COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
Committee of Ministers
Comité des Ministres

Resolution CM/ResDip(2019)7
on the renewal of the European Diploma for Protected Areas awarded to the national park of Teide (Spain)

(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 4 september 2019
at the 1352th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)[1]

Appendix 5: Model plan for annual reports

Annual report for the year ....

Annual reports should describe the changes that have taken place since the previous year in dynamic terms of management and function and not be limited to basic data. Any new text or map introducing a change in the situation of the area should be attached to the annual report.

State: **ESPAÑA**

Name of the area: **PARQUE NACIONAL DEL TEIDE (TEIDE NATIONAL PARK)**

Year and number of years since the award or renewal of the European Diploma for Protected Areas:
1989, renewed in 1994, 1999, 2004, 2009 y 2019

Central authority concerned:

Name:	**CONSEJERÍA DE TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA Y ENERGÍA DEL GOBIERNO DE CANARIAS (DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESPACIOS NATURALES Y BIODIVERSIDAD)**
Address:	**Avda. Francisco La Roche, nº 35; Edificio Servicios Múltiples I Planta 4ª; 38071 Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Isla de Tenerife)**
Tel:	922922823
Fax:	922921961
e-mail:	vma.cptss@gobiernodecanarias.org; naturaleza@gobiernodecanarias.org
www:	https://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/transicionecologica/

Authority responsible for its management:

Name:	**CABILDO INSULAR DE TENERIFE (Consejería Insular del Área de Medio Natural, Sostenibilidad, Seguridad y Emergencias)**
Address:	**Calle Las Macetas s/n, Pabellón Insular Santiago Martín, 1ª Planta; 38108 San Cristóbal de La Laguna (Isla de Tenerife)**
Tel:	922239928 / 922445545
Fax:	922239191 / 922326497
e-mail:	pnteide@tenerife.es
www:	http://www.tenerife.es/

[1] As amended by Resolution CM/ResDip(2014)2 on 2 July 2014 at the 1204th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies. Internet : http://www.coe.int/cm

1. Conditions: List here all conditions which were attached to the award or the renewal of the European Diploma. Explain either how the conditions have been totally complied with or detail the progress in complying with the conditions. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

N/A

2. Recommendations: List here all recommendations which were attached to the award or the renewal of the European Diploma. Explain either how the recommendations have been totally complied with or detail the progress in complying with the recommendations. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

1. Undertake further research on the ecology and genetics of endangered and vulnerable species of the national park's fauna and flora so as to assist in their conservation in a rapidly changing climate;

The study of the high mountain scrub ecosystem continues, exploring the connections between herbivory, global warming and the effects of both on the flora of the national park. Among other aspects, the monitoring of various species native to forested areas at lower altitudes is maintained, which tend to ascend in height tending to colonize the summit scrub ecosystem. At the same time, many species native to the national park lose territory, tending to gain height, while others may even be favored. In this process, a characteristic species such as the Teide broom (Spartocytisus supranubius) becomes a clear loser, experiencing a continued decline in recent decades.

On the other hand, the development of several genetic studies of the cedar population (Juniperus cedrus) of the national park continues in order to characterize its inter- and intra-population genetic variability, and to be able to determine specific specimens carrying a particular genetic endowment on which to focus the collection of fruits and seeds in order to enrich the populations of the species.

On the other hand, the recovery program of the Canary cedar (Juniperus cedrus) cataloged in Vulnerable status is started. With this program, it is intended to introduce a total of 17,000 specimens of the species into the natural environment before February 2026 in order to achieve a better demographic structure in the aging populations, and at the same time recover the old cedar forests that populated the national park (Priority Habitat 9560 (*): Endemic forests of Juniperus spp.

2. Establish (and annually update) a register of all non-native species which are found within the national park, and either continue, enhance or commence control measures so as to ensure that these non-native species that have become invasive have a minimal effect on the park's native flora and fauna;

The process of updating the chorological data on the distribution of flora in the national park is continuing, paying special attention to the arrival of new allochthonous floristic elements that could behave as invaders. In this regard, the inventory of the flora and invertebrate fauna of the Teide National Park, which began in 2022 and is currently still being developed, is noteworthy.

An ambitious programme of control and eradication of invasive allochthonous flora has been initiated in a structured manner. In this way, the park is subdivided into 250 x 250 m grids, with visits to those grids in which the presence of invasive allochthonous plant species has been confirmed and the total elimination of their specimens within each grid. Each grid is visited twice.

Finally, it is worth highlighting the fact that part of the areas affected by the large forest fire in August 2023 (approximately 100 ha) has been fenced off. These enclosures are created in those areas that housed the best examples of the scrubland typical of the island's peaks, and their purpose is to encourage its regeneration in an environment that excludes introduced herbivores.

3. Prepare and implement an action plan for beekeeping within the national park which aims to reduce the impact of honey bees on both the native flora and the native species of pollinators; and undertake research on the guild of native pollinators to determine its species composition and the conservation status (endemic to the Canary Islands, endemic to Tenerife, native, and whether endangered or vulnerable) of the species concerned;

Teide National Park continues to work on incorporating into the future Management and Use Master Plan a series of measures aimed at reducing the beekeeping impact in accordance with various existing scientific evidence and promoting the presence of annual fallow areas in different sectors.

4. Maintain and expand (as appropriate) the targeted programmes for monitoring the climate and both the biological and geological resources of the national park;

Progress is continuing in climate analysis, particularly in the development of computer applications that can assess the degree of warming with maximum precision across the entire surface of the national park. The data collected and the constructed models so far indicate a significant trend towards warming. As regards rainfall, no clear or significant trends are observed, although there appears to be a certain pattern of increasing periods of drought.

5. Identify and include within the new Master Plan for Use and Management (PRUG) actions which have either not been undertaken or have not been completed;

The administrative process of drafting and approving, by the competent Administration, the Government of the Canary Islands, a new Master Plan for the Use and Management of the Teide National Park is continuing. It should be noted once again that it includes those actions that were recommended in the report on the renewal of the European Diploma.

6. Ensure that the new PRUG contains both appropriate management indicators and targets and supports the European Diploma for Protected Areas; management must inform the Council of Europe when the new PRUG has been completed and formally adopted by the Canary Islands Government;

The various drafts of the future Master Plan for the Use and Management of the national park that have been submitted so far include a series of indicators on conservation, public use, etc., in accordance with the recommendations received.

7. Demolish all buildings (and other non-natural structures) within the national park which are no longer in use, and restore these areas and their surroundings to as natural a condition as is possible;

The objective set out in this recommendation has been fully achieved, with all buildings recognised as incompatible with the purposes of the National Park having been demolished in recent years (the Sanatorium houses and the former Riachuelo mountaineers' shelter), and their surroundings having been restored and naturalised.

8. prepare and begin to implement guidelines for public use and mobility within the national park within one year of the new PRUG being adopted.

Despite still not having a new Management Plan for the National Park (PRUG), work continues aimed at “defining the mobility system and implementing service areas at the accesses to the Teide National Park”, in order to be able to put it in operation in the future.

In this regard, the following should be highlighted in this period:

• The basic projects for the Chío (Guía de Isora) and Vilaflor (Vilaflor de Chasna) service areas were delivered.
• A document was delivered that analyses two alternative scenarios to the one defined in the mobility system contemplated in the "Study of mobility and load capacity of the Teide National Park" (2020). One in which the shuttle buses depart from the Chío and Vilaflor service areas, in the south of the island, and from Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Puerto de la Cruz, in the case of the metropolitan and northern areas of the island. And another in which the shuttle buses also depart from the Chío and Vilaflor service areas, in the south of the island, and, on the other hand, from Aguamansa (access from the north) and Las Lagunetas (access from the metropolitan area).

3. Site Management: List here any changes to the European Diploma holding site management, in relation to both terrestrial and aquatic environments (as appropriate), and in relation to staff and finances, since the last annual report was submitted to the Council of Europe. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

Without modification of regulations at the state or regional level that significantly affect the national park, beyond resolutions and notices on specific and specific procedures and activities (mouflon control campaign, rabbit control campaign, ...)

The ordinary management of the Teide National Park is, therefore, delegated by the Government of the Canary Islands to the Island Council of Tenerife, being assigned to the Island Council of the Area of Natural Environment, Sustainability, Security and Emergencies.

Currently, the national park's staff is made up of 9 civil servants and 15 workers (one more than in the previous year's report). To these figures we must add some 75 workers from public companies and, in summer, during the fire-fighting campaign (4 months), another 34 from public companies, who support the work, tasks and services that are carried out.

The budget allocated to Teide National Park for 2024 is as follows:

- Chapter 1, Staff: € 1.268.701,30

- Chapter 2, Current expenditure: € 3.815.127,77

- Chapter 6, Investments: € 6.594.682,97

4. Boundaries: Give details of any changes to the boundaries of the European Diploma holding site since the last annual report was submitted to the Council of Europe. If there are any changes, please attach an appropriate map to this report. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

No change.

5. Other information: List here any other information about the European Diploma holding site which you consider should be provided to the Council of Europe.

- Throughout 2024, forest restoration work continued in the pine forest areas of the Teide National Park affected by the great fire of August 2023. This work focused on priority areas, more susceptible to erosion processes. The felling of charred trees, pruning, chipping to remove remains and creating a "mulch" on the ground, and the construction of fascines and embankments to prevent and control erosion phenomena were carried out. All these works also contributed very positively to the landscape restoration of the space.

In the areas of summit broom affected by the fire, and with high potential for this plant formation, 5 large fences were made to protect against herbivory (rabbit and mouflon), subdivided internally into sub-fences for better control of them. In total 13,585 meters of fence perimeter and 95.09 ha fenced. In these enclosures, part of the dead broom was removed and the ground was prepared by digging holes for future planting (15,741 holes made). The machinery used to open the trench and dig holes was the retro-spider, due to its ability to move over rough terrain without causing damage to the environment. Once the enclosures were finished, rabbit eradication actions were carried out inside them.

The total investment in these restoration works was €1,000,000, with funding from the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

- At the end of 2023, two collaboration agreements were signed between the Cabildo de Tenerife and the Government of the Canary Islands for the development of actions within the Teide National Park financed by Next GenerationEU funds: eradication of exotic flora, conservation and improvement of the summit broom by means of fencing, eradication of herbivores and planting, restoration of the Juniperus Cedrus ssp cedrus forest, installation of wood-metal barriers for the protection of vegetation on the roadsides and the execution of the project to adapt and improve the car parks of La Ruleta and the Cañada Blanca Visitor Centre.

- The Environmental Management System of the Teide National Park has once again renewed its ISO 14001:2015 and EMAS Regulation certificates, thus maintaining its constant commitment to improving its environmental performance. Likewise, the Teide National Park remains registered in the Carbon Footprint Registry with the seal of calculation and reduction, recognising a reduction in the average emission intensity of 3.76% compared to the previous three years.

This year, a variety of commemorative events are taking place to mark the 70th anniversary of the creation of the national park.

In October, the national park hosted the 28th Assembly of the Association of Municipalities with Territory in National Parks (Amuparna), an event attended by more than 100 representatives from 50 localities from all over Spain.

In order to ensure the safety of hikers and avoid risky and emergency situations (such as those that recently occurred when up to 177 people had to be evacuated from the summit for 3 days in a row), a new

reservation system came into effect on 30 November for use of the trails leading to the upper part of the Teide-Pico Viejo stratovolcano: no. 7 Montaña Blanca – La Rambleta (upper part), no. 9 Teide – Pico Viejo – Mirador de las Narices del Teide (from the Cuevas Negras area), no. 23 Los Regatones Negros and no. 28 Chafarí.

***

The following sections of the form should only be filled in if your area is in the year before a renewal of its European Diploma for Protected Areas, i.e. year 4 after the award of the European Diploma or year 9 after its renewal.

6. Natural heritage (general abiotic description: geomorphology, geology and hydrogeology, habitats, flora, fauna, landscape) – State of conservation

6.1. Environment: changes or deterioration in the environment, of natural or anthropic origin, accidental or permanent, actual or anticipated
6.2. Flora and vegetation: changes in the plant population and in the vegetational cover; presumed causes
6.3. Fauna: changes in the sedentary or migratory populations; congregating, egg-laying and breeding grounds

7. Cultural heritage and socio-economic context

7.1. Cultural heritage
7.1.1. Changes concerning cultural heritage

7.2. Socio-economic context
7.2.1. Changes concerning the socio-economic context

8. Education and scientific interest

8.1. Visitors – Information policy
8.1.1. Arrangements for receiving and informing the public (building, booklets, maps, cards, etc.)
8.1.2. Frequentation by visitors and behavior (number, distribution in time and space)
8.1.3. Special visits (distinguished persons, groups, etc.)

8.2. Scientific research
8.2.1. Current or completed research (observation, experimentation, etc.; identification or inventory of the species listed in the appendices to the Bern Convention, etc.)
8.2.2. Scientific publications

9. Site description (vulnerability, protection status, ownership, documentation)

9.1. Changes in legislation or regulations
9.2. Changes in ownership title (conversion to public property, rentals, etc.)
9.3. Extension or transfer, new uses (for example, conversion into total reserve)

10. Site management (management plans, budget and personnel)

10.1. Improvements made
10.1.1. Ecological action affecting the flora and biotopes; controls of fauna
10.1.2. Protection against the elements (fire, water regime)
10.1.3. Approaches and thoroughfares (paths, roads, car parks, signposting, fencing, etc.)
10.1.4. Field equipment (hides and study facilities)
10.1.5. Waste management
10.1.6. Use of renewable energy systems

10.2. Management
10.2.1. Administrative department: changes made
10.2.2. Wardens' department: changes made
10.2.3. Internal policing measures
10.2.4. Infringement of regulations and damage; legal action

11. Influence of the award of the European Diploma for Protected Areas
