Date
ITA010002	Marettimo Island (SCI; ZSC)	Sicilian Region Decree of 21/02/2005
ITA010003	Levanzo Island (SCI; ZSC)	Sicilian Region Decree of 21/02/2005
ITA010004	Favignana Island (SCI; ZSC)	Sicilian Region Decree of 21/02/2005
ITA010024	Seabed of the archipelago of Egadi Islands (SCI)	Sicilian Region Decree of 21/02/2005
ITA010027	Archipelago of Egadi – marine and terrestrial area (SPA)	Sicilian Region Decree of 21/02/2005

7.3. PREVIOUS LEGAL BACKGROUND AND LAND TENURE ISSUES

Briefly mention if the area or part of it is subject to any legal claim, or to any file open in that connection within the framework of an international body. Describe the land tenure regimes within the area, and append a map if existing.

-

7.4. LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR MANAGEMENT (Section D-1 in Annex I)

7.4.1. Zoning

Briefly state if the legal text protecting the area provides for different zones to allocate different management objectives of the area (e.g. core and scientific zones in both land and sea, fishing zones, visitation, gathering, restoration zones etc) and in this case the surface area in ha of these zones. Include a map as an annex

Total MPA surface: 53,992.0 ha

The zoning of the MPA is based on 4 main levels of protection:

A Zone (integral reserve): 1,067 ha

B Zone (general reserve): 2,865 ha

C Zone (partial reserve): 21,962 ha

D Zone (protection): 28,098 ha

Zoning classification of sensitive areas. The MPA regulates the protection and conservation of some sites that are considered of interest for the presence of sensitive habitats as well as the human activities associated with them:

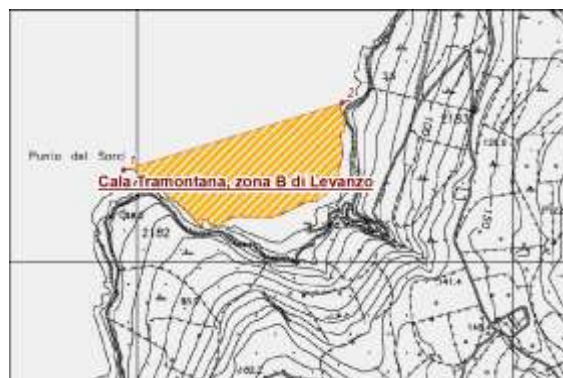
« Capo Grosso », Levanzo zone B

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N38° 1' 0,187";	E12° 19' 53,863"
2;	N38° 1' 5,417";	E12° 19' 46,163"
3;	N38° 1' 21,505";	E12° 19' 58,436"
4;	N38° 1' 21,436";	E12° 20' 8,793"
5;	N38° 1' 14,197";	E12° 20' 7,937"



« Cala Tramontana », Levanzo zone B

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N38° 0' 34,116";	E12° 19' 22,651"
2;	N38° 0' 40,425";	E12° 19' 46,265"



« Cala del genovese », Levanzo zone B

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N38° 0' 10,556";	E12° 19' 16,956"
2;	N38° 0' 11,889";	E12° 19' 16,613"
3;	N38° 0' 12,367";	E12° 19' 15,023"
4;	N38° 0' 17,391";	E12° 19' 17,986"
5;	N38° 0' 16,276";	E12° 19' 20,819"

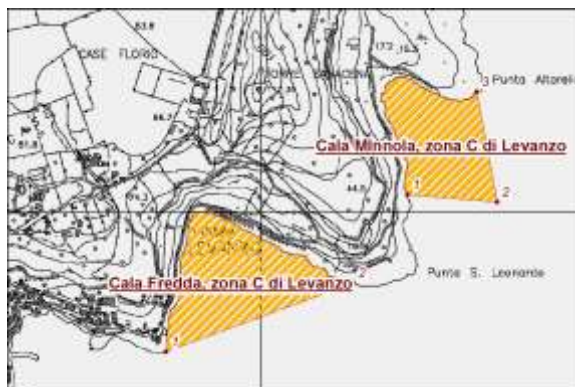


« Cala Fredda », Levanzo zone C

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 59' 11,192";	E12° 20' 39,018"
2;	N37° 59' 17,430";	E12° 20' 58,740"

« Cala Minnola », Levanzo zone C

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 59' 25,006";	E12° 21' 4,228"
2;	N37° 59' 24,626";	E12° 21' 13,838"
3;	N37° 59' 33,869";	E12° 21' 11,309"



« Punta Altarella », Levanzo zone C

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 59' 54,317";	E12° 20' 52,665"
2;	N37° 59' 56,938";	E12° 20' 58,054"
3;	N37° 59' 44,390";	E12° 21' 7,800"
4;	N37° 59' 43,252";	E12° 21' 5,460"

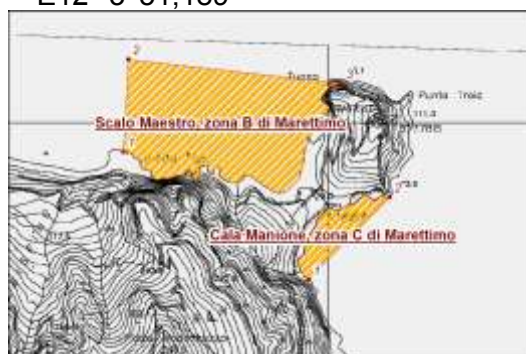


« Scalo Maestro », Marettimo zone B

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 59' 28,058";	E12° 3' 20,065"
2;	N37° 59' 36,624";	E12° 3' 20,271"
3;	N37° 59' 35,000";	E12° 3' 45,155"

« Cala Manione », Marettimo C zone

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 59' 16,741";	E12° 3' 42,109"
2;	N37° 59' 24,622";	E12° 3' 51,189"

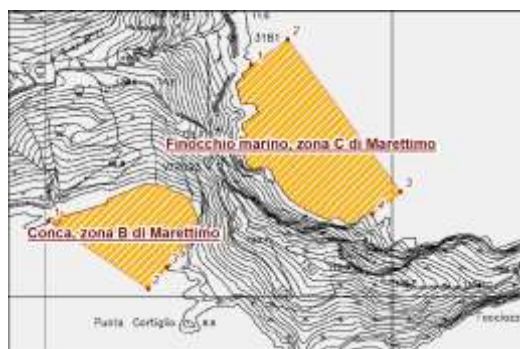


« Conca », Marettimo zone B

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 56' 57,329";	E12° 4' 31,306"
2;	N37° 56' 51,275";	E12° 4' 43,290"
3;	N37° 56' 53,343";	E12° 4' 45,382"

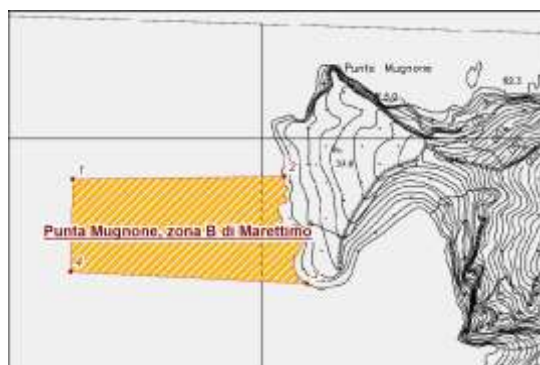
« Finocchio marino », Marettimo zone C

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 57' 12,575";	E12° 4' 54,579"
2;	N37° 57' 15,072";	E12° 4' 58,795"
3;	N37° 57' 1,098";	E12° 5' 12,624"
4;	N37° 56' 58,939";	E12° 5' 9,424"



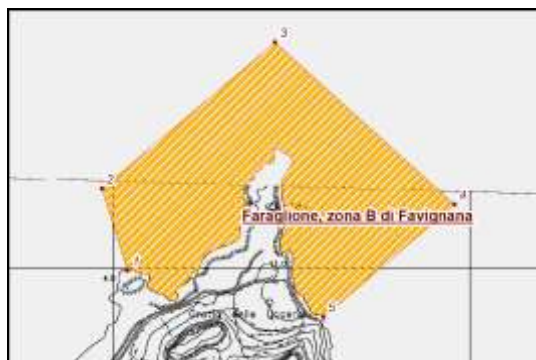
« Punta Mugnone », Marettimo zone B

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 59' 24,039";	E12° 1' 19,629"
2;	N37° 59' 24,892";	E12° 1' 43,559"
3;	N37° 59' 15,348";	E12° 1' 46,519"
4;	N37° 59' 15,730";	E12° 1' 19,687"



« Faraglione », Favignana zone B

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 57' 9,676";	E12° 18' 11,335"
2;	N37° 57' 17,021";	E12° 18' 8,142"
3;	N37° 57' 30,689";	E12° 18' 27,466"
4;	N37° 57' 16,517";	E12° 18' 48,551"
5;	N37° 57' 6,008";	E12° 18' 33,891"



« Cala Rossa », Favignana zone C

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 55' 25,738";	E12° 21' 38,425"
2;	N37° 55' 34,859";	E12° 21' 38,567"
3;	N37° 55' 35,179";	E12° 21' 59,197"
4;	N37° 55' 30,975";	E12° 21' 59,291"



« Bue Marino », Favignana zone C

Point; Latitude;	Longitude
1; E12°22'11,695"	N37° 54' 59,143"
2; E12°22'20,857"	N37° 54' 57,935"
3; E12°22'15,769"	N37° 54' 43,849"
4; E12°22'8,43"	N37° 54' 45,598"



« Cala Azzurra », Favignana zone C

Point; Latitude;	Longitude
1; N37° 54' 23,871";	E12° 21' 31,181"
2; N37° 54' 22,565";	E12° 21' 54,901"



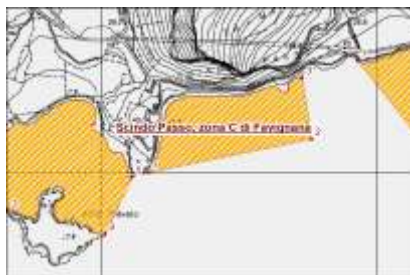
« Marasolo », Favignana zone C

Point; Latitude;	Longitude
1; N37° 55' 14,529";	E12° 18' 51,911"
2; N37° 54' 58,049";	E12° 19' 9,263"



« Scindo Passo », Favignana zone C

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 55' 0,458";	E12° 18' 21,277"
2;	N37° 55' 4,999";	E12° 18' 45,432"
3;	N37° 55' 12,292";	E12° 18' 43,763"



« Preveto », Favignana zone C

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 54' 56,257";	E12° 17' 22,881"
2;	N37° 54' 55,088";	E12° 17' 24,575"
3;	N37° 54' 55,358";	E12° 18' 0,549"
4;	N37° 54' 52,955";	E12° 18' 15,118"
5;	N37° 54' 59,818";	E12° 18' 18,841"



« Cala Rotonda », Favignana zone C

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 55' 24,890";	E12° 16' 46,600"
2;	N37° 55' 19,055";	E12° 16' 49,286"



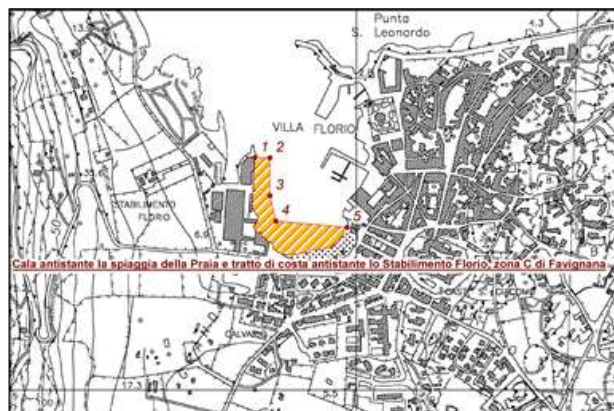
« Pozzo Ponente », Favignana zone C

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 56' 4,406";	E12° 16' 21,493"
2;	N37° 56' 3,491";	E12° 16' 34,083"



Cove in front of « Praia beach » and coast in front of « Stabilimento Florio », Favignana zone C

Point;	Latitude;	Longitude
1;	N37° 55' 52,718";	E12° 19' 24,191"
2;	N37° 55' 52,753";	E12° 19' 25,713"
3;	N37° 55' 49,737";	E12° 19' 25,823"
4;	N37° 55' 47,752";	E12° 19' 26,480"
5;	N37° 55' 47,408";	E12° 19' 33,611"



7.4.2. Basic regulations

Mention the provisions, which apply to the area concerning the implementation of Article 6 of the Protocol (paragraphs a to i), Section D5 (a to d) in the Annex I and Article 17 of the Protocol.

Zone A: bathing is permitted, as well as scuba diving (exclusively provided by Favignana's diving centres during the period from 15 April to 15 October in the zone A of Marettimo) and navigation only of entitled Marettimo residents or homeowners' crafts.

Zone B: bathing, free sailing, canoeing and rowing, pedalos or electrical propulsion navigation, diving tours provided by residents' diving centres is permitted. Scuba diving (only level 2 divers), sport fishing, non-industrial fishing, navigation and anchorage (within 500 meters from the coast) is permitted to Favignana's residents or homeowners and is subject to authorization. In Marettimo's zone B, navigation and anchorage, within 500 meters from the coast, even up to a maximum of 40 boats daily, is permitted to non-residents.

Zone C: bathing, free navigation, or free anchorage off the seabed of environmental interest, and guided diving tours provided by residents' diving centres is permitted as well as, prior to authorization, individual diving, sport fishing and small-scale commercial fishing.

Zone D: trawling; purse seine fishing practiced with fishing vessels with a gross tonnage exceeding 10 tonnes.

In the entire MPA underwater fishing, spearfishing as well as poaching (the removal of marine organisms) is prohibited, except for sea urchins, the collection of which is permitted to residents after authorization. Rental and leasing activities are subject to authorization and are regulated by the navigation and anchorage rules; recreational fishing is regulated by the professional fishing rules. Scientific research, photographing, filming and whale watching is permitted.

7.4.3. Legal competencies

Section D4 in Annex I states that the competence and responsibility with regard to administration and implementation of conservation measures for areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI List must be clearly defined in the texts governing each area. Additionally Art.7.4. of the Protocol calls for the provision of clear competencies and co-ordination between national land and sea authorities, with a view to ensuring the appropriate administration and management of the protected area as a whole. Mention in which way do the legal provisions clearly establish the institutional competencies and responsibilities for the administration and conservation of the area, and if being the case, their co-ordination means, including those between land and sea authorities.

The MPA Regulation clearly defines the different actors involved in the management of the area together with their respective duties and functions, so as to avoid any possible overlap of roles and responsibilities.

Over the years, the managing Body has also signed agreements with the different police forces (both maritime and terrestrial) in order to foster collaboration.

The managing Body is also responsible of the SCI quality management control.

The management of the area is carried out in synergy with the Municipality of Favignana, the Regional Domain and the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, each within their competence and in compliance with the sustainable development requirements.

The managing Body also delivers opinions and issues permits concerning any activity or construction work occurring either on the coast or at sea.

7.4.4. Other legal provisions

Describe any other relevant legal provisions, such as those requiring a management plan, the establishment of a local participation body, binding measures for other institutions or economic sectors present in the area, allocation of financial resources and tools, or any other significant measures concerning the protection and management of the area or its surrounding zones.

Along with the Ministerial Regulation, the managing Body, by means of Municipal Council acts, has also issued additional regulatory orders that deal with the different activities more in detail. Ordinances are in force, each time adopted, if necessary, by the Italian coast guard, which is the authority responsible for the sea and coast surveillance.

8. MANAGEMENT

Through the General Principles, para. (e) in the Annex I, the Parties agree that the sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value as examples and models for the protection of the natural heritage of the region. To this end, the Parties ensure that sites included in the List are provided with adequate legal status, protection measures and management methods and means.

8.1. INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL

8.1.1. Authority/Authorities responsible for the area

The MPA was established in 1991 by Italian national decree of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Merchant Marine.
Since 2001, the MPA management has been entrusted to the Municipality of Favignana, on behalf of the Ministry of Environment.
MPA organization chart: The President of the MPA is the Mayor of Favignana. Together with the municipal bodies (Board and Council), he is responsible for the political management of the MPA as well as for the approval of the guidelines and the establishment of the objectives.
The Director, appointed by the Ministry of the Environment on a proposal from the managing Body, deals with the ordinary administrative and technical management of the MPA.

8.1.2. Other participants in the management body

Such as other national or local institutions, as stated in Section D6 in Annex I.

None

8.1.3. Participants in other committees or bodies

Such as a scientific committee, or a body of representatives from the local stakeholders, the public, the professional and non-governmental sectors, as in Sections B4-b and B4-c in Annex I.

Following the Italian national law on MPAs, the «Reserve Commission» appointed by the Ministry of the Environment supports the managing Body in any matter concerning the management of the site (delivering opinions on any proposal for updating the rules and regulations as well as for revising and updating the zoning classification or the annual financial plan);
The Technical Scientific Committee, to support both the managing Body and the Reserve Commission in all technical and scientific matters, is yet to be established.

8.1.4. Effectiveness

As stated in Section B4 of Annex I, assess as very low, low, moderate, satisfactory, very satisfactory, and comment as needed on the following aspects:

a) Effectiveness of the co-ordination, where existing:

Satisfactory

b) Quality of involvement by the public, local communities, economic sectors, scientific community:

Satisfactory

The MPA in cooperation with Enea has drafted a regulation for an environmental label for tourism operators (receptivity, catering, fishing, rentals, diving centres, guided tours, passenger transport). Today there are about 100 operators with the label.

The MPA has signed a protocol to create a network of the Sicilian MPAs, in order to enhance the experiences and knowledge exchanges, share and resolve the problems.

The MPA signed, in the time, agreements with ISPRA, ENEA, CNR, CoNISMa, Palermo University, Rome Tre University, La Sapienza University for development of monitoring and research projects and activities, improve knowledge on the environment and the Management Processes

The MPA signed agreements with local associations and environmental associations to carry out the initiative in support of the Institutional Mission.

8.2. MANAGEMENT PLAN (as set out in D7 of Annex I)

8.2.1. Management Plan

State if there is a management plan (MP) and in this case include the document as an annex. In the absence of a MP, mention if the main provisions governing the area and the main regulations for its protection are already in place and how (D7 in Annex I) and if the area will have a detailed management plan within three years (D7 in Annex I).

In 2012 the MPA joined the ISEA project promoted by the Ministry of the Environment along with Federparchi, which included the drafting of Coherent ISEA Management Plans to be implemented in each Italian marine reserve. This initiative allowed defining a management plan conceived on Italian national standardised basis and focused on the gathering of the necessary data for the realization of a report on the most valued natural elements and on the direct and indirect environmental impacts in each area.

8.2.2. Formulation and approval of the Management Plan

Mention how the MP was formulated, e.g. by an expert team and/or under consultation and/or participation with other institutions or stakeholders. State the legal status of the MP, whether it is officialized, and how, and if it is binding for other institutions and sectors involved in the area.

The MPA has been drawn up by the Director of the MPA. The document has been first referred to the decision-making bodies, i.e. Board and Council of the Municipality of Favignana, for approval. Then, it was sent to the Ministry of the Environment who approved the document by decree.

8.2.3. Contents and application of the Management Plan

State the degree of detail in the MP by entering YES or NO in the following list of potential contents, and assess the degree of implementation of the MP by using the 0-1-2-3 score on the right hand side:

	Existing in MP	Degree of application
Detailed management objectives	YES	3
Zoning	YES	3
Regulations for each zone	YES	3
Governing body(ies)	YES	3
Management programmes as:		
Administration	YES	1
Protection	YES	3
Natural resource management	YES	3
Tourism and Visitation	YES	1
Education and Training	YES	2
Research and Monitoring	YES	3
Services and Concessions	YES	2
Fund raising activities	YES	1
Periodic revisions of the MP	YES	1

8.3. PROTECTION MEASURES

By Art. 6 of the Protocol the Parties agree to take all the necessary protection measures required for the conservation of the area, particularly the strengthening the application of the other Protocols to the Convention, and through the regulation of any other activity likely to harm the natural or cultural value of the area, such as economic, recreation or research activities. As per Section D2 in Annex I, the protection measures must be adequate to the site objectives in the short and long term, and take in particular into account the threats upon it.

8.3.1. Boundaries and signing

Briefly, state if the boundaries of the area and its zones are adequately marked in the field, both on land, in the sea, and at the principal points of access.

The MPA and its boundaries are showed on the charts and on the harbour handbooks. The zones A of the MPA are delimited by specific buoys. The rest of the area has no physical or noticeable boundary delimiting the access to the area. There are information boards at the major sites of interest which give information about the MPA.

8.3.2. Institutional Collaboration

Name the different national and local institutions or organisations with legal responsibilities or involved in the protection and surveillance of land and sea zones, and any measures or mechanisms through which their co-ordination is pursued.

The MPA comprises a vast territory on which it is difficult to keep an ongoing control. Over the years, thanks to the collaboration with the police forces as well as to the control activities by the MPA, some improvement has been made, though the activity of surveillance still needs to be intensified as well as the human resources increased.

8.3.3. Surveillance

Surveillance both at sea and on the coast is provided by the competent authorities: Coastguard; State Police; Municipal Police; Penitentiary Police, Carabinieri

The MPA has signed agreements with the Penitentiary Police for the surveillance of the area with a view to ensuring full compliance with the MPA rules.

A trained staff of the Municipal Police undertakes any activity of control to ensure compliance with the MPA rules at sea.

In winter, the MPA provides its own human resources to provide support to the authorities responsible for the surveillance at sea.

8.3.4. Enforcement

Briefly, consider the adequacy of existing penalties and powers for effective enforcement of regulations, whether the existing sanctions can be considered sufficient to dissuade infractions, and if the field staff is empowered to impose sanctions.

The applicable rules and sanctions are not adequate. The managing Body brought forward a proposal to amend the current rules concerning the crimes against the MPA and the environment, which proposal has been referred to the legislator.

In fact, in 2016 the MPA sent a proposal to amend the law 394/91 to Federparchi (the Federation of the parks and MPAs of Italy), which transmitted it to the Ministry of Environment and the Senate Environment Committee.

In particular, we asked to apply the sanctions of the current rules on fisheries, even in the case of violations of the MPAs rules, in order to make them more stringent and act as a real deterrent against illegal fishing.

Currently the sanction applied is only 51 euros, instead of 4000 euros. Also, in the case of illegal fishing for sea urchins or illegal fishing near the coast (trawl, purse seine, ...), particularly impactful for the seabed and for the juveniles of fish species or other target organisms of fishing. The economic value of the catches of illegal fishing activities is higher than the amount of penalties provided for by the rules and, in cases of recurring or habitual behavior, the sanctioning action, which inevitably occurs from time to time, is therefore not very effective.

The proposed amendment is still under consideration by the competent authorities, but the approval would represent an excellent result to enhance the positive effects of the surveillance and the MPA management.

9. AVAILABLE RESOURCES

9.1. HUMAN RESOURCES (Art. 7.2.f in the Protocol)

9.1.1. Available staff

Assess the adequacy of the human resources available to the management body, in number of employees and training level, both in central headquarters and in the field. Indicate if there are staff training programmes.

The MPA avails of a small expert team, including temporary staff, external experts, students, university internships and volunteers. In addition, external companies provide some services and support, especially at sea. The MPA staff has been trained on certain tasks over the years, but the managing Body intends to strengthen their skills with more targeted courses. A human resources management plan should be drafted with a view also to ensuring steadier external staff.

9.1.2. Permanent field staff

Answer YES or NO on the current existence of the following FIELD staff categories. If YES, enter the number of staff either permanent or part-time in that category, and evaluate on a 0-1-2-3 score (0 is low, 3 is high) the adequacy of their training level.

	YES/NO	NUMBER Permanent/Part-time	ADEQUACY OF TRAINING LEVEL
Field Administrator	YES	1 Part time	3
Field Experts	YES	3 project staff	2
(scientific monitoring)		3 Project staff	2
Field Technicians	YES	1 Part time	2
(maintenance, etc)			
Wardens	YES		
Of which marine wardens	NO	4 Part time	2
Guides	NO		
Other	NO		

Year of data: 2017

9.1.3. Additional Support

Briefly, describe if the area currently has the advantage of other external human resources in support of its objectives, either from other national or local institutions, volunteer programmes, non-governmental organisations, academic or international organisations. Mention if there are any significant changes in prospect for the near future.

Besides its expert team comprising 15 employees, the Marine Protected Area avails of the support of cooperatives to perform a certain number of tasks including front desk, management of the moorings, surveillance at sea, management of both the "Sea Turtle Rescue Centre" and the "Monk Seal Observatory" and development of projects. 25 operators are involved.

University trainees and volunteers assist the staff in the daily activities.

The MPA cooperates with such environmental associations as Legambiente and Marevivo to provide support in some areas (eg. "Sea Turtle Rescue Centre").

According to the agreements in force, the MPA conducts research and monitoring activities with the support of scientific institutions (i.e. universities, CoNISMa, ISPRA, Enea, CNR).

9.2. FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT

By Art. 7 in the Protocol, the Parties agree to adopt measures or mechanisms to ensure the financing of the specially protected areas (Art.7.2.d), and the development of an appropriate infrastructure (Art.7.2.f). The General Principles para. "e" in the Annex I call upon the Parties to provide the areas with adequate management means.

9.2.1. Present financial means

Note if the basic financing is ensured: a core funding for basic staff, protection and information measures. Who provides this core funding? Briefly assess the degree of adequacy of the present financial means for the area, either low, moderate, satisfactory; e.g. the implementation of the management plan, including protection, information, education, training and research.

The Italian Ministry of the Environment provides the core funding. In recent years, public funding allocated to the MPA's has been reduced compared to the past. Egadi islands MPA covers a large area. The budget available is sufficient to manage and carry out ordinary management activities. Through participation in projects and initiatives, the managing body attracts further contributions to allow for the expansion of the interventions and measures necessary for an optimal management of the area.

9.2.2. Expected or additional financial sources

Briefly describe any alternative sources of funding in use or planned, and the perspectives for long-term funding from national or other sources.

For the management and surveillance of the area, the MPA avails of profits from the granted authorizations, the entrance tickets, the sanctions as well as from voluntary donations. The MPA is in partnership with private parties that sponsor activities and projects. It has also participated in calls for either international or national programs.

9.2.3. Basic infrastructure and equipment

Answer YES or NO to the following questions, and if YES, assess with a score of 1-2-3 (1 is low, 3 is high) the adequacy of the basic infrastructure and equipment.

	YES/NO	ADEQUACY
Office and/or laboratory in the field	YES	1
Signs on the main accesses	YES	2
Guard posts on the main accesses	NO	0
Visitors information centre	YES	1
Self guided trails with signs	YES	2
Terrestrial vehicles	YES	3
Marine vehicles	YES	3
Radio and communications	YES	2
Environmental awareness materials	YES	2
Capacity to respond to emergencies	YES	2
Comment on basic infrastructure and equipment		

9.3. INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

By Section D3 of Annex I, the Parties agree that the planning, protection and management of a SPAMI must be based on an adequate knowledge of the elements of the natural environment and of socio-economic and cultural factors that characterize each area. In case of

shortcomings in basic knowledge, an area proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI List must have a programme for the collection on the unavailable data and information.

9.3.1. State of knowledge

a) Assess the general state of knowledge of the area.

0	1	<u>2</u>	3
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b) Briefly describe the extent of knowledge of the area, considering at least specific maps, main ecological processes, habitat distribution, inventories of species and socio-economic factors, such as artisan fishing.

The informative overview is good on the whole, but it can improved, considering the high extent of the area that made it difficult to timely and complete analysis.

The MPA is working to improve knowledge through the development of a GIS platform, which includes information on zoning, protected species, sensitive habitats, professional fishing areas and the use of diving, bathing and mooring fields; signaling alien species and jellyfishes and useful information from a management point of view.

Through the work on environmental accounting and with some studies and monitoring carried out within the Marine Strategy, knowledge on the presence and status of some natural resources is being deepened and a monitoring of their status has been started. On socio-economic aspects, have been activated by the MPA technical tables with fishermen, operators carrying passengers, moorings and diving centers, and with all tour operators, in the quality brand of touristic services (80 certified operators).

9.3.2. Data collection

Describe and assess the adequacy of any programme and activities to collect data in the area.

The monitoring activities, in particular Environmental accounting, carried out in recent years have sought to deepen aspects of the state of the environment and resources in a useful and functional way. Relate natural features and peculiarities of the area with socio-economic aspects of the archipelago, it made possible to deepen in terms of cost / benefit relationship between the environment and man. The project to implement a GIS platform, which allows geo-referencing all available information, provides an opportunity for better territorial management.

9.3.3. Monitoring programme

Section D8 in Annex I states that to be included in the SPAMI List, an area will have to be endowed with a monitoring programme having a certain number of significant parameters, in order to allow the assessment of the state and trends of the area, as well as the effectiveness and protection and management measures, so that they may be adapted if need be (indicators may, for instance, supply information about species status, condition of the ecosystem, land-use changes, extraction of natural resources -sand, water, game, fish-, visiting, adherence to the provisions of the management plan, etc.).

a) Is there a monitoring programme?

YES	NO
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b) If NO, are there plans to start one, and when?

Medium

c) If YES, assess as low, medium, satisfactory, its adequacy and present level of development.

d) If YES, who is/are carrying out the monitoring programme?

A monitoring programme is with scientific support of CoNISMa (*Patella ferruginea*, *Pinna nobilis*, *Posidonia oceanica*, fauna ittica, coralligenous)
 A monitoring programme on monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) with ISPRA (from 2011)
 A study about commercial fishing is made with CSR pesca (research private enterprise) and IAMC-CNR (2015)
 A monitoring programme about *Posidonia oceanica* meadow and fishes (from 2013) with ENEA.

e) If YES, briefly describe how the monitoring programme will be used in reviewing the management plan.

The monitoring activities, giving answers on the status of habitats and resources can direct the management rules, in case it is necessary, from the results, to correct or modify something number of authorizations, access to some areas, fishing gear ...) or for example in the implementation of damage mitigation measures.

10. Other information, if any

In the annex:

The Ministerial decree establishing the MPA, in 1991;
 The ministerial decree entrusting the management of the MPA to the Municipality of Favignana, in 2001;
 The Ministerial decree approving the Regulation of the MPA, in 2010;
 The integrative Disciplinary approved by the Managing Body, about further regulation of MPA, in 2011-2018
 The three-year ISEA management plan (2018-2020).

11. CONTACT ADDRESSES (name(s), position(s) and contact address(es) of the person(s) in charge with the proposal and that compiled the report)

Legal representative: Mr. Giuseppe Pagoto, Mayor of the Municipality of Favignana and President of "Egadi Islands" Marine Protected Area

Contacts: Mr. Giuseppe Pagoto, Mayor of the Municipality of Favignana and President of "Egadi Islands" Marine Protected Area

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12. SIGNATURE(S) ON BEHALF OF THE STATE(S) PARTY/PARTIES MAKING THE PROPOSAL


ISOLE EGADI
COMUNE DI FAVIGNANA
 PROVINCIA REGIONALE DI TRAPANI
 PRESIDENTE DELL'AMP
 Il Sindaco
 Giuseppe Pagoto

Giuseppe Pagoto

13. DATE

1.06.2019