

SPANISH ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT

Ecosystems and Biodiversity for human wellbeing

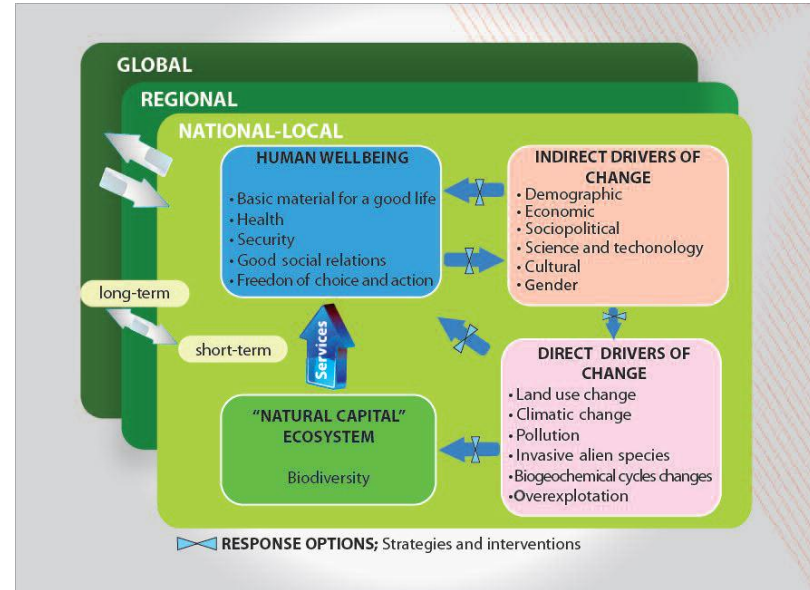


Framework

Spanish Ecosystem Assessment: focuses on the relationships between ecosystems, biodiversity and human wellbeing.

- Maps and assess ecosystems' services
- Makes information available on natural capital
- Promotes scientific knowledge to understand the complex interactions between nature and society

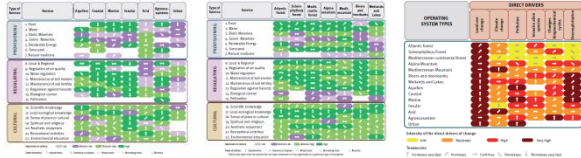
Second phase is being undertaken for accounting ecosystem services



Overview

WHAT

SNEA is the first analysis done on the state and trends of biodiversity and ecosystems of Spain and its contribution to our human wellbeing.



SNEA



WHO

More than 60 researchers from 20 institutions, Ministries and Regional Governments, International advisory board, Stakeholders involved: NGOs, enterprises, general population.



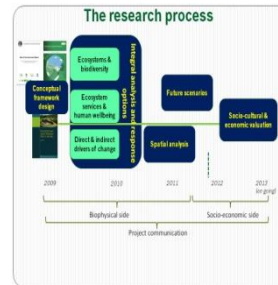
HOW

Data bases, Cartographic information, Literature review, Expert panels, Focus groups, Workshops, Interviews, Questionnaires



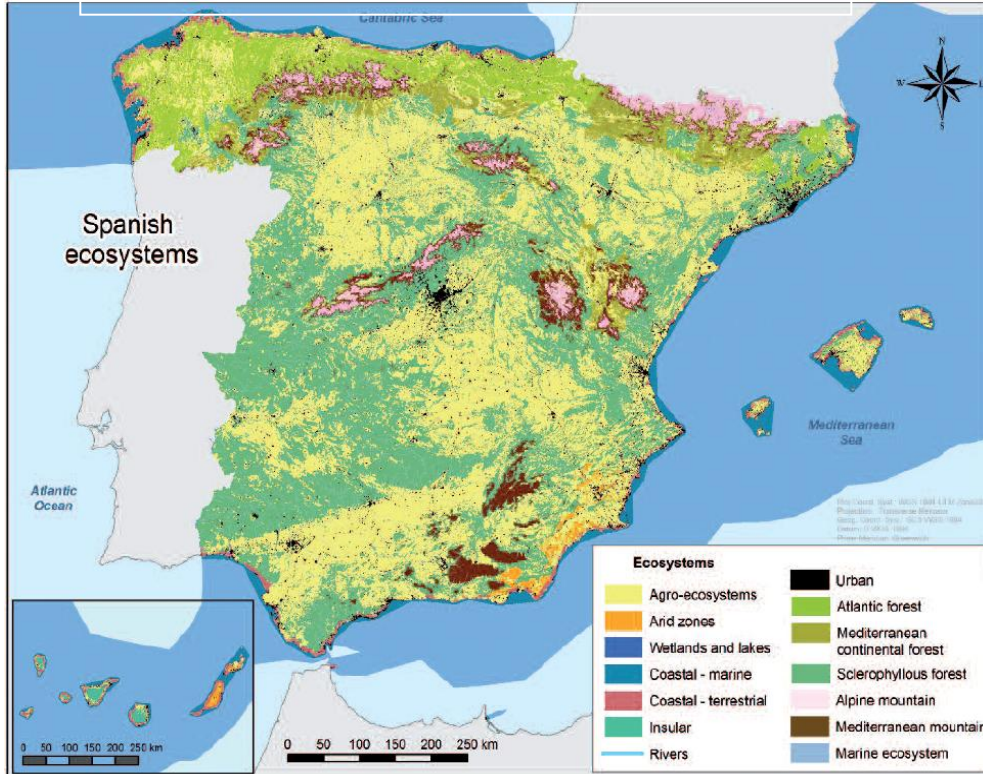
WHEN

Launched in 2009 in Spain by Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment and Biodiversity Foundation in collaboration with Autonomous University of Madrid



What we have done

14 types of ecosystems assessed by different teams of experts



22 ecosystem services from:

Provisioning
(N=8)



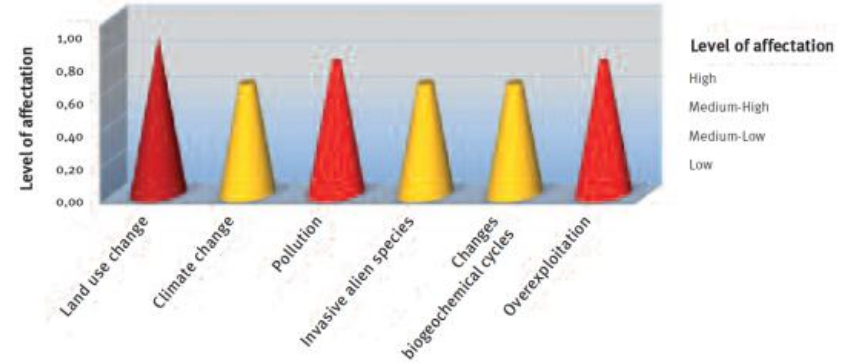
Regulation
(N=7)



Cultural
(N=7)

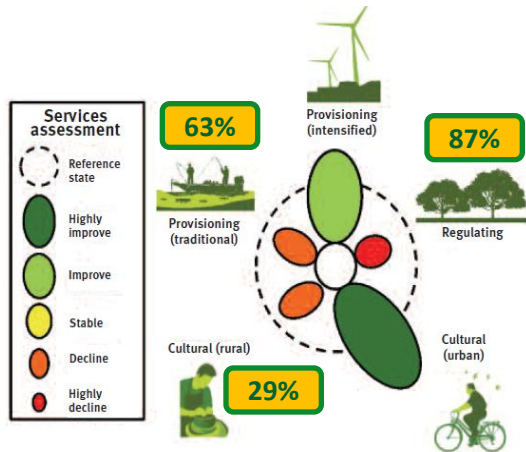


6 direct and 6 indirect drivers of change:



Key findings

Degradation of 45% of the assessed services



At the national level (integrating all 14 ecosystems types): 45% of the ecosystem services assessed show a declining trend. The most affected are the regulating services (87%) and the provisioning services (63%), while cultural services are the least affected (29%).

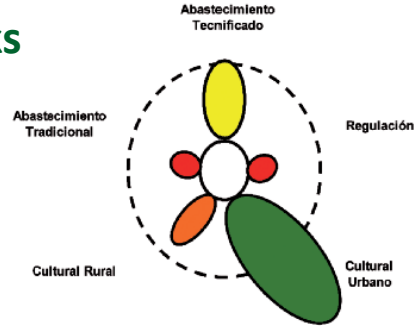
There is a clear trade-off of services depending on their demand: those that are associated with an urban lifestyle (i.e., production of biotic materials, recreation or environmental education) are increasing, while those that have traditionally been associated with rural population have shown a reduced flow.

Key findings

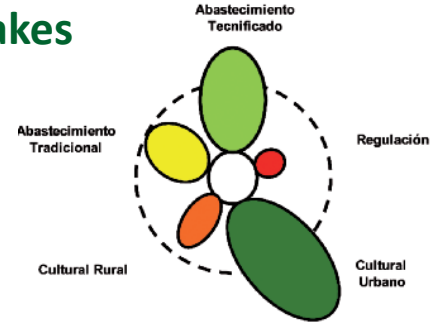
Freshwater and marine ecosystems are under the most critical pressure



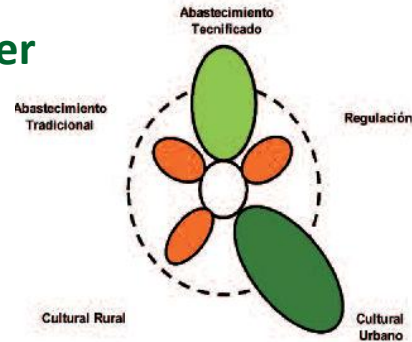
Rivers and riverbanks



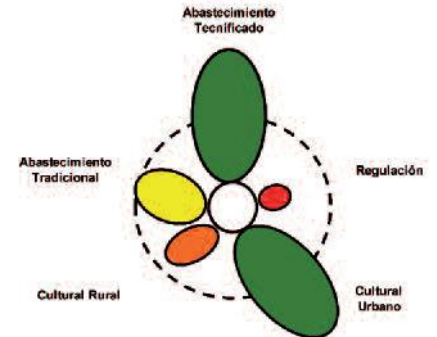
Wetlands and lakes



Acuíferos and groundwater



Marine



Available information (www.ecomilenio.es)

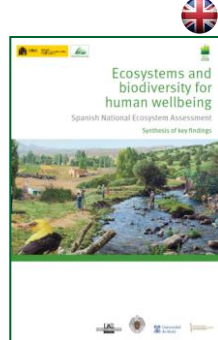
**Final
Report**
+2000 Pgs.
33 Chapters



**Synthesis
Report**
303 Pgs.
11 Chapters



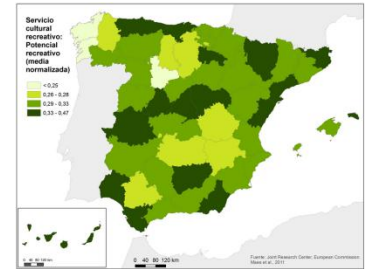
**Synthesis of
key findings**
90 Pgs.
9 Chapters



Educational materials
34 Pgs.
1 slide presentation



**Cartographic
information**
86 Maps



Natura 2000 network: our natural capital

Spain: Natura 2000 Network: 27% of the Spanish Terrestrial surface (148.000 km²)
Sites of Community Importance (SCI): 1.448
Special Protection Areas (SPA): 598

Main challenge: Ensuring the implementation of the EU nature legislation, in particular in relation to ensuring an adequate management of the Natura 2000 Network.

Natura 2000 Network is the essential cornerstone for protecting and securing our natural capital.

