



INSTITUTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

Coastal and marine protected areas Slovenia, Med & Adriatic frame

Robert Turk

Knowledge and efforts for sustainable growth in the marine and maritime sectors
of Slovenia in the Northern Adriatic

Piran, 21st – 22nd March 2017



IRSNC

Nature Conservation

National Assembly

Government of the Republic of Slovenia

Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning

(policies, strategies, legislation, strategic assessment)

Slovenian Environmental Agency

(administrative procedures)

IRSNC

(expert duties)

NGOs

Research organisations

Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia

Slovenia forest service

The Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia

The Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia

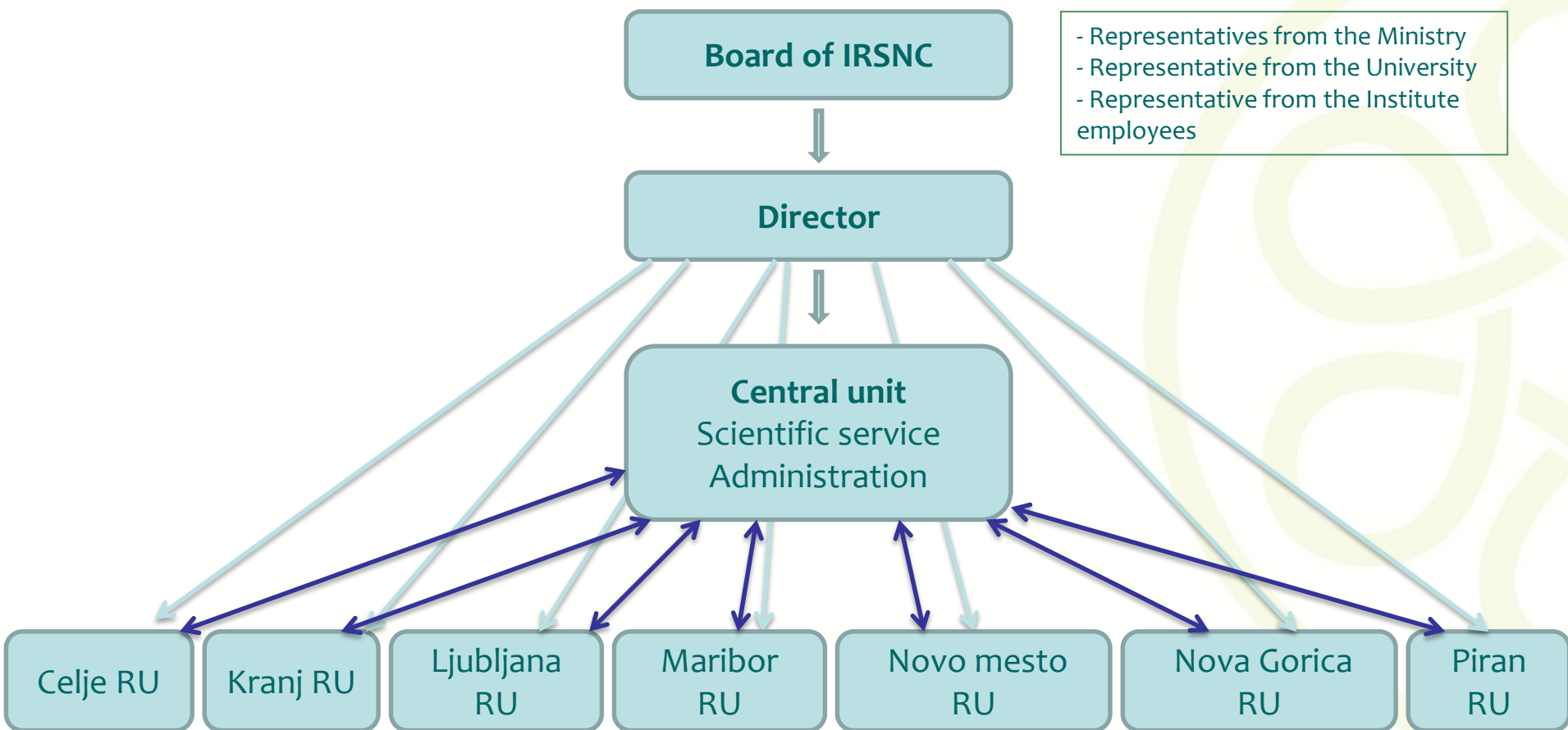
Managers of protected areas

Nature conservation surveillance



IRSNC

Organization Structure of the IRSNC





IRSNC

Tasks and duties

public service the with authorisation for:

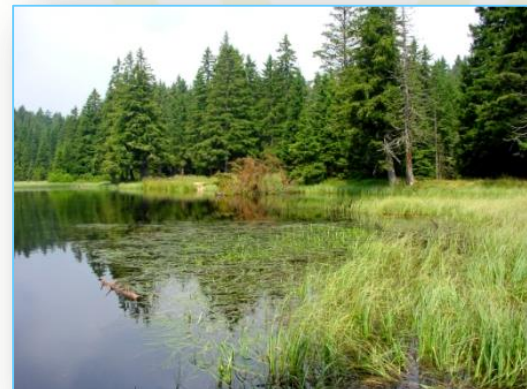
- Nature Conservation guidelines
- Database management
- Expert opinions, assessment
- Consistency of expert methods in Nature conservation
- Communication
- Surveillance over conservation measures
- CITES – National scientific body

Group of Experts for Species and Habitats

Group of Communicators

Projects

Other....





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Protected Areas

“a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives.”

CBD

“areas of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.”

IUCN, the world conservation union



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framework

CBD (Aichi)

By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.



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framework

Barcelona Convention

Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity (1995)

- the creation, protection and management of SPA,
- the establishment of a list of SPAMI,
- the protection and conservation of species



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framework

European Union

Birds & Habitats Directives (1979/1992)

- good conservation status

N2k network - species & habitat types

Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008)

- good environmental status

(1) Biological diversity is maintained.

(3) Populations of all commercially exploited fish within safe biological limits ...

(4) All elements of marine food webs ..., occur at normal abundance and diversity....



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Slovenian

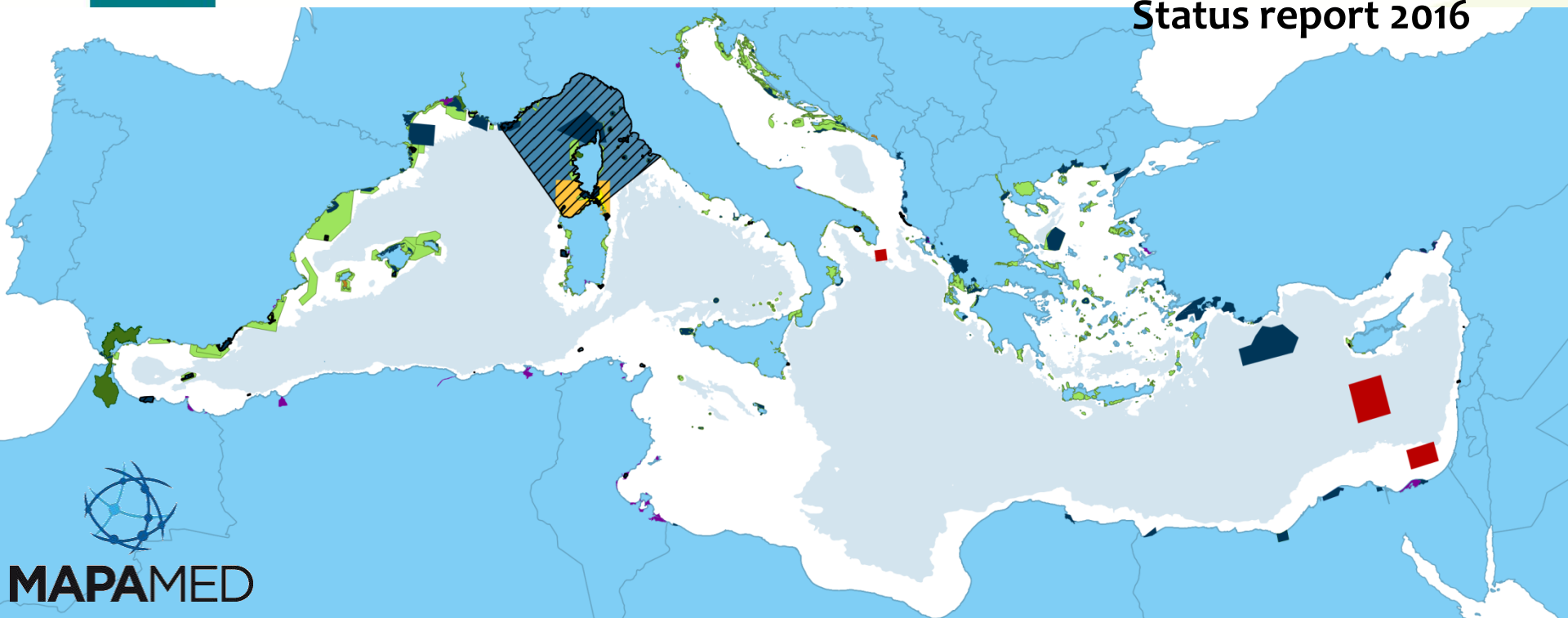
CMPA & Natura 2000





The Mediterranean MPA system

Status report 2016



MAPAMED

- National designations
- Natura 2000 sites (EU)
- Conservation driven Fisheries Restricted Areas (FRAs - GFCM)
- Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA - IMO)
- International Marine Park of the Strait of Bonifacio
- Pelagos Sanctuary for Marine Mammals
- Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs - Barcelona Convention)
- Ramsar sites (Ramsar Convention)
- Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO - MAB)
- World Heritage sites (UNESCO)
- Deep Sea Trawl Ban (GFCM FRA)





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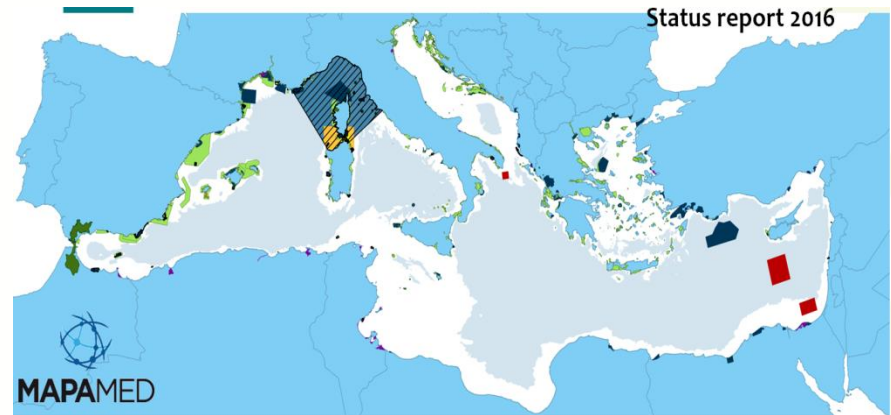
steps taken so far - RWP

- identification of large scale ecological units



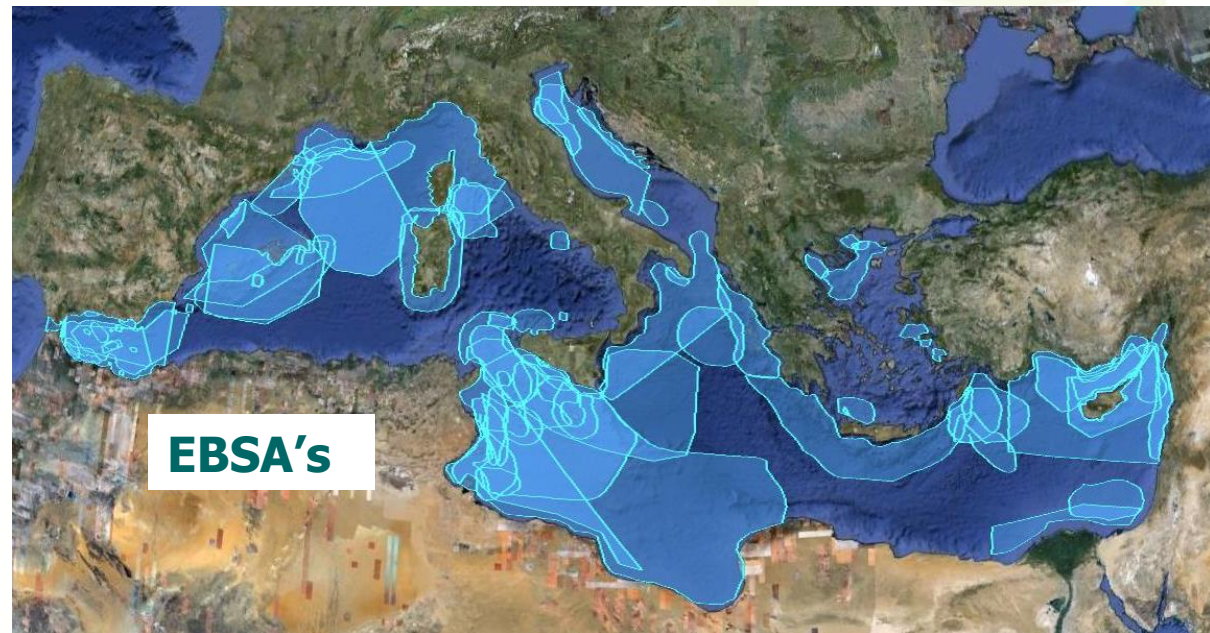


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steps taken so far - RWP

- identification of large scale ecological units
- identification of priority conservation areas within each ecological unit



(Notarbartolo di Sciara & Agardy 2009)



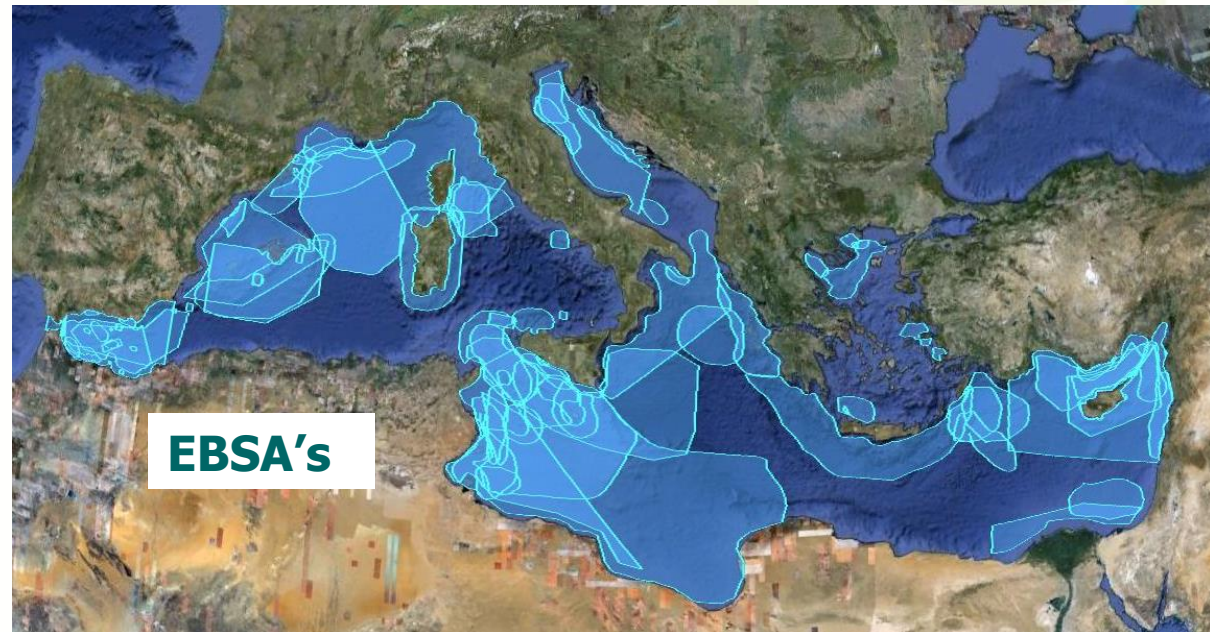
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steps taken so far - RWP

- identification of large scale ecological units
- identification of priority conservation areas within each ecological unit

To do

- identification of sites to develop coherent ecological networks











(Notarbartolo di Sciara & Agardy 2009)



Results of the MedTrends project for the Adriatic

TABLE 23 SUMMARY TABLE OF THE MAIN MARITIME ACTIVITIES IN THE ADRIATIC SEA, THEIR POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND EXPECTED FUTURE TRENDS

SECTORS	EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT TREND	QUANTITATIVE AND/OR QUALITATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE TRENDS
 Oil and gas	↗	Offshore oil and gas production is expected to increase in the Adriatic as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croatia may allow exploration and production activities in 29 new concessions averaging 1,500 m² each • 11 new concessions have been approved by the Italian Government in the Adriatic • Exploration activities are under way in Montenegro and Albania
 Maritime transport and ports	↗	NAPA Ports, which had a 4, 3% share of the shipping market in the year 2010 are expected to increase to 9,4 % by 2020 and to 11,3 % by 2030
 Fisheries	→	A stable trend is expected in the medium term, as many commercial fish stocks have declined considerably. Professional fishing pressure is increasing in Croatia and decreasing in Italy, although Croatia's entry in the EU may initially slow down the fisheries sector, that will have to adjust to the new regulations. Trends in recreational fisheries are unknown although regionally are reported to be increasing.
 Marine aquaculture	↗	The aquaculture production forecasts anticipate an increase from the current 20,000 Tonnes of cultured fish and shellfish to over 27,000 Tonnes by 2020 and 32,649 tonnes by 2030
 Turism	↗	By 2024 tourism contribution to GDP is expected to grow by 2,3 % in Italy, and 5,4 % in Croatia, covering 17 % of GDP. At current rates, the number of cruise passengers is expected to grow to over 7 M by 2020 and to over 11 M by 2030. The number of marinas is increasing in the short term and expected to remain constant in the long term.
 Renewable energy	↗	While there has been no marine renewable energy produced in 2014, new renewable energy plants are very likely to be established in the near future (8 wind farms have already been proposed in the Adriatic Sea and new floating wind farms technology may allow a rapid offshore development of the sector.
 Marine mining	↗	Dredging activities should increase in the long term, due to the increasing needs for beach nourishment and to the increasing market request for sand. Although there is no evidence of mineral ores deposits in the Adriatic, an upward trend is expected at an uncertain rate in the long term.
 Military activities	↘	Based on the foreseen changes in the Adriatic countries naval forces (which will consist in a reduction in the Italian fleet and a moderate increase in the Croatian one), the overall pressure from military activities it is expected to decrease.

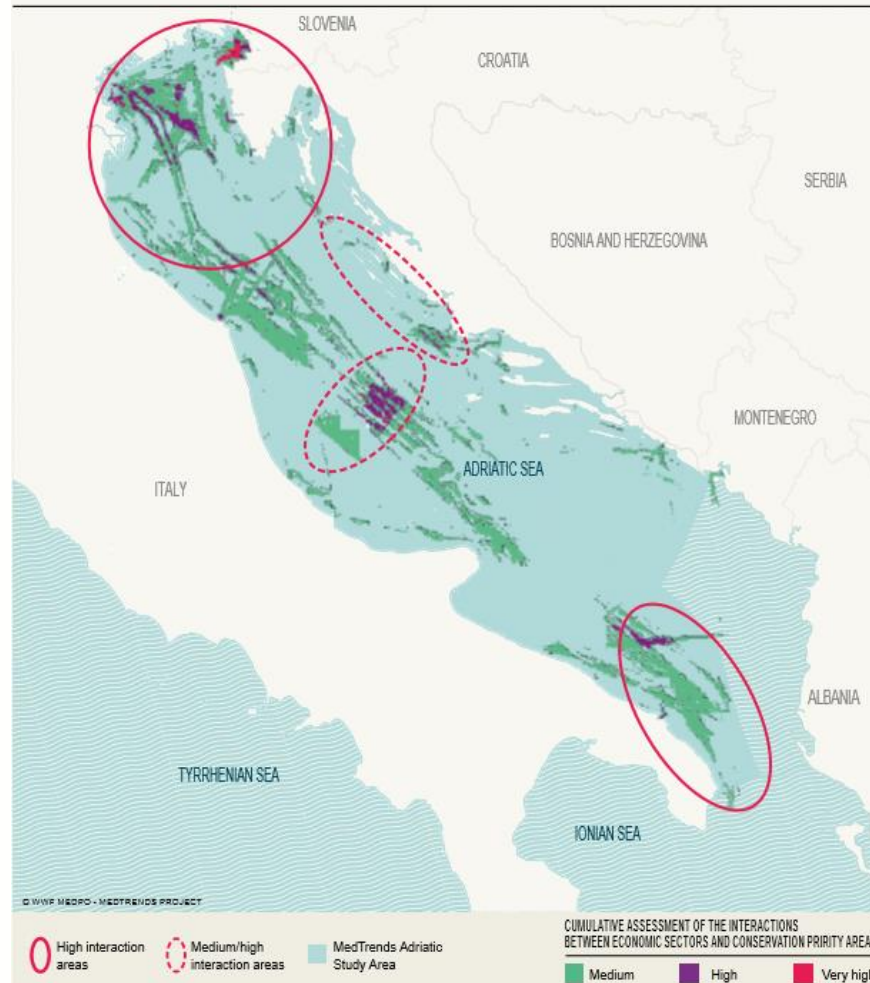


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Results of the MedTrends project for the Adriatic






































FIGURE 57 AREAS OF HIGH INTERACTION BETWEEN BLUE GROWTH AND SITES OF CONSERVATION INTEREST IN THE ADRIATIC SEA





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Results of the MedTrends project for the Adriatic

GES DESCRIPTORS	RISKS OF NOT ACHIEVING GES	MAIN SECTORS AT THE ORIGIN OF THE RISK (MEDTRENDS ANALYSIS)
D1 Biodiversity	● High	     
D2 Non-indigenous species	● High	 
D3 Commercial species	● High	   
D4 Foodwebs	● High	  
D5 Eutrophication	● Moderate	
D6 Sea-floor integrity	● High	    
D7 Hydrographical conditions	Not assessed	
D8 Contaminants	● High	 
D9 Contaminants in seafood	● Moderate	  
D10 Marine litter	● High	  
D11 Energy (underwater noise)	● High	  
Marine and coastal landscape	● High	  



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homework

>10 % by 2020

0,3 to 0,5 %

Legenda ^{TRSI}

- N2k_SAC
- Zavarovana območja

