



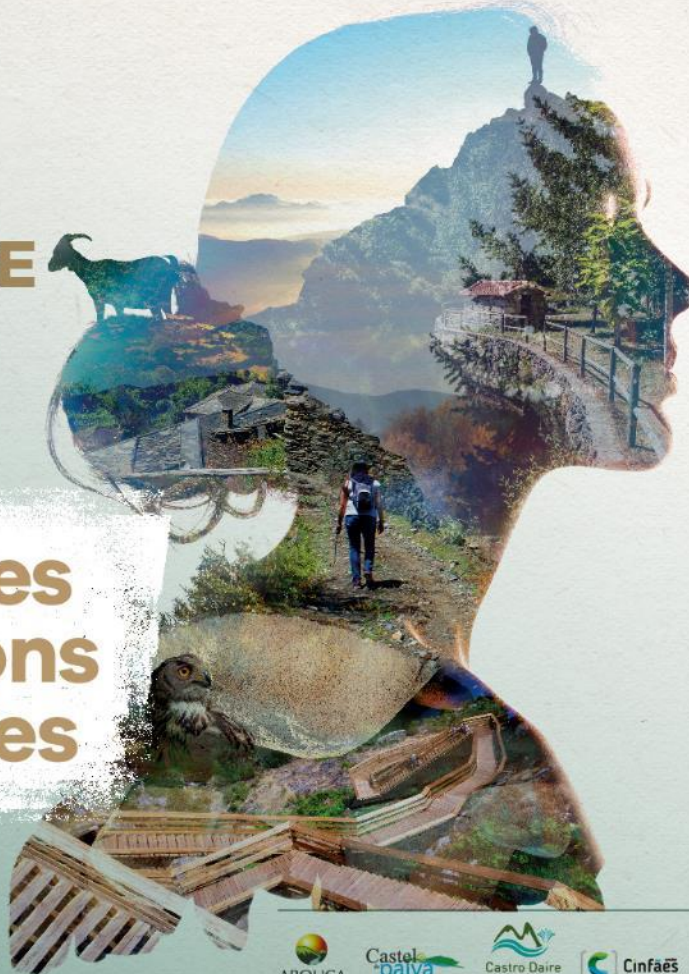
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06 — 10
Sep 2017
Portugal

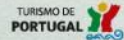
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New Visions
New Values**

*for People
and Nature
in Europe*



ADRMAG





Natura 2000 and the EU Action Plan for
nature, people and the economy:
an overview from Europarc Spain perspective

Marta Múgica. Director Europarc Spain

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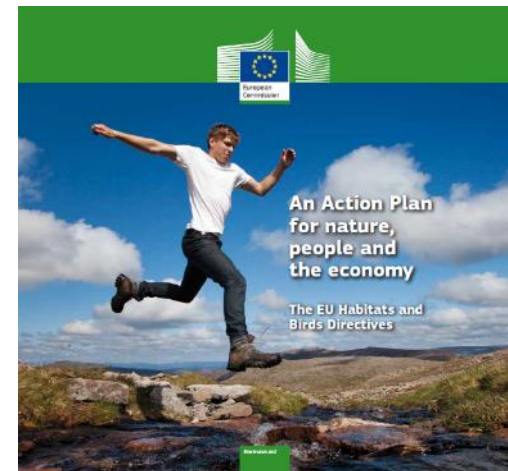


An EU Action Plan for **nature, people** and the **economy**

4 priorities, 15 actions, 2017-2019

WHAT A challenge!!

1. Key drivers for efficient implementation?
2. Priorities at European level
3. Priorities at National level?
4. Some examples
5. Action Plan promoted by Europarc Spain



What are the key drivers for Natura 2000 efficient implementation?

1. **Network design:** concerns related to lack of planning and landscape connectivity in the designation process, small size, underevaluation of invertebrates, impacts of climate change
2. **Use of external resources:** division of opinion for N2000 financing, independent fund or integration into other policies?
3. **Legal frame:** need to strengthen the control and enforcement mechanisms to halt illegal activities, stricter legal frame restricting harmful human activities.
4. **Scientific input:** need to employ high quality conservationists in all N2000 stages
5. **Procedural frame:** better implementation, design, and funding of biodiversity monitoring schemes and stricter implementation of EIA control mechanisms
6. **Social input:** need to increase public awareness, particularly local stakeholders.
7. **National or local policy:** need to solve understaffing on N2000 management authorities.

Results of a survey to 242 conservationists scientists, Kati et al, 2014 . The challenge of implementing the European network of protected areas Natura 2000. Conservation Biology, Volume 29, No. 1, 260-270.

Priority A: Improve guidance & knowledge, ensure better **coherence** with **broader socio-economic objectives**

1. Update, develop and actively promote, **guidance** on: site permitting **procedures**, species protection and management as well as sector-specific guidance; integrating **ecosystem services** into decision-making.
2. Establish a support mechanism to help Member State authorities address key challenges in applying the **permitting requirements** of the Birds and Habitats Directives for Natura 2000 and species protection rules.
3. Improve knowledge, including through enhanced and **more efficient monitoring**, and ensure public online access to data necessary for implementing the Directives

Priority B: Building political ownership and strengthening compliance

4. Complete Natura 2000 network, especially **gaps for marine** & put in place necessary conservation measures for sites
5. Use Environmental Implementation Review for dedicated bilaterals with national & regional authorities to develop agreed roadmaps to improve implementation & **consult with landowners & other stakeholders on challenges**
6. Bring together **public authorities & stakeholders** from different MS at biogeographical region level to address common challenges, including on **cross-border issues**
7. Further develop Species & Habitats **Action Plans for most threatened species/habitats** & stakeholder platforms on coexistence with conflict species (e.g. large carnivores)

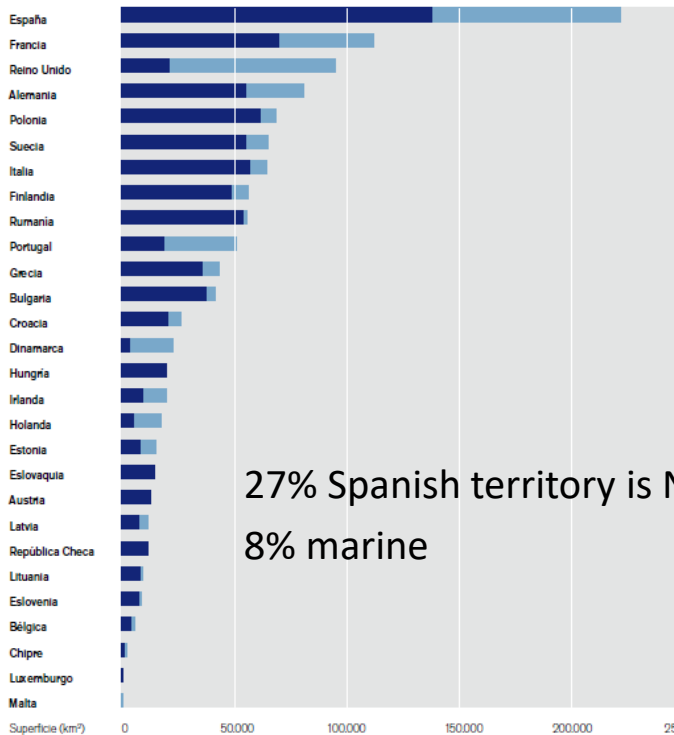
Priority C: Strengthening investment in Natura 2000 and improving synergies with EU funding instruments Improve guidance & knowledge, ensure better coherence with broader socio-economic objectives

8. Strengthen **investments** in nature; Update PAFs - improve Natura 2000 multiannual financial planning; Propose 10% nature/biodiversity **increase within LIFE budget**; Stimulate **private sector investment** in nature projects
9. Promote **synergies with CAP**, incl. Natura 2000 payments & agri-environment climate measures, development of result-based schemes, Farming Advisory Services, innovation and knowledge transfer.
10. Increase **awareness of cohesion policy funding opportunities** and improve synergies.
11. Improve synergies with the **common fisheries policy & integrated maritime policy**, including more effective use of financing opportunities
12. Provide guidance to support deployment of **green infrastructure** for better connectivity of Natura 2000 areas; support nature-based solutions projects through EU research and innovation policy and Horizon 2020 funds

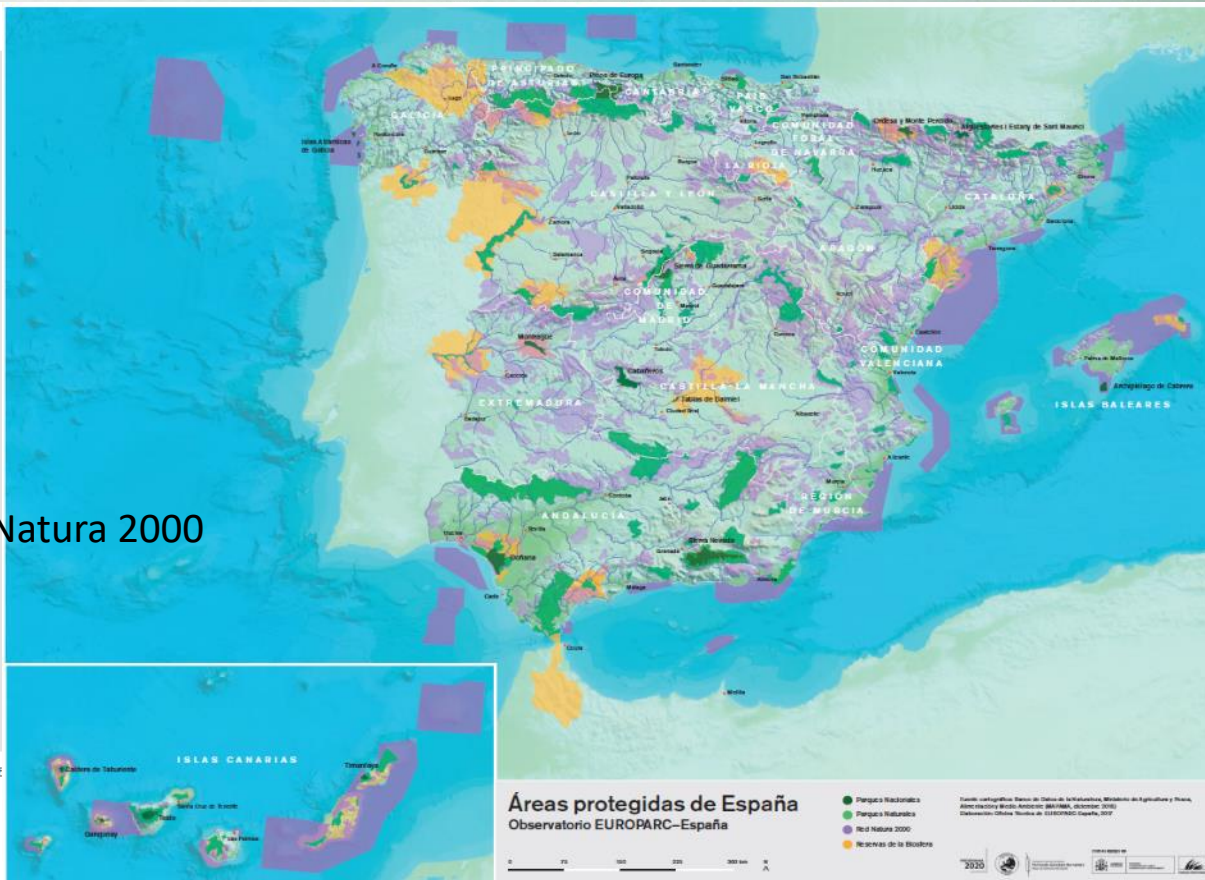
Priority D: Better communication and outreach, engaging citizens, stakeholders and communities

13. Support knowledge exchange & engagement of local & regional authorities through a **joint platform with Committee of the Regions**
14. Support **recognition of good management** of Natura 2000 & awareness-raising of Nature Directives, availing of new technologies and outreach activities, and **strengthen links between natural and cultural heritage** (*2018 European year of cultural heritage*)
15. Involve **young people** by giving them the opportunity to get involved in nature protection in Natura 2000 sites (**European Solidarity Corps**)

Figura 3. Superficie de Red Natura 2000 por países

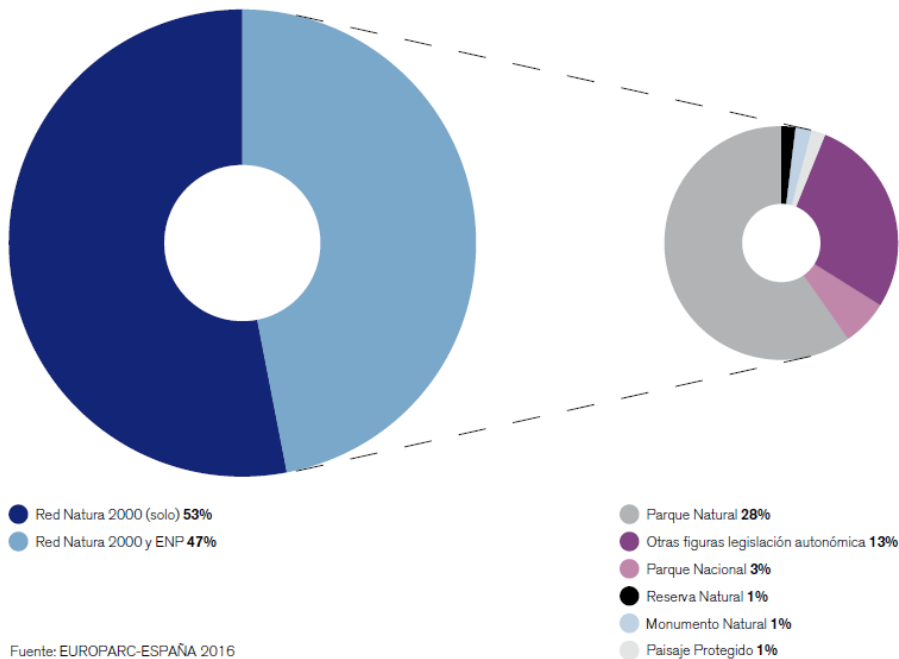


27% Spanish territory is Natura 2000
8% marine



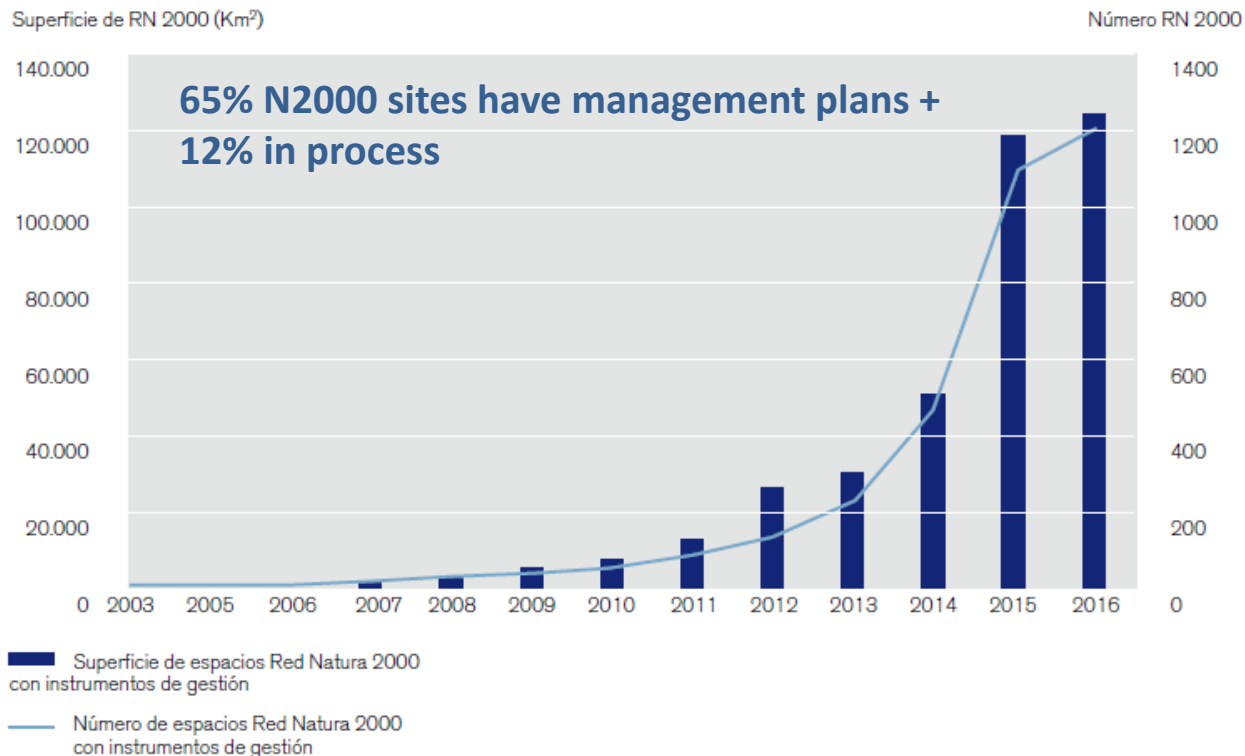
47% of Natura 2000 in Spain was previously designated as protected area under national legislation

53% bigger challenges ahead!



Fuente: EUROPARC-ESPAÑA 2016

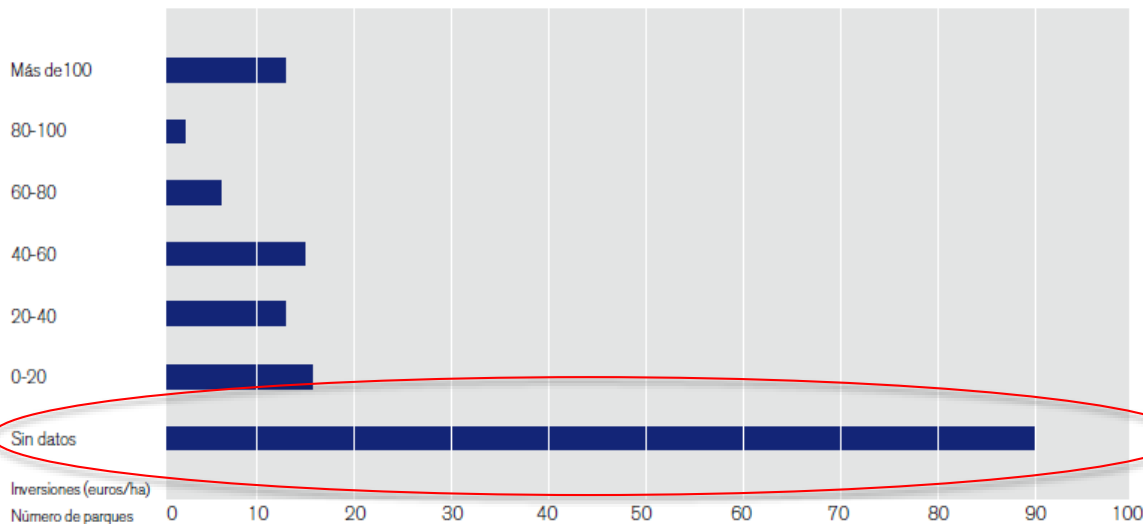
Figura 7. Superficie y número de ZEC y ZEPA con instrumentos de gestión aprobados en España.



Fuente: Termómetro de la Red Natura 2000, EUROPARC-España (Octubre 2016)

Planning

Figura 18. Distribución de la inversión en parques naturales (euros por hectárea) en 2014.



Fuente: Elaboración propia a partir de memorias de gestión disponibles de parques naturales de 2014.

Resources (€ and staff)

- Investment (Cap VI) in Natural Parks (average): 860.000 €/park. 28 €/ha
- Investment in Natura 2000 sites: ??
- Staff in National Parks: 86 per Park
- Staff in Natural Parks: 16 per park
- Staff in Natura 2000 sites: ??

LIFE IP INTEMARES project: 2017-2024
Integrated, Innovative and Participatory Management for the Natura
2000 Network in the Marine Environment in Spain

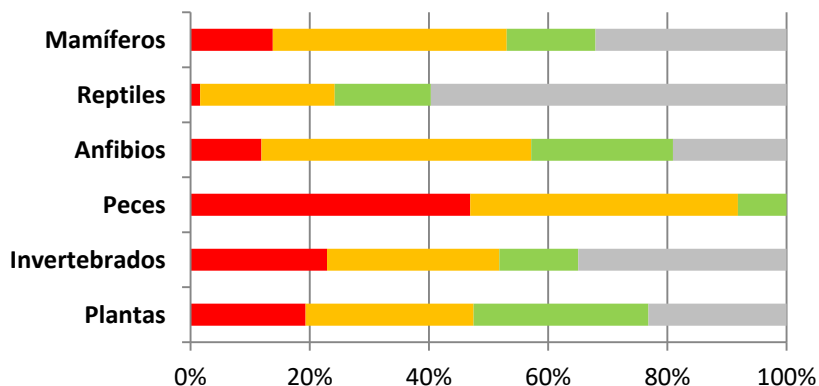
*Funds, synergies,
cooperation*

**LIFE IP EC
+ co-financing**

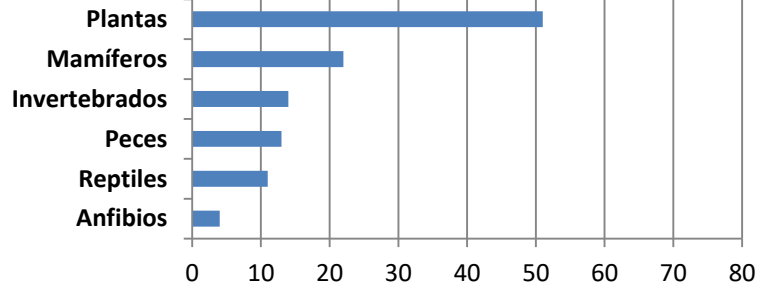
**European Social
Fund (ESF)**

**European
Maritime and
Fisheries Fund
(EMFF)**

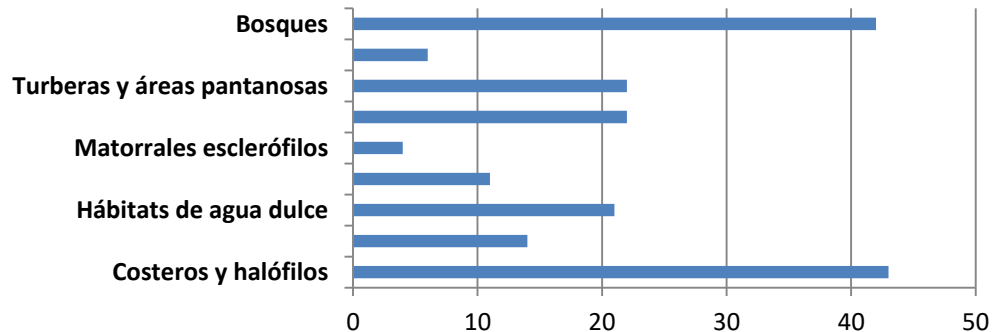
Degree of knowledge vs investment



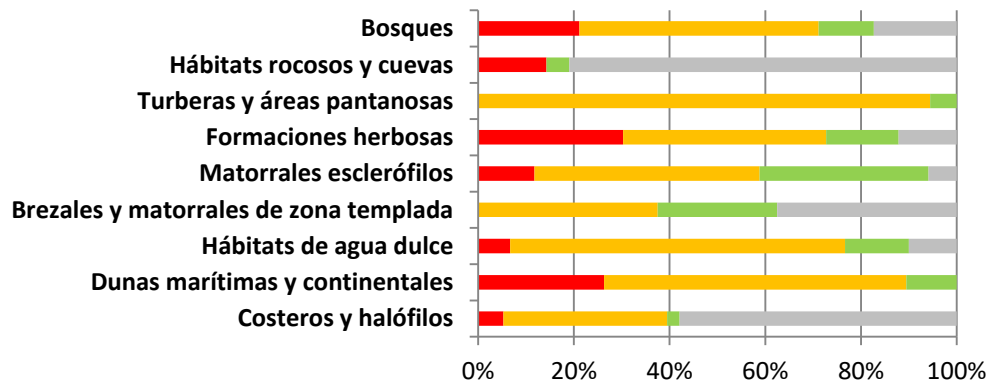
Aves (Directiva 2009/147/CE)



Number of species in LIFE + projects funded in Spain (2017-2013). Report Europarc Spain, 2017.

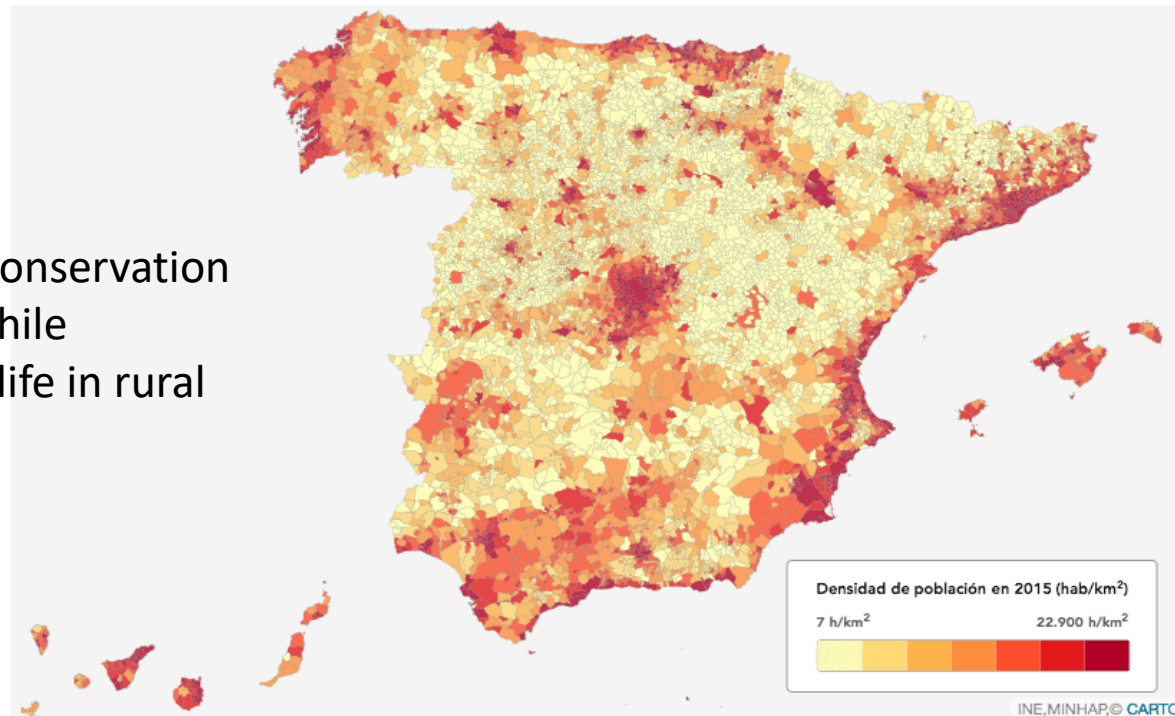


Number of habitats in LIFE + projects funded in Spain (2017-2013). Report Europarc Spain, 2017.



Paradigm shift of rurality

How to meet objectives of nature conservation and improvement of biodiversity while maintaining and improving human life in rural areas?



Examples of economic and social activities compatible with the conservation of the Natura 2000 network:

- ☐ **extensive agropecuaries**, supported in networks of production, transformation and commercialization of quality food obtained by ecological agriculture
 - ☐ **rural tourism and rural habitat rehabilitation.**
 - ☐ **Use of local sources of renewable energy**
 - ☐ **Assistance and cultural services for the local population**
 - ☐ **Establishment of new settlers through telework** are other actions that will contribute to this change.
-
- ☐ **Rural development plans, improvement of services to the population, environmental programs and territorial exploitation contracts** are necessary.

Proposal, fingers crossed!!

LIFE Nature Watchers: Youth Volunteers Corps as Ambassadors of European Natura 2000 Network





The project LIFE Nature Watchers aims to create a European Network of Volunteers (based on the European Solidarity Corps Initiative) trained on issues concerning the NATURA 2000 network and able to implement concrete activities in NATURA 2000 sites in Portugal, Spain, Italy and Germany, establishing an easy replicable model (through guidelines and tailored workshops) to support effective management activities.

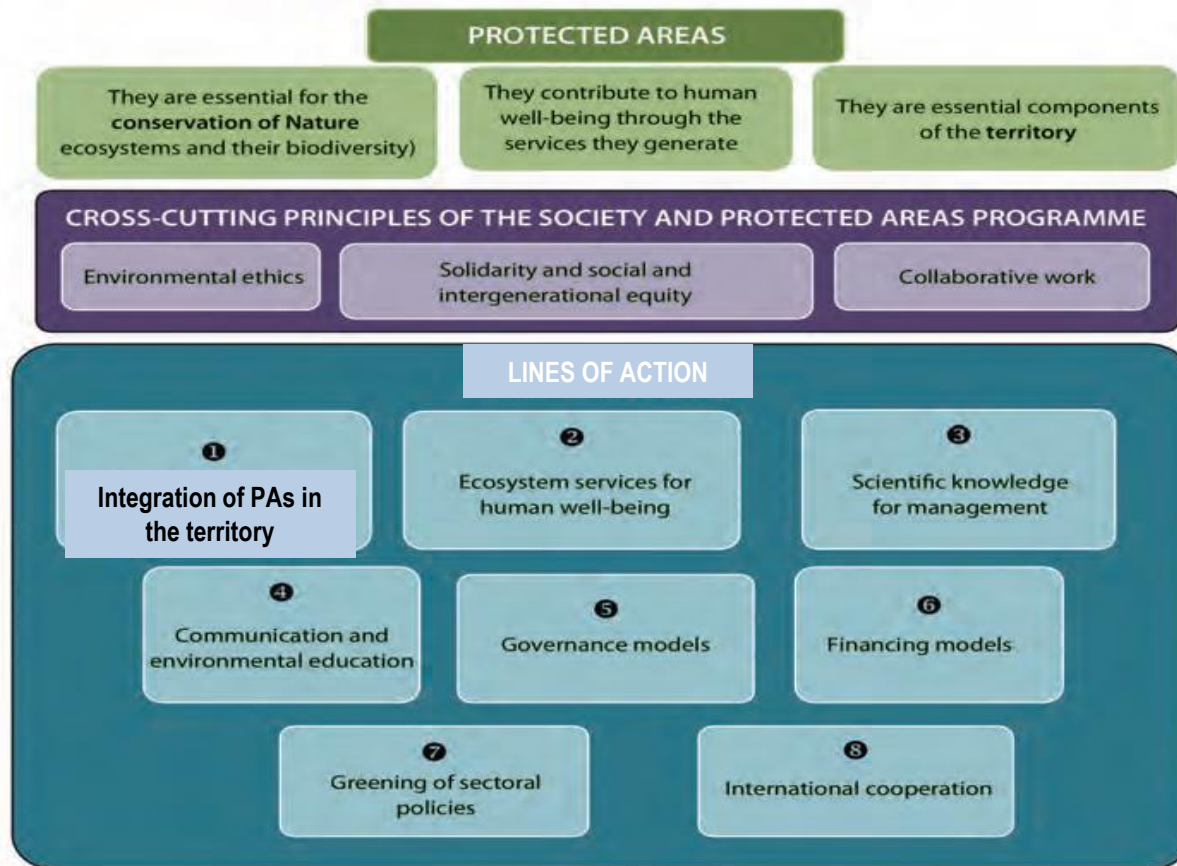
CASCAIS, LEGAMBIENTE, Europarc Federation, Fungobe (Europarc Spain)

Protected areas are essential not only for conserving biodiversity, but for human well-being through the services provided by their ecosystems and the biodiversity they provide.

Protected areas are not ends in themselves, they are tools to achieve territorial sustainability objectives and therefore biodiversity conservation.

Protected areas are necessary, but not sufficient, to halt the loss of biodiversity throughout the territory.

Model	ISLAND	ECOLOGICAL NETWORK	LANDSCAPE	SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL
	 <p><i>Nature on its own despite society. PAs as territory islands.</i></p>	 <p><i>Nature interconnected despite society. PAs in ecological networks.</i></p>	 <p><i>Nature for society. PAs and their environment.</i></p>	 <p><i>Society in nature. Society, Protected Areas and territory.</i></p>
PERIODS	Before the 70's	80-90's	2000's	Present Day





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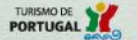
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FOR DEVELOPMENT



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