



Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

and

Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds

**PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK (PAF)
FOR NATURA 2000
FOR THE EU MULTIANNUL FINANCING PERIOD 2014-2020**

GREECE

September, 2014

Contents

A. Introductory overview of Natura 2000 network for territory.....	4
A.1 Short introduction to the habitat types of Annex I and species of Annex II of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Annex I and migratory bird species (Directive 2009/147/EC) for which Natura 2000 sites are designated	4
A.2 Number and area of Natura 2000 sites.....	5
A.3 Main land use cover and ecosystem categories for Natura 2000 sites	8
B. Status of the Habitats and Species.....	9
B.1 Most recent assessment of conservation status of species and habitat types for territory	9
B.1.a Habitats and species of Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.....	9
B.1.b Bird Species of Directive 2009/147/EC	10
B.2 Overall assessment of conservation status by Habitat category / species group.....	12
B.3 Overview of pressures and threats to species and habitats	13
C. Legal and administrative provisions for the protection and management of the Natura 2000 sites	15
C.1 Relevant legal provisions.....	15
C.2 Progress and perspectives for management planning for the sites	17
C.3 Relevant government and non-governmental plans	19
D. Current experience with use of EU financial instruments	21
D.1 European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	21
D.2 European Fisheries Fund (EFF).....	23
D.3 Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund (CF)	25
D.4 LIFE+	29
D.5 Other key funding sources.....	31
E. Current estimate of financial needs for management of Natura 2000 for the territory	34
F. Strategic conservation priorities for Natura 2000 for the territory for the period 2014-2020.....	36
F.1 Summary of priorities for period (and expected outcomes), for priority habitat types and species having regard to the need for measurable progress on the nature sub-target under EU 2020 biodiversity strategy and for ensuring good functioning of Natura 2000 network (SACs + SPAs).....	37
Priority Habitat Types.....	37
Priority Species: Flora.....	39
Priority Species: Birds.....	39
Priority species: Fish Fauna	40
Priority Species: Amphibians and reptiles.....	40

Priority Species: Mammals	40
Priority Species: Invertebrates	41
F.2 Summary of priorities for other habitats and species covered by nature Directives having regard to the need for measurable progress on nature sub-target under EU 2020 biodiversity strategy (Habitats and Birds Directives) and for ensuring good functioning of Natura 2000 network (SACs + SPAs)	41
Habitat types	41
Flora species	43
Birds.....	43
Fish Fauna.....	43
Amphibians and Reptiles	44
Terrestrial and marine mammals	44
Invertebrates	45
F.3 Strategic priorities in relation to investments in Natura 2000 linked to green tourism and jobs, to support climate change mitigation and adaptation or other ecosystem benefits, for research, education, training, awareness and promotion of co-operation (including cross-border) linked to Natura 2000 management.	45
G. Description of key measures to achieve priorities	48
G.1 General Priority Measures for Natura 2000	48
G.1.a General Priority measures for Natura 2000.....	48
G.1.b Priority measures for Natura 2000 agricultural and forest habitats and species.....	50
G.1.c Priority measures for Natura 2000 marine and coastal habitats and species	53
G.1.d Priority measures for Natura 2000 wetlands habitats and species (including peatlands) ..	55
G.2 Other priority measures.....	57
G.2.a Priority measures for securing ecosystem benefits for Natura 2000, especially in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation	57
G.2.b Priority Measures for promoting sustainable tourism and employment in relation to Natura 2000.....	57
G.2.c Priority Measures to promote innovative approaches in relation to Natura 2000	58
G.3 Summary table of priority measures per habitat type and species.....	59
H. Monitoring, evaluation and updating of the Prioritised Action Framework	72
H.1 Monitoring of the Prioritised Action Framework	72
H.2 Evaluation and updating of PAF.....	74
H.3 Development of a common framework for monitoring and evaluation of the Management Plans of Natura 2000 sites.....	75

A. Introductory overview of Natura 2000 network for territory

A.1 Short introduction to the habitat types of Annex I and species of Annex II of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Annex I and migratory bird species (Directive 2009/147/EC) for which Natura 2000 sites are designated

Greece hosts 91 habitat types (82 terrestrial and 9 marine) of Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC (out of totally 233 Habitat Types of the Directive) and 112 flora and fauna species of Annexes II, IV and V of the same Directive. Out of the abovementioned 91 habitat types, 19 are priority habitats (17 terrestrial and 2 marine), while out of the 112 species 40 are priority species. Among the priority habitats occur: Coastal lagoons (1150), Mediterranean salt steppes (*Limonetalia*) (1510), coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp. (2250), Mediterranean temporary ponds (3170), Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines (9180) and others. In the remaining habitat types of Annex I coastal and halophytic habitats, freshwater habitats, dunes, sclerophyllous scrub (*matorral*), screes and forests are included. Moreover 30 purely Greek habitat types are recorded in Greece which are not included in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC.

In Greece 61 flora species (plant taxa) of community interest are found. Out of totally 61 plant taxa, 26 have been included as priority species in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and represent 16,7% of the total 156 European priority plant species. The large majority are steno-endemic species (with one sole population or a few sub-populations). It is mentioned that 23 species are found in only one floristic area-region. Examples: *Centaurea niederi* grows in two neighboring floristic areas (Peloponnese and Central Greece), *Silene holzmannii* – an endemic species of the small islets in the Aegean Sea is found in 5 floristic regions, while finally the species *Carex panormitana* (*Carex acuta*) has a broader European distribution. The remaining 34 angiosperm and 1 bryophyta species which grow in Greece (15 endemics and 10 sub-endemics) are included in Annexes II, IV and V of Directive 92/43/EEC which totally add up to 61 plant taxa (1 bryophyta, 3 pteridophyta and 57 angiosperms).

As regards the fauna species which are included in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC, the most recent official data are available in the 2nd Six-Year Report on the Implementation of Directive 92/43/EEC. The following are included: 3 species of molluscs (none is a priority species), 24 species of arthropods (4 out of which are priority species), 19 species of fish (5 out of which are priority species), 5 species of amphibians (none is a priority species), 12 species of reptiles (3 out of which are priority species) and last 23 species of mammals (3 out of which are priority species). It is worth mentioning that in the 2nd Six-Year Report on the Implementation of Directive 92/43/EEC the species groups Cnidaria, Annelids, Echinoderms do not have species integrated in Annex II.

Additionally, the large habitat diversity of the country in combination with the prevailing special biotic and abiotic factors, result in the occurrence of a big variety of bird species. In total, 442 bird species have been recorded in Greece, out of which 147 are included in Annex I of Directive 2009/147/EC. Depending on their status and their occurrence they are distributed in the below basic categories: regular breeding, winter visitors, passage migrants, random/ misguided visitors (many species are included in more than one category). The majority is found within Special Protection Areas (SPA) for avifauna of the European Ecological Network Natura 2000, while 201 of them constitute species for the designation of SPAs, (i.e. species which fulfill the conditions so that their presence leads to the establishment of such areas and which fall under a special protection status). Among these species figure big birds of prey (*Aquila chrysaetos*), falcons (*Falco eleonora*), nocturnal

species (*Tyto alba*), seabirds (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*), gulls (*Larus audouinii*), shorebirds (*Himantopus himantopus*), herons and pelecaniformes (*Ardea purpurea*, *Pelecanus crispus*), aquatic species (*Branta ruficollis*), forest species (*Phylloscopus bonelli*) as well as species of grassland ecosystems (*Sylvia* sp., *Emberiza* sp.).

A.2 Number and area of Natura 2000 sites

The Natura 2000 network in Greece includes 419 areas out of which: 241 have been designated as Sites of Community Importance – Special Areas of Conservation, (SCIs – SACs), 202 are Special Protection Areas (SPAs), while 24 areas are at the same time SCIs and SPAs. The area of SCIs is 2.807.512 ha which cover 16,3% of the terrestrial area of the country and 5,7% of the territorial waters. The area of the SPAs is 2.952.476 ha and covers 21,1% of the terrestrial area and 1,4% of the territorial waters. In total the surface of the Network Natura 2000 in Greece is 4.294.205 ha and covers 27,2% of the terrestrial area and 6,1% of the territorial waters of the country. Based on the surface of the Greek network Natura 2000 which corresponds to 4,5% of the surface of the European ecological network, Greece is ranked in the tenth place in relation to the 28 member-states of the European Union. The average coverage of the national terrestrial area of Europe is 17,5%, hence Greece is ranked in the sixth place among the 28 member-states (after Slovenia, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Cyprus and Spain).

<p>Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)</p>	<p>Number and Area 241- Total area 28.076 km² or 2.807.512 ha</p>
<p>Reference to relevant decisions on SCIs</p>	<p>2013/739/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 7 November 2013 adopting a seventh updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document C(2013) 7356). 2013/29/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 16 November 2012 adopting a sixth updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document C(2012) 8233). 2012/9/EU: Commission Implementing Decision of 18 November 2011 adopting a fifth updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document C(2011) 8172). 2011/85/EU: Commission Decision of 10 January 2011 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a fourth updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document C(2010) 9676). 2010/45/: Commission Decision of 22 December 2009 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a third updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document C(2009) 10406.) 2009/95/EC of 12 December 2008 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a second updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2008) 8049). 2008/335/EC of 28 March 2008 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, a first updated list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean</p>

	<p>biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2008) 1148). 2006/613/EC of 19 July 2006 adopting, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, the list of sites of Community importance for the Mediterranean biogeographical region (notified under document number C(2006) 3261). <u>Link to Decisions at:</u> http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm</p>
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	239 pursuant to L.3937/2011 (Govt. Gazette 60/A/31-3-2011)
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	<p>Number and Area 202 – Total area 29.534 km² or 2.952.476 ha</p>
Total Natura 2000 terrestrial area	36.029 km ²
Total Natura 2000 marine area	6.914 km ²



A.3 Main land use cover and ecosystem categories for Natura 2000 sites

The Natural Habitat Classes (Natural Habitat Classes – N01 to N27), as they are included in the Standard Data Forms of the Natura 2000 network, were matched with the 5 main categories of Land Cover under Corine at first level (Corine Land Cover-Level 1) for the areas of the network Natura 2000 and the results are depicted in Figure 1. In Figure 1 (Right) is also presented the percentage of land use within and outside of the network Natura 2000 in Greece.

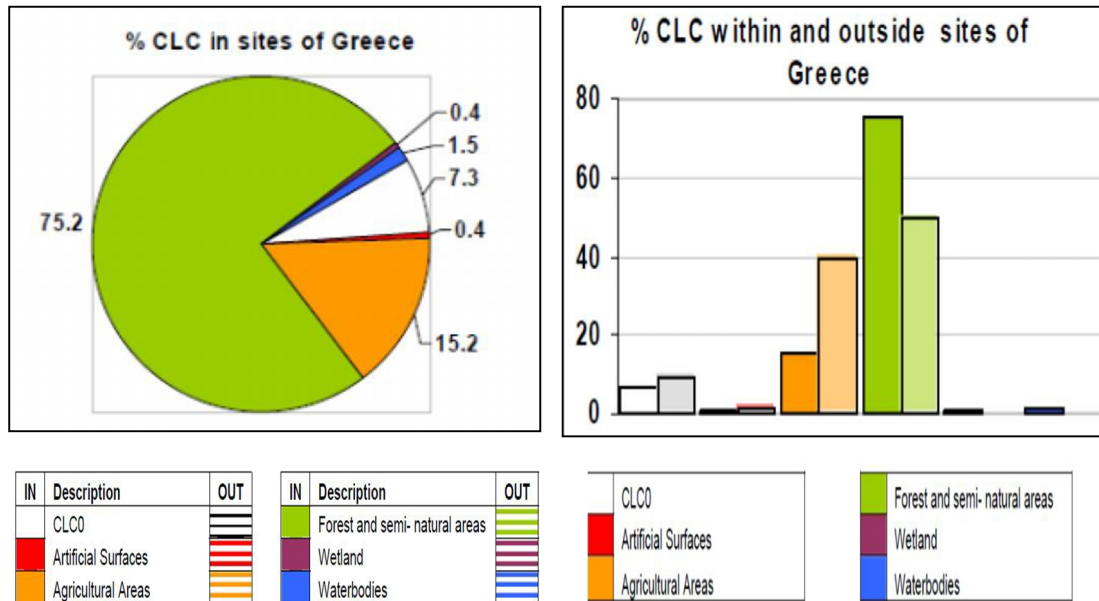


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of the different land use categories (Corine Land Cover) in Natura 2000 sites of Greece (Left). Comparison of the land use categories in areas within and outside of the network Natura 2000 (Right).

Within the network Natura 2000, forest and semi-natural surfaces constitute the main land cover category (percentage 75,2%), followed by the agricultural areas (15,2%). The remaining categories follow with considerably smaller percentages: waterbodies (1,5%), artificial surfaces (0,4%) and wetland (0,4%), while there are no data regarding the land cover for a percentage of the network area reaching 7,3%. Additionally it derives that the forest and semi-natural areas are better represented within the network Natura 2000, while agricultural areas are less represented within the network.

Furthermore built surfaces like houses, streets are also observed in these areas however with very small land cover percentages. With respect to human activities, Natura 2000 sites are mainly used for farming and animal husbandry purposes while activities like logging, hunting and fishing follow.

B. Status of the Habitats and Species

B.1 Most recent assessment of conservation status of species and habitat types for territory

The following text summarizes the data of the 2nd Six-Year Report on the Implementation of Directive 92/43/EEC regarding the conservation status of habitats and species in Greece. It includes all habitats of Annex I and the species of Annexes II, IV and V of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

B.1.a Habitats and species of Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC

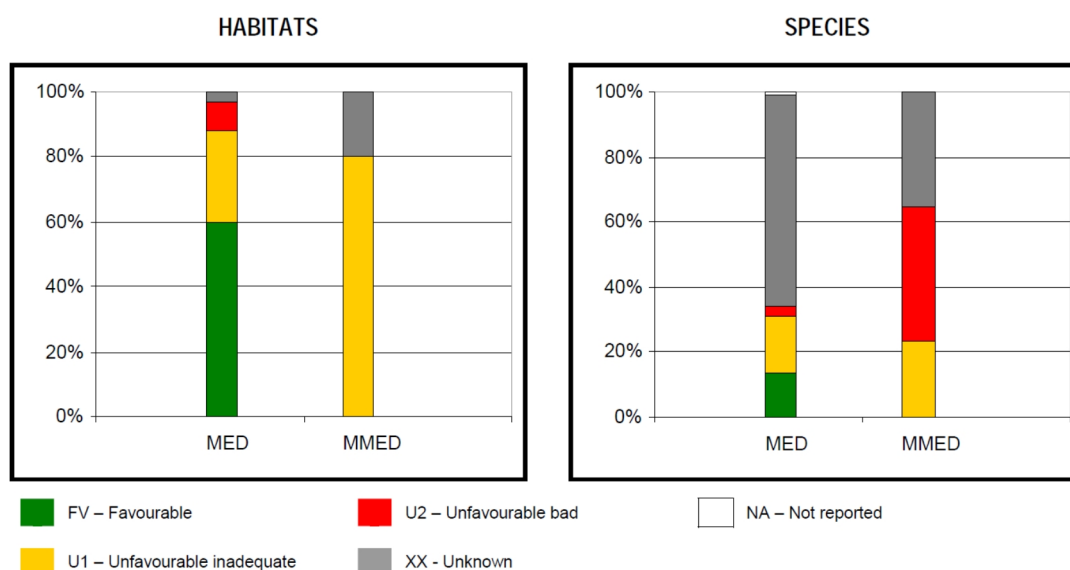


Figure 2: Overall assessment of conservation status of habitats and species in the Mediterranean biogeographical area in Greece (%)

Table 1: Overall assessment of conservation status of habitats and species in the Mediterranean biogeographical area in Greece (%)

Area / Conclusion	Habitats					Species				
	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA
Terrestrial	60	28	9	3		13	18	3	65	1
Marine		80		20			24	41	35	
Member State: Greece	57	31	8	4		12	19	6	62	1

Greece belongs to the Mediterranean (MED) biogeographical area. The conservation status of habitat types and species is depicted in Table 1 and schematically in Figure 2. In the terrestrial Mediterranean biogeographical area, 60% of the habitats is in a favorable conservation status (FV - Favorable), 28% is in an inadequate conservation status (U1 - Inadequate), 9% in a bad conservation status (U2 - Bad) and 3% in an unknown conservation status (XX - Unknown). In the marine Mediterranean biogeographical area, 80% of the habitats is in an inadequate conservation status, while 20% is in an unknown conservation status. At country level, 57% of the habitats is in a favorable conservation status, 31% is in an inadequate conservation status, 8% in a bad conservation status and last 4% in an unknown conservation status. Accordingly as regards the species in the

entire country, 12% is in a favorable status, 19% in an inadequate status, 6% in a bad status, but 62% in an unknown status and 1% without data and information. This picture reflects the lack of basic information about the conservation status of the species in Greece. The Study “Monitoring and assessment of the conservation status of habitats and species of community interest”, which is under preparation for the country, is expected to contribute positively as per the acquisition of such knowledge. In Figure 3, the overall conservation status of habitat types and species is estimated as per the following four (4) parameters: the current range, the surface area, the specific structures and functions and the future prospects. Accordingly, the conservation status of the species is assessed by the range, the population, the habitat for the species and the future prospects. For every species or habitat type, each parameter is assessed as: good (green colour), inadequate (yellow colour), bad (red colour) and unknown (grey colour). The unknown category comprises cases where the available information does not allow the exact assessment of the parameters.

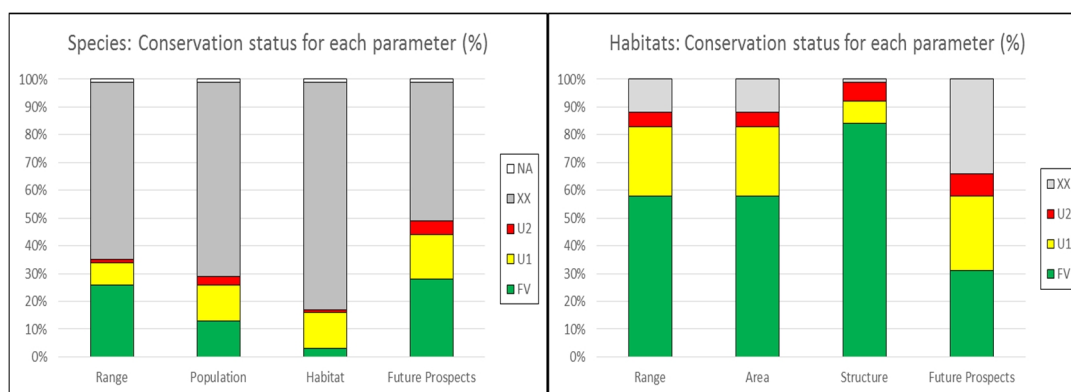


Figure 3: Overall assessment of habitat types and species for each parameter (%)

Table 2: Overall assessment of habitat types and species for each parameter (%)

Parameter/ Conclusion	HABITATS					SPECIES				
	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA
Range	58	25	5	12		26	8	1	64	1
Area/ Population	58	25	5	12		13	13	3	70	1
Structure/ Habitats	84	8	7	1		3	13	1	82	1
Future Prospects	31	27	8	34		28	16	5	50	1

B.1.b Bird Species of Directive 2009/147/EC

As regards the bird species which are found within the Special Protection Areas of Greece there has not been prepared until today any Implementation Report of the Directive 2009/147/EC, and therefore their conservation status has not been assessed yet. In line with an aforementioned reference, the Study “Monitoring and assessment of the conservation status of habitats and species of community interest”, which is under preparation in the country, is expected to contribute positively as per the acquisition of such knowledge.

Nevertheless, for the needs of a wider elaboration, as demonstrated in the following section, and given the absence of a relevant National Statement-Report about bird species, the following

bibliography was used: a) Red Book of Threatened Animals of Greece, b) Study about the designation of compatible activities in relation to the types for the designation of the Special Protection Areas for birds, c) Reassessment programme of 69 Important Bird Areas for their designation as Special Protection Areas for Birds, d) Birds in Europe II.

More specifically the Red Book of Threatened Animals of Greece (2009) was taken into consideration, which aimed at putting down the conservation status of the Greek fauna species, at discerning the species which are threatened with extinction and detecting, to the extent possible, the main threats and the utmost necessary measures for the protection and conservation of these species. The assessment of the species and the drawing-up of the Red Book for the animals of Greece is based on the system established by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). In this framework the Red Book of Threatened Animals of Greece constitutes a basic tool for the selection procedure of priorities regarding the protection of biodiversity and the development of conservation programmes in our country.

At the same time important data and information from the study *“Definition of compatible activities with respect to the species for the designation of the Special Protection Areas for birds”* were used, which was prepared within the context of the harmonization with the Community obligations of Greece, regarding the area and the number of the Special Protection Areas which will have to be established so that the requirements of Directive 2009/147/EC in relation to the needs of priority bird species are fulfilled. The purpose of the study was the designation of general principles for the protection of these species in order to regulate the exercise of activities in the SPAs of our country. The study had as a medium-term result the enhancement of the environmental protection in the SPAs for the benefit of the protected bird species, thus contributing also to the conservation of these species at European level. For the needs of the Prioritized Action Framework, specific data were utilized as well as the Database of ecological requirements-threats to species for the designation of SPAs.

Furthermore, the Book on the Greek Important Bird Areas, the information which has been put down in the edition Birds in Europe II of Birdlife International as well as the project *“Programme for the reassessment of 69 Important Bird Areas for their classification as Special Protection Areas for Birds. Development of action plans for the protection of priority species”* were taken into account.

B.2 Overall assessment of conservation status by Habitat category / species group

Habitats and species of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC

In the graphs which are displayed in

Figure 4, is depicted the overall conservation status of habitat types by habitat type category as well as by species group (number and % per category / group) as such was assessed in the 2nd Six-Year Report on the Implementation of Directive 92/43/EEC for Greece (included are the species which are listed in Annexes II, IV and V of the Directive).

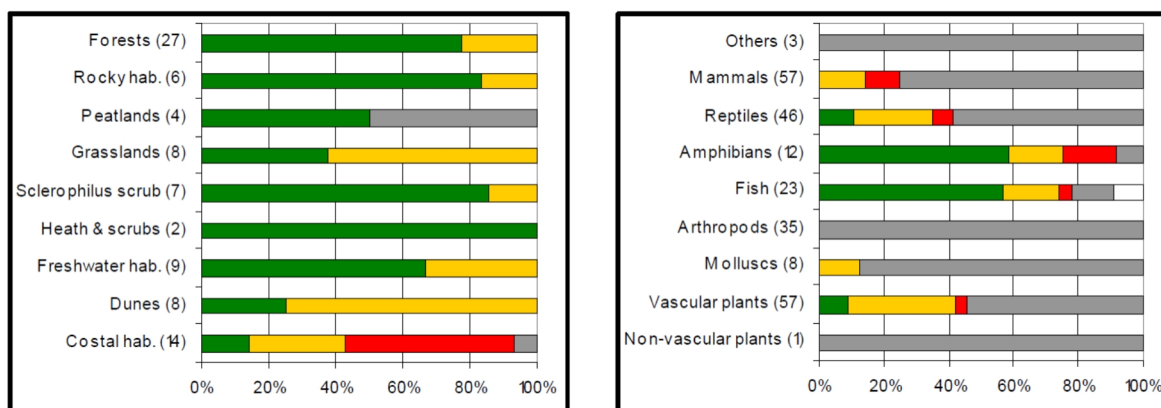


Figure 4: Conservation status of habitat type groups in percentages % (left), conservation status of species groups in percentages % (right).

The majority of the coastal habitat types is in bad conservation status, while none of the marine habitat types is in good conservation status. Of the terrestrial habitat types, dunes and grasslands are in worse conservation status. As regards species, the deficiency of data regarding the conservation of invertebrates (arthropods - molluscs) is obvious, since most of the species of Directive 92/43/EEC are of unknown conservation status. They same applies to a big percentage of flora species, mammals and reptiles.

Bird species of the Directive 2009/147/EC

Out of totally 147 bird species of Annex I of Directive 2009/147/EC found in Greece in the “Red Book of Threatened Animals of Greece”, 104 species of avifauna were recorded in 7 of the 9 categories of IUCN. Out of totally 104 species, 54 (approximately 51%) are included in the risk categories: *Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered*. The rest are classified in the categories *Nearly Threatened, Least Concern and Data Deficient*. More specifically, in Table 3 the total number of bird species per risk category is concisely depicted.

Table 3: Total number of bird species per risk category

Risk Categories for Bird Species	Number of Species	Percentage on the total number of bird species of Annex I
EX- Extinct	0	0
CR- Critically Endangered	11	7,5
EN - Endangered	16	10,9
VU – Vulnerable	27	18,4
NT – Nearly Threatened	13	8,8
LC- Least Concern	21	14,3
DD- Data Deficient	16	10,9
NE – Not Evaluated	43	29,2
Total	147	100%

According to the Red Book, among the critically endangered bird species figure the Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), the Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*), the White-tailed Sea-eagle Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), the Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), the Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*), the Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*), the Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) and the Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*). Among the species which are classified as endangered figure the Eurasian Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), the Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*), the Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*), the Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*), the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), the Booted Eagle (*Aquila pennata*), the Lanner Falcon (*Falco biarmicus*), the Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*), the Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga*), the Krüper's nuthatch (*Sitta krueperi*), the Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*), the Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybridus*).

B.3 Overview of pressures and threats to species and habitats

Based on the 2nd Six-Year Report on the Implementation of Directive 92/43/EEC for Greece there are 9 categories of pressures-threats: agriculture, fishing – hunting – collecting, mining and extraction of materials, urbanisation, transportation and communications, leisure and tourism, pollution and other human activities, human changes in wetlands and marine environments, natural biotic and abiotic processes. At the analysis of pressures and threats per habitat type and species groups a value for each category was estimated. According to the following table (

Table 4), the categories of pressures and threats which have the higher values for habitat types and species are agriculture, fishing and hunting, leisure and tourism. The most pressures on habitat types are exercised by agriculture and forestry but it is deemed that these pressures will be limited in the future. Fishing, hunting and collecting as well as natural processes threaten and will continue to be threatening the species.

Table 4: Pressures and threats for habitats and species

Category of Pressure / Threat	HABITATS		SPECIES	
	Pressures	Threats	Pressures	Threats
Agriculture, Forestry	60	40	40	37
Fishing, hunting and collecting	2	1	39	37
Mining and extraction of materials	16	16	16	13
Urbanisation, industrialisation and similar activities	27	18	29	29
Transportation and communication	26	21	17	17
Leisure and tourism (other than above)	28	25	17	13
Pollution and other human impacts/activities	14	9	29	29
Human induced changes in wetlands and marine environments	29	29	20	20
Natural processes (biotic and abiotic)	11	15	35	35

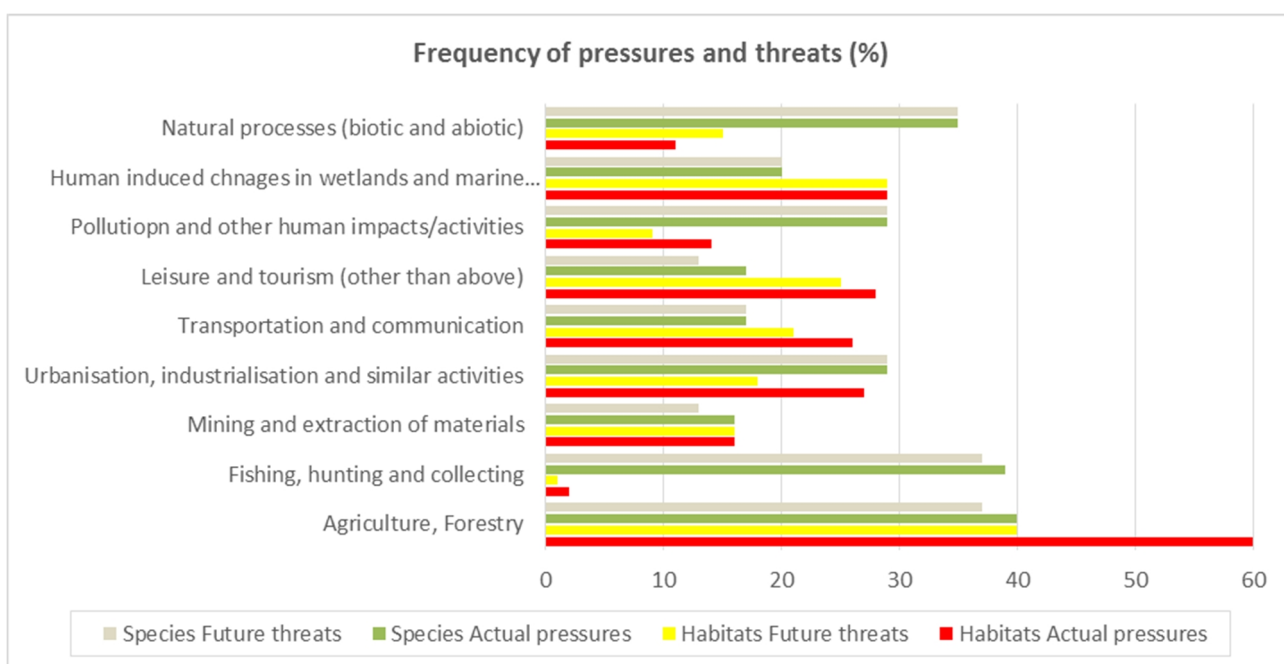


Figure 5: Frequency of pressures and threats in habitats and species (%)

C. Legal and administrative provisions for the protection and management of the Natura 2000 sites

C.1 Relevant legal provisions

A. Management Planning

L. 3937/2011, which replaced L. 1650/1986, constitutes the main legal framework for the protection and management of Natura 2000 sites. This law updates the national system of protected areas and consolidates institutionally the Natura 2000 sites by integrating them in this system through their designation as “Habitats and Species Protection Areas” – distinguished in Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and/or Special Protection Areas (SPA) – which are subject to management.

Pursuant to the same law (art. 4), for the management of the object of protection and conservation of Natura 2000 sites a relevant 5-year Management Plan is compiled which, in the framework of the terms and conditions set in the designation acts of Natura 2000 sites: *(a) defines the necessary organization and operation measures for the conservation of the protected objects, (b) specifies the terms and limitations in the exercise of activities and the execution of works, and (c) designates the guidelines and priorities for the implementation of projects, actions and measures required for the effective protection, management and restoration of protected objects, as appropriate.* The management plans are approved by Common Ministerial Order (CMO) and are accompanied by actions plans.

In case the additional designation of Natura 2000 sites and/or the *“delimitation and designation of land use and activities as well as of more specified building terms and limitations”* are deemed necessary, the issuance of a relevant Presidential Decree (PD) is required (art. 5) in application of a Special Environmental Study (SES) or a Special Report depending on the classification category. Finally, by decision of the Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change and upon opinion of the Committee “Nature 2000” *“...national objectives are specified for the conservation of habitats and species of community importance which are found in the Greek territory in order to achieve their favourable conservation status throughout their entire distribution...”*

It should be noted that the management strategy that had been applied in the country until the adoption of L. 3937/11 was based on the establishment of designation acts (PDs or CMOs) which specified the permitted land uses, building terms as well as limitations in the exercise of activities, in application of a SES.

B. Management Institutions/Structures

The L. 2742/1999, as updated by the Law on Biodiversity (L. 3937/2011), provides the following management structures for the protected areas:

- Management Bodies for one or more areas in the form of Legal Persons governed by Private Law Private Legal Entities under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.
- Assignment to existing public sector bodies
- Establishment of special coordination offices in Regional Administration Authorities, and
- Assignment of functions by Management Contract to Public Entities or Non-profit Private Legal Entities

The so far prevalent management/administration scheme of Natura 2000 sites is based on the establishment of Management Bodies whose operation has, however, been marked by significant problems relating to the overlapping of responsibilities as well as the absence of a stable operation and funding framework.

In total, out of all Natura 2000 sites, 63 SACs (or 26% of all) and 42 SPAs (or 21% of all) are under the jurisdiction of a Management Body (MB) and have a legally protective status (PD or CMO). Out of all these areas, only 4 SACs (2% of all) and 2 SPAs (1% of all) have an established Management Plan. Additionally, 5 areas have a legally protective status without being under the jurisdiction of a MB.

More specifically, 27% of the Special Areas of Conservation (65 of 241 areas) and 21% of Special Protection Areas (43 of 202 areas) have an approved SES. For the remaining SACs (176 of 241 areas) and SPAs (159 of 202 GR areas), a SES has either not been prepared or it is under preparation or elaboration.

C. Other relevant provisions

- Protection and management of forests and forested areas: L. 86/1969 (Govt. Gazette A' 7), L. 996/1971 (Govt. Gazette A' 192), L. 998/1979 (Govt. Gazette A' 289), L. 3208/2003 (Govt. Gazette A' 303),
- Protection of waters: with L. 3199/2003 (Govt. Gazette A' 280) and PD 51/2007 (Govt. Gazette A' 54) the Greek legislation was harmonized with Directive 2000/60/EC,
- Protection of marine environment: with L. 3983/2011 (Govt. Gazette A' 144) regarding the national strategy for the protection and management of the marine environment, the Greek legislation was harmonized with Directive 2008/56/EC. The objective being the conservation and restoration of a good environmental status of the marine environment by 2020,
- Assessment of environmental impacts of projects and activities - L. 4014/2011 (Govt. Gazette A' 209) - and CMO No.107017 (Govt. Gazette B' 1225/5.9.2006) relating to the strategic assessment of environmental impacts of plans and programmes.

C.2 Progress and perspectives for management planning for the sites

<p>Progress in establishing conservation objectives</p>	<p>The establishment of conservation goals is included as an objective in the ongoing program “<i>Monitoring and assessment of the conservation status of habitat types and species of community interest</i>” undertaken by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change. At the same time, a study for the update of the external borders of SPAs and SACs is being carried out by the National Cadastre & Mapping Agency S.A. (NCMA S.A.), which is expected to be completed in 2015.</p> <p>The specialization of conservation goals constitutes an objective of Management Plans which have not yet been prepared.</p> <p>With a view towards the integration of the management system of Natura 2000 sites, a procedure for the elaboration of relevant issues is being carried out by 4 thematic groups under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, and is expected to be completed by the end of the current year (2014). The issues being elaborated by the respective thematic groups include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The specification of the architecture/ structure of the national system of protected areas. 2. Securing the economic viability of the national system of protected areas, through the assessment of different alternative funding sources. 3. The selection and specification of instruments for the management and monitoring of the protected areas. 4. Ensuring the convergence of the surveillance, monitoring, protection and management systems. <p>Finally, on 26 August 2014, National Strategy for the next 15 years and the 5-year Action Plan for Biodiversity were approved. The general objective of the National strategy for Biodiversity is to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem functions in Greece by 2026, their restoration, where needed and feasible, the promotion of biodiversity as a national capital as well as the intensification of Greece’s contribution in the prevention of biodiversity loss worldwide.</p> <p>The establishment of incentives for the protection of biodiversity is provided for as an objective (by article 5) in the National Strategy Plan for Biodiversity as well as in L. 3937/ 2011 (article 20 par. 11), which provides that such incentives may include the establishment of: awards; a framework of financial aids and a register of public and private companies that apply exemplary practices for the protection of biodiversity during their production process. Moreover, the responsibilities of the Protected Areas’ Management Bodies also include, pursuant to L. 2742/ 1999. The issuance of a quality and cooperation label to businesses that operate within the protected objects in accordance with the provisions of the (then) Management Plan of the respective protected area.</p>
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<p>% of sites with plans completed</p>	<p>The percentage of SACs with completed management plans is 2%, while the respective percentage for SPAs is 1%.</p>
<p>% of sites with plans in preparation</p>	<p>The percentage of SACs with management plans in preparation is 21%, while the respective percentage for SPAs amounts to 16%. However it is noted that some of these plans have been prepared in the past and they need to be updated.</p>
<p>% of sites with no plans</p>	<p>The percentage of SACs with no management plans is 98% while the percentage of SPAs is 99% (taking into consideration that the plans in preparation are not yet completed).</p>
<p>Link to web sites with plans & any guidelines</p>	<p>For more information visit the following link: http://www.ypeka.gr</p>
<p>More background information on plans and comments on other instruments/approaches for management planning, information on and plans for particular sectors (e.g. forestry etc.)</p>	<p>Management of forests and forested areas</p> <p>The protection and management of public forests and forested areas are the responsibility of the local public forest authorities (Forest Service), while the owners attend to the surveillance, protection and management of private forests and forested areas, under the supervision of the Forest Service (par. 1, art. 18, L. 998/ 1979 “Regarding the protection of forests and generally forested areas of the country”). The studies for the management of forest and forested areas conform to the “Temporary standard technical specifications for the preparation of forestry and other studies for forests and forested areas” that were approved by decision 158072/ 1120/ 30-7-1965 of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food. These studies are being prepared for the property owner by a Forester (public or municipal officer for public or municipal forests, or a private consultant for public or municipal as well as for private forests and forested areas) and examined, certified and approved by the Forest Service. The management studies aim is: to record the current situation (inventory – assessment of timber capital); to rationally organize the factors of production (soil, capital, labor); to specify the necessary methods and management (based on the principle of sustainability) and protection measures; and to order by place and time the product (from the management and protection measures). The studies are usually in force for 10 years (rarely 5).</p> <p>Fisheries management</p> <p>By decision No. 1492/31.08.2010 of the Monitoring Committee of the Operational Programme for Fisheries 2007-2013, the following were approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fishing Effort Adjustment Plan (FEAP) of the Greek Fleet operating in Greek territorial waters • The 3 national decommissioning plans in application of FEAP regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vessels operating in small gulfs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vessels older than 15 years - Vessels less than 7 meters in length <p>It is noted that the abovementioned plans are included in Priority Axis 1 of the Operational Program “Fisheries” 2007-2013 “Measures for the adaptation of the fishing fleet” and are implemented in application of Council Regulations (EC) No 1198/2006 “on the European Fisheries Fund” και (EC) No 1967/2006 “concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea”.</p> <p>In parallel, in application of Council Regulation No. 1967/2006/EC (Article 19), the Ministerial Decision No. 271/2576 has been issued (Govt. Gazette 58B/16.01.2014) by which a management plan for fishing with the fishing gear bottom trawl net is established as well as Decision No. 9131.4/2/2012 (Govt. Gazette 1519B/04.05.2012) which establishes a management plan regarding the fishery of small pelagic species of anchovy (<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>) and sardine (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>) with the fishing gear purse seines.</p> <p>Environmental licensing</p> <p>Pursuant to national legislation, L. 4014/11, environmental licensing in Natura 2000 sites involves the implementation of a Special Ecological Assessment procedure which incorporates the requirements of Article 6 of Directive 92/43/EC.</p>
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C.3 Relevant government and non-governmental plans

Spatial Planning

The spatial planning system of the country affects considerably the management of protected areas to the extent that it determines the wider conditions/ prospects for their development through the specification of guidelines and/or regulations provided by statutory national, and regional spatial plans which include:

- A. The General Framework for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development (Govt. Gazette A’ 128/3.7.2008)
- B. The Specific Frameworks for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development which are prepared upon authorization of the General Framework and regard the following sectors:
 - tourism (Govt. Gazette B’ 3155/12.12.2013)
 - industry (Govt. Gazette, Issue of Expropriations and Planning Affairs 151/3.4.2009)
 - renewable energy sources (Govt. Gazette B’ 2464/3.12.2008)
 - aquaculture (Govt. Gazette B’ 2505/4.11.2011)
- C. The Regional Frameworks for Spatial Planning which are currently being updated

At the level of goal setting, these plans seem to be promoting the establishment of a spatial development model in accordance with sustainability principles with an emphasis in the conservation of biodiversity. However, it should be noted that in the current political-economical conjecture, there is a redefinition of spatial planning goals and guidelines with a clear orientation towards the facilitation of investments.

The recent revision of the Specific Spatial Framework for Tourism as well as the plans being prepared during the past three years for the development of state owned properties (Special Public Property Development Plan) and strategic investments (Special Strategic Investments Development Plan), provided guidelines for the touristic exploitation of Natura 2000 sites, which may intensify the pressures exercised by the tourism sector primarily on coastal and marine habitat types and their respective species.

River Basin Management

In fulfillment of the obligations deriving from Directive 2000/60/EC and pursuant to the provisions of L. 3199/2003 and PD 51/2007, the management plans regarding the river basins of the Regions of the Country have been approved. The plans include amongst others the recording of the competent authorities for the management and protection of waters, a protected areas registry, a review of human pressures and the designation of environmental objectives to be achieved.

D. Current experience with use of EU financial instruments

D.1 European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Upon requirement of Regulation 1698/2005/EC on support for rural development in Greece by the EAFRD, the Rural Development Programme (RDP) 2007-2013 was drawn up. The following table depicts the implementation status of the measures of the RDP for the period 2007-2013, which are related to the management of habitats and species of the Natura 2000 sites. In addition to those, data about measures related to the sustainable development and the scope thereof includes also areas of the network Natura 2000 were examined and are being set out.

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development - EAFRD	<i>Axis 2: Improving the environment and the countryside</i>	MI
	<i>Axis 4: Implementation of the LEADER approach</i>	MU
Other (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory		NU

Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under EAFRD

AXIS 2: Improving the environment and the countryside

Pursuant to the study of the Ministry for Rural Development and Food (MRDF), Axis 2 “Improving the environment and the countryside” has the highest financial weight reaching 51,7% and serves by priority order the second general objective of the programme: protection of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources.

More specifically, for Natura 2000 sites the following measures are provided:

Measures 211 and 212 (Payments to farmers)

These measures pertain to payments to farmers in less favoured and mountain areas, respectively, a small percentage of which belong to Natura 2000 sites.

Measures 213 and 224 (Natura 2000 Payments)

These measures pertain, respectively, to: a) subsidies for the cease of grazing in pasture lands which constitute natural vegetation zones where wild fauna species are reproduced, and b) enhancement of private forest owners for the loss of income due to the implementation of binding actions. Nevertheless, none of these measures has been activated. The delay of their application is due to implementation problems detected which relate also to delays in the preparation of Management Plans referring to Natura 2000 sites, where the implementation of relevant actions would be appropriate.

Measure 214 (Agro-environmental payments)

Actions of the measure relating directly to the management of Natura 2000 habitats and species include:

Action 2.2. Agro-environmental actions for the protection of water resources.

Action 3.3. Encouragement of farming practices for the protection of wild life

Action 3.5. Protection of Zakynthos National Marine Park

Action 2.2 has been applied for previous projects while up to the preparation of this framework no respective invitation has taken place for the inclusion of new projects. The same applies also to actions 3.3 and 3.5.

Action 3.5 could be planned for the new programming period so that other ‘pilot areas’ are included for the preparation of integrated protection and management programmes, where measures for the protection of habitats and species will be combined with measures for sustainable development. This planning has to be carried out taking into consideration the targets and choices of EAFRD.

Measure 221 (First afforestation of agricultural land)

This measure aims to the expansion and improvement of forest resources and referred, as a whole, to programmes continuing from the previous period for the support of the first afforestation of agricultural land.

For the next programming period, aiming at the optimal achievement of the purpose of the measure, its re-planning is deemed appropriate by emphasizing in the selection and proposal of specific plant species per area.

AXIS 4: Implementation of the LEADER approach

In the Framework of Axis 4 of the 2007-2013 RDP, 43 Leader programmes were implemented by the respective Local Action Groups and comprise a package of measures and actions regarding private and public investments, which correspond to measures 411 “Competitiveness” and 413 “Quality of life/ diversification”. The economic crisis has affected the feasibility of the programmes due to the inability to cover the own participation.

However the fund absorption for the Natura 2000 sites is zero, a fact which can be attributed to: the lack of management plans and hence the lack of a development plan for Natura 2000 sites and the deficient information about the expected and the current funding opportunities.

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered

Overall, the EAFRD could become an important financial instrument for the management and conservation of the Natura 2000 sites, a target which however was never implemented during the previous programming period. The reasons refer mainly to the absence of explicit objectives for the management of Natura 2000 sites but also the absence of coordination, communication and synergy system between the separate programme levels.

Moreover an important reason is the lack of Management Plans for the Natura 2000 sites which still could have been partially overcome especially in areas where management bodies operated. However, this was not achieved mainly, as was eventually comprehended, because of the operation of the management bodies as implementation mechanisms of the Operational Programme “Environment and Sustainable Development” rather than as management structures of Natura 2000 sites. At the same time, the implementation of pilot applications with individual management bodies could be promoted with a view to configure key directions /data for the application of management

plans in the framework of the EAFRD during the next programming period. In this framework the absence of information and support of the beneficiary farmers, who traditionally are anyway cautionary as regards the implementation of special measures relating to Natura 2000 sites, is deemed important.

Consequently for the utilization of the financial instrument during the next programming period special emphasis must be given to the following issues:

- Preparation of the Management Plans of the protected areas with a clear direction towards the utilization of the EAFRD funding opportunities
- Integration of the management bodies of the protected areas in the planning and the implementation of the financial instrument
- Organization of stable communication between programme levels of the agricultural field and the environment at central but also regional level. Especially as regards the regional level, the organization of a Regional Monitoring and Management Committee of Natura 2000 sites is necessary in the framework of the establishment of regional administration and management structures for Natura 2000 sites.
- Promotion of information and support actions of the farmers with beneficiaries the management bodies and potentially also other structures at local level which have successfully implemented relevant actions (such as local action groups and Development companies).

* Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as: (VS) Very significant; (MU) Moderate Use; (MI) Minor use; (NU) No use.

D.2 European Fisheries Fund (EFF)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
EFF	Axis 1: Measures for the adaptation of the fishing fleet	NU
	Axis 2: Aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products	NU
	Axis 3: Measures of common interest	NU
	Axis 4: Sustainable development of fisheries areas	NU
	Axis 5: Technical assistance	NU
Other (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory		-

Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under EFF

No projects referring to the management of Natura 2000 sites have been included in the 2007-2013 Operational Programme for Fisheries (OPF) up to date.

Nevertheless, in the framework of Priority Axis 3 of the 2007-2013 OPF (Measures of common interest) economic measures of common interest, with wider application than the measures normally undertaken by private enterprises, are supported which contribute to the objectives of the **Common Fisheries Policy**. More specifically, in the framework of Measure 3.1 – Collective actions (Measures of common interest) there was a provision for actions for better management or conservation of fishery resources, amongst other actions (including plans for the protection of protected marine species especially in Natura -marine parks etc). More specifically, in the

framework of the scope of Regulation 1967/2006 concerning management measures in the Mediterranean Sea, the 2007-2013 OPF grants provide support mainly for: i) the collection of scientific data with a view to the mapping of habitats to be protected pursuant to Article 4 of the Regulation, ii) the collection of scientific data with a view to the identification and mapping of areas (National Protected Areas) to be protected in the context of Article 7 of the Regulation, and iii) the scientific monitoring of the management plans pursuant to Articles 18 and 19 of the Regulation.

In accordance with the above, the Ministry for Rural Development and Food, more specifically the Implementation Authority of the OP Fisheries, published the Invitation No 1157/05.08.2014 by which it calls the Directorate for Marine Fisheries of the MRDF to submit a proposal for integration in Measure 3.1 of the OPF 2007-2013 that will fulfill the requirements of Regulation 1967/2006, particularly regarding the collection of scientific data with a view to the mapping of habitats to be protected, pursuant to Article 4 thereof and more specifically:

- Tracking, mapping and depiction on marine maps of the undersea meadows *Posidonia oceanica* in the marine area of Greece.
- Tracking and mapping of maerl beds, of seabeds characterized by the dominant presence of phanerogams in the marine area of Greece.
- Recording of the coral reef formations in the coral exploitation zone: South-East Aegean Sea, North Aegean Sea, Cretan Sea, Ionian Sea.

In parallel, in the framework of Measure 3.2 of the 2007-2013 OPF regarding the Protection and development of aquatic fauna and flora, actions have been provided for including amongst others the “protection and improvement of the environment in the framework of Natura 2000, as long as they are directly related to fishing activities, excluding operational expenses”. In the framework of the particular measure, 3 projects have been submitted for co-funding (i.e. a) Scientific Monitoring of artificial reefs in the coastal zone of Ierissos, Kalymnos and Preveza, b) Construction of an artificial reef in the marine area of Kitros in South Pieria, c) Construction of an artificial reef in the area of Litochoro in South Pieria).

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:

As presented in detail above, no project has been incorporated in OPF 2007-2013 up to date concerning exclusively Natura 2000 sites. The actions which have been incorporated for financing regard projects which aim mainly at issues related to the protection of habitats and biodiversity without, however, focusing exclusively on NATURA sites. The considerable delay in the completion of the administrative procedures for the incorporation of the relative projects in the respective OPF Measures may be considered a key problem. To a great extent, this delay is due to management problems of the competent authorities of the MRDF and secondarily, to the particularly specialized nature of the projects.

For the utilization of the financial instrument during the next programming period, special emphasis should be put on the following points:

- The funding opportunities of EFF (now EMFF) have to be taken into consideration during the preparation of the Management Plans of the protected areas.

- Participation of the Management Bodies of the protected areas in the planning, programming and implementation of the financial instrument.
- Enhancement of the management capacity of the administrative units responsible for the implementation of the OPF during both the planning as well as the implementation phase (Technical assistance).

* Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as: (VS) Very significant; (MU) Moderate Use; (MI) Minor use; (NU) No use.

D.3 Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund (CF)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund (CF)	Thematic Priority Code (TPC) 51 (and 5 Regional Operational Programmes (ROP))	187.906 thousand € - Budget (114.418 thousand € - Integrated projects)
	Category 55 - ROP	1.911 thousand € Budget (MU)
	Category 56 - ROP	32.803 thousand € Budget 13.557 thousand € (Integrated)
	INTERREG – Territorial Cooperation	MU
	Other Actions / TPC	-
European Social Fund (ESF)		NU

Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund:

For the period 2007-2013, the funding of management projects in areas of the Natura 2000 network, was provided by the (sectoral) Operational Program “Environment and Sustainable Development” and more specifically in Priority Axis 9, which referred to 8 regions and the ROPs and included:

a) the implementation of 16 Management Plans, a goal which is no longer expected to be implemented, although it remained as a programming goal (at least at the level of monitoring indicators of the program) even after the 3rd revision of the programme.

b) 58 projects regarding actions for the protection of biodiversity (from a total of 1.682 which are characterized as environmental protection projects) with a 188,3 million € budget (versus 6.012,5 million € and 1348 projects which have been incorporated in the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) as environmental actions). The vast majority of these projects include actions supporting the operation of the 28 Management Bodies or projects related to their planning activities. In total, these include 41 projects at a budget of 109,8 million € (a percentage of 58,4%).

c) the rehabilitation project of Lake Karla (with a 36 million € budget, corresponding to 19,1%), a project which is classified under the “big projects” category (the sole one relating to biodiversity), which however is considered to be “problematic” as far as its implementation progress is concerned,

given the fact that it is an intervention already transferred from the third CSF. A similar programming intervention was the project for the implementation of the Master Plan for the restoration of Koronia Lake, which was removed due to administrative and legal problems.

d) The remaining 42,3 million € referring to Natura 2000 sites, excluding those which are included in national parks, mainly include two interventions. The Fire Service project (Equipment Supply for the Fire Protection of the Protected Areas which have been integrated in the Natura 2000 network), with a budget of 25 million € and the implementation of the studies "Monitoring and assessment of the conservation status of habitats and species of community interest in Greece", with a budget of 14 million €. A particular characteristic of this category is that by the of 2013 and while almost 7/9 of the available time for project implementation was used up, the absorption rate of the respective resources was only 0,4% (that is, 204.457 €).

Actions by other TPCs

Actions which were funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and refer directly or indirectly to NATURA 2000 sites, which beyond those being integrated in TPCs 51, 55, 56, may refer to all environmental actions of NSRF and include:

A) Solid waste and urban waste water management – projects which to the extent they address or prevent the pollution of receptors or of areas included in the Natura 2000 Network, could be considered to contributing towards the scope and objectives for conservation, depending on their location

B) The implementation of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC. To the extent that several Natura 2000 sites (i.e. wetlands, transitional waters, rivers) have a water body character or depend substantially on water, it is evident that projects implementing management plans contribute to the goals and objectives of biodiversity conservation. A total of 45 projects with a budget of 47,6 million € are included which are mainly related to:

- Monitoring of ecological quality of waters, rivers, coastal and transitional waters.
- Monitoring of ecological quality of waters and lakes.
- Establishment of a National Groundwater Monitoring Network.
- Drawing-up of River Basin Management Plans of the Water Districts in the country.
- Monitoring of the quantity and quality of waters.
- Monitoring and operational surveillance of surface waters.

One other case of projects regarding the Natura 2000 network refers to the actions / infrastructure works for ecotourism. These projects are divided, mainly for managerial reasons, into many TPCs. More specifically:

- A big number of projects pertaining to the creation of ecotourism infrastructure were carried out as “subprojects” in TPC 51 through the Protection and Conservation projects in the areas of responsibility of the Management Bodies.
- Another number of ecotourism infrastructure (sub) projects, such as trails, signage etc, in Natura 2000 sites, has been included in Integrated Plans for the Development of the Countryside.

In the category of actions for the development of tourism in NATURA 2000 sites, are also included the projects for the development of Ecotourism Itineraries which have been integrated in TPC 57 – that is, ‘Other Tourism Services’ of Axis 3 of the Operational Programme 'Competitiveness &

Entrepreneurship' (OPCE).

Other actions include:

- ecotourism projects in TPC 57
- projects for the application of Directive 2000/60/EC
- compensation projects, waste management projects within Natura 2000 sites

INTERREG – Territorial Cooperation

The projects of territorial and cross-border cooperation in the field of the Environment are the most common projects under the Territorial Cooperation Objective. During the 2007-2013 period, from the total number of these projects, 19 were identified to be referring to protected Natura 2000 sites. Most of the projects aim at actions for the development of ecotourism (6 projects) or the development of environmental awareness (5 projects). However, there are also projects which are related to purely management practices, like the project "Better management and implementation of Natura 2000 sites" the purpose of which was to address the loss of biodiversity through action plans and strategies for the conservation of natural heritage and landscape in South-eastern Europe, putting greater emphasis on habitats and species protected by Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC. Such projects may also be related to the management of bird populations like the project "Strengthening the Cypriot population of Griffon Vultures (*Gyps fulvus*) with individuals from Crete (Greece)".

As regards the geographic characteristics of these projects, they are found mainly in areas where the national borders cause the disruption of the "management continuity" of the habitat like rivers which run through two or more countries, mountain masses (eg. Rodopi) or sea basins and coastal areas, where interdependent species populations occur.

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered

The planning of the programmes involved specific obligations and limitations which were mainly related to the Objective of the Structural Funds which every region was classified under. This had the following results:

- For the Regions classified under the Convergence Objective (poor regions), all actions which fell under the policy for the protection of the environment of the (then) Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works (MEPPW), including the support for the operation of the Management Bodies, were included in its sectoral (operational) programme and any placements thereof in TPCs 51, 54, 55 regarded exclusively actions for regional planning – management - implementation. For the Regions under "Transition", all actions which fell under the policy for the protection of the environment of the former MEPPW, including the support for the operation of Management Bodies, were included in the regional programme (even in cases regarding "proportionate parts" of nationwide implementation projects) and thus practically constraining the entire funding.

In the first case, the Thessaly Region for instance, initially allocated 14.000 thousand € for projects regarding the "Promotion of biodiversity and natural protection (including Natura 2000 sites)". According to this planning, these resources would regard actions beyond those which would be financed by the 2007-2013 Operational Programme "Environment and Sustainable Development"

(i.e. the remake of Lake Karla, the operation of the Management Body for the National Marine Park of Sporades etc). In fact, as mentioned in the intermediate Assessment of 2007-2013 ROP THISEAS, this money - lacking an explicit content specification along with the non-existence of implementation bodies as well supporting studies - , remained inactive and thus were entirely transferred to other Codes during the 2nd Revision of the Programme. Finally, the money allocated by the ROPs under the Convergence Objective to projects regarding the promotion of biodiversity were utilised only in very few cases. The only regions that achieved that goal were Crete, which over-doubled the integration amount compared to the 2007 Programme (4 projects at 2.8 million€), and Epirus.

The adjustments were smaller in the second region category, which is «Regions under Transition», as well as in the Sectoral Programme since the planning had to cover to a great extent specific (continuing or mature) obligations.

In categories 55: Promotion of Landscapes of Natural Beauty and 56: Protection and development of natural heritage, the resources which were “placed” at the initial programme allocation were transferred during the revisions process to other TPCs and mainly to the TPC 57 referring to the “Assistance for the Improvement of Tourism Services”. This transfer served the management authorities in the creation of common invitations, gave flexibility to the disposal of resources among the different thematic fields and reinforced the planning of projects that had a more integrated character.

An important element which complicated the implementation of projects was the broad interpretation of each TPC by every planning authority (region). As a result, similar projects were put by two different authorities in different TPCs, or the same TPC implemented different action types in different regions.

Summary of Conclusions

A basic characteristic of the financing schemes was their focus on the management bodies which however did not function as bodies managing the protected areas but rather were treated as implementation mechanisms for the projects of the Operational Programme “Environment and Sustainable Development”. This fact resulted in their limited involvement with the substance of management and much more with the bureaucracy of the programme administration.

The lack of explicit directions as well as of support resulted in fragmented actions and in the absence of substantial evaluation criteria. Finally, the lack of Management Plans and the very long delays resulted in the implementation of a program of a high bureaucratic cost and with minimal management of the Natura 2000 sites.

Furthermore the management of the Natura 2000 sites is a complex procedure which requires the following:

- Specialized knowledge about species’ and habitats’ management.
- Knowledge of and experience in the operation of administration as well as the political and social decision-making processes.
- Knowledge of and experience in programming as well as programming procedures at individual levels.
- Broader skills relating to communication as well as public awareness and information. Precisely the abovementioned needs require the constant training and support of the management bodies’

executives which were, however, only occasionally and fragmentarily implemented.

The issues that finally arise and are useful for the planning of the next programming period in relation to Natura 2000 sites are:

- Assurance of a stable and clear administrative and management system of the protected areas, covering all Natura 2000 sites.
- Absolute priority in the preparation of Management Plans.
- Organization and operation of a framework for the support as well as the evaluation of the management of the protected areas as well as of the monitoring and evaluation of the Management Plans.
- Organization and implementation of a continuous training programme and technical, legal and scientific support for the management structures' executives. This programme should also include the training/ information of the members of the Board of Directors and the politicians which are involved in the management structures.

**Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as: (VS) Very significant; (MU) Moderate Use; (MI) Minor use; (NU) No use.*

D.4 LIFE+

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
LIFE+	Nature & Biodiversity	VS
<p>Summary of key Natura 2000 sites related measures being undertaken under the financial instrument LIFE:</p>	<p>The LIFE programme is the financial instrument of the European Union for the environment which was applied during 4 periods - i.e. LIFE I (1992-1995), LIFE II (1995-1999), LIFE III (2000-2006) and LIFE + (2007-2013)- financing more than 3.100 environmental protection projects at more than 2,7 bill. €. Since the inception of the program, 213 programmes have been implemented/ are being implemented in Greece up until today, which involve environmental innovation, protection of nature or biodiversity as well as information and communication. These projects correspond to overall investments amounting to 280 million € of which the EE contributed 150 million €.</p> <p>More specifically for the period LIFE + (2007-2013), the total budget for the application of programmes amounts to 2,143 billion €, 78% of which were given for action grants for projects. At least 50% of the amount dedicated to action grants for projects was given to support measures for nature and biodiversity conservation. In our country, 18 LIFE Nature and 1 LIFE/ BIO programmes were and are being implemented.</p> <p>For the period 2014-2020, the implementation of the new LIFE 2014-2020 programme has been provided for which shall include the sub-programmes Environment and Climate Action. The sub-programme for Environment has been structured to have three priority areas and more specifically 1) Environment and</p>	

	<p>Resource Efficiency, 2) Nature and Biodiversity, and 3) Environmental Governance and Information. Accordingly, the sub-programme for Climate Action has been structured to have three priority areas, i.e.: 1) Climate Change Mitigation, 2) Climate Change Adaptation and 3) Climate Governance and Information.</p> <p>The total budget for LIFE 2014-2020 amounts to 3,4 billion €, 75% of which shall be allocated to the sub-programme Environment (min. 55% for Nature and Biodiversity) while 25% shall be allocated to the sub-programme Climate Action. The financing rate for the first period of the programme (2014-2017) amounts to 60% of eligible costs while for the second period (2018-2020) it is up to 55%. For the entire duration of the programme (2014-2020), the financing rate for integrated projects, technical assistance projects, preparatory projects and the projects funded under the priority area “Nature and Biodiversity” amounts up to 60% of eligible costs and up to 75% of eligible costs for projects regarding habitats and priority species.</p>
<p>Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:</p>	<p>The LIFE-Nature projects which were completed in Greece supported actions that had important results regarding the protection of threatened species and important habitat types of Directive 92/43/EEC, the assurance of their favorable conservation status, the conservation of the ecological integrity of Natura 2000 sites, the consistency of the Natura 2000 Network etc. The important features of Life programmes were: the competitive, at a European level, procedure of calls for proposals, which advances high quality projects; the strict and efficient procedure for the monitoring and control of the approved projects, in close cooperation with the beneficiaries; as well as the flexibility and adjustability of the implementation procedure for maximizing the achievement of the aimed objectives.</p> <p>Among the problems-obstacles of the procedure, are included the relatively low European financing level which, in combination with the until recently non-existent national participation, discouraged many potential beneficiaries from submitting notable proposals, as well as the almost complete, until recently, absence of public bodies and services participating in the programmes, which led to a limited incorporation of their results in the experience and practice of public administration. The first problem has somewhat been addressed after the creation of the Green Fund which contributes to a certain extent to the coverage of the national participation of selected projects. The second problem is being gradually ameliorated with the increasingly active participation of public bodies and services in the implementation of projects.</p> <p>In this context, it should be also stressed that, substantively, many Life Nature programmes cover the management implementation for a period of 3-4 years which nearly corresponds to the implementation period of a Management Plan (5 years). Consequently, they can be the basis for the management implementation in several areas with the cooperation of the public sector, Non-Governmental Environmental Organizations and the private sector. Thus, in principle they share many similarities with the foreseen Management Contracts.</p>

D.5 Other key funding sources

Fund	Level of Use*
Green Fund	VS
Seventh Framework Programme for Research (FP7)	MI
Financial Instrument of the European Economic Area (EEA)	VS
Corporate Social Responsibility	MU
Other funding sources	MI
<p>Brief description of other major funding sources</p> <p>A. Green Fund</p> <p>The Green Fund (financial instrument of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change) constitutes a key funding resource especially of the management structures for Natura sites.</p> <p><u>Total Funding Programmes for 2011</u> : 60,3 million€ Programmes related to Natura 2000 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Programme of Special Secretariat for Forests, 8 million € • Support of Protected Areas Management Bodies, 0,9 million € <p><u>Total Funding Programmes for 2012</u>: 68,93 million €. Programmes related to Natura 2000 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and upgrading actions, 10 million € • Co-financing of European Programmes LIFE+, 0,62million • Support of Protected Areas Management Bodies 2012, 1 million € • Environmental research, innovation, demonstrative actions, international cooperation, 1,25 million € <p>In the framework of the Financing Programme “<u>Natural Environment 2013</u>” the fund granted 2,5 million €.</p> <p>This programme specializes in 4 Priority Axes (PA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of Protected Areas Management Bodies, 1 million € • Co-financing of European Programmes LIFE+, 0,5 million € • Prevention and treatment of consequences of Climate Change and Natural Disasters, 0,5 million € • Confronting arbitrary/ illegal activity in the natural environment, 0,5 million € <p>More information available at the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change on the link: http://www.prasinotameio.gr/images/documents/2013_apologismos_pt.pdf</p>	
<p>B. Seventh Framework Programme for Research (FP7)</p> <p>The total budget of the FP7 for the period 2007-2013 amounted to 53,2 billion euros, which is the biggest ever amount granted for similar programmes. The research programmes which were implemented in the framework of FP7 for Natura 2000 sites include:</p> <p>Programme: BIO_SOS (Biodiversity multi-Source monitoring System: from Space TO Species –. BIO_SOS is a pilot project for the efficient, timely and long term monitoring of NATURA 2000 sites and their surrounding landscape by supporting management decisions in selected surfaces, mainly in Mediterranean areas, as well as for the submission of reports relating to the situation and the trends</p>	

according to the National and EU obligations. This programme started in 2010 and lasted for 3 years until 2013 with a budget of 3.160 thousand euros. Beyond Greece 15 partners participate in BIO_SOS, including universities, research centers and SME companies from Europe, India and Brazil.

The programme for Greece focused in the following 3 Natura 2000 sites:

1. SCI-GR2120001 Ekvoles Kalama (Kalamas river delta)
2. SCI-GR2120002 Elos Kalodiki (Kalodoki fen)
3. SCI-GR2120004 Stena Kalama (Kalamas gorge)

Programme: COBWEB: (Citizen Observatory Web)

The European Programme COBWEB (Citizens Observatory Web), concerns the creation of a web-based environmental information database for a biosphere reserve network, which will be collected by residents and visitors. The collected information and data shall contribute to the implementation of optimization practices of management and protection of these areas. COBWEB is led by the Edinburgh University and is supported by a consortium of 13 partners and five European countries: United Kingdom, Germany, Greece, Netherlands and Ireland. Its duration is four years and on the part of Greece the University of Western Greece - Faculty of Environmental and Natural Resources Management and the company OIKOM Environmental Studies LTD participate. The programme has been designed to meet the needs of Europe in labor, competitiveness and quality of life. In particular, the Greek programme comprises 2 protected areas of the Natura 2000 network, such as the Samaria and Olympus National Parks. The total budget for the programme is 7.840 thousand €.

C. Financial Instrument of the European Economic Area (EEA)

The EEA Grants and Norway Grants provide funding to 16 EU countries in central and southern Europe. There are 32 programme areas within different sectors ranging from environmental protection and climate change to civil society and research.

The planning of the funds provides for 5-year funding periods while the current active funding period shall be completed at the end of the year (2009-2014). In this period there are no approved projects in the field of protected areas management.

12 Environment projects (budget 10,9 million €) were integrated in the funding period 2004-2009, 4 of which included part of or entire Natura 2000 sites. The projects were the following:

- Protection and rehabilitation of water and forest resources of the prefecture of Rodopi (3,8 million €).
- Restoration of the forests on Mount Parnonas and conservation guidelines for Mount Taygetos in Lakonia (2,6 million €).
- Road side ecosystems restoration of areas devastated by the wild forest fires in the prefecture of Iliia – An effort to re-establish the humans-environment balance (1,9 million €).
- Development and implementation of tools towards an integrated coastal zone management of Thermaikos gulf: pilot implementation in the west coastal zone (1,5 million €).

D. Corporate Social Responsibility

The promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can contribute substantially to the increase of funding for the implementation of management measures in Natura 2000 sites especially in the context of the current economic situation in Greece.

Despite the fact that there is a current small activation of this policy, particularly in the environmental field, there is a significant contribution to the implementation of CSR programmes of reforestation activities in Natura 2000 sites (and not only) as well as general environmental measures and public awareness.

E. Other possible funding

Own revenues / fees- Samaria Management Body

Samaria National Park has notable inputs from the collection of the visitors' ticket for the Gorge of Samaria. In fact 136.645 people visited the gorge in 2013 and the revenues from tickets collected reached the amount of 683.335 €. However, this amount is almost exclusively paid to the Green Fund which contributes to the funding of the Management Body for the conservation of the area.

State fees - Parnitha National Park Management Body – Forestry of Parnitha

The casino of Parnitha returns since 2003 the amount of 300.000 € to the Parnitha National Park Management Body for the promotion and protection of the Park. This amount which is annually readjusted by 5% is paid for the fire protection and the execution of works for the upgrade and protection of the ecological features and the flora and fauna of the National Park.

Natural Capital Financial Facility (NCFF)

The “Natural Capital Financial Facility” (NCFF) is a new financial instrument which shall be created through the combination of funding by the European Investment Bank (EIB) with EU funds from the budget of LIFE programme. At this point it should be noted that this instrument was not examined due to the fact that it is still under development.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Besides the own resources NGOs contribute to the application of the management of Natura 2000 sites through their active participation in the implementation of EU and other programmes, constituting thus a significant funding source.

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered

Limited synergy of tools and occasional utilization. The issue of the funding of the protected areas through the utilization of their resources constitutes an important perspective, which has to be explored. This approach should be combined with the responsibilities granted to the management bodies but also stand as a clear direction and perspective of the management.

In this context it is appropriate to explore the techno-economic study that is required for the proposal of a management scheme for a protected area that should be examined and standardized by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, in order to include all funding opportunities for management. Accordingly, in the context on the preparation of the Management Plans there should be given greater emphasis through other alternative financial instruments.

Moreover it is deemed that the issue of the management funding of the protected areas has to be a priority matter during the next programming period, maybe also through the implementation of a relevant horizontal programme. Substantial direction in the specific programme has to be the viability of the management of Natura 2000 sites and not the viability of management bodies and structures.

**Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise indicate as: (VS) Very significant; (MU) Moderate Use; (MI) Minor use; (NU) No use.*

E. Current estimate of financial needs for management of Natura 2000 for the territory

For the current estimate of financial needs for the management of Natura 2000 in Greece, the questionnaire (ENV.B.2/CK/D, 2008, Regarding the cost of Natura 2000) of the European Commission was used, as complemented by the Department of Natural Environment Management of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (Prot. No 140385/638/25-02-2010 receipt of shipment to the European Commission / General Directorate for Environment/ Directorate B – Protection of Natural Environment (ENV.B – Director). The questionnaire data are presented in the following tables.

More specifically: In tables 5 and 6, the one-off and the fix / recurrent expenses for the financial needs of the existing but also the new Natura 2000 sites are presented. In table 7 the cumulative expenses for the existing and the new sites (for a 5-year time period so that the values are comparable) are presented, while in table 8 the financial estimates for the new programming period 2014- 2020 are presented.

Hence, it derives that the total sum of the financial needs (according to the questionnaire ENV.B.2/CK/D) is **668.465 thousand €** and the total amount of the current estimate for the new programming period 2014-2020 is **685.236 thousand €**.

Table 5: Financial needs for the existing Natura 2000 sites

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL COST (thousand €)
ONE-OFF EXPENSES	
Finalization of sites	0
Management Planning	56.850
Subtotal: Management	56.850
Investment costs	154.200
Subtotal: One-off expenses	211.050
FIX / RECURRENT EXPENSES	
Management Planning	5.516
Personnel	15.988
Monitoring and management of habitats*	47.153
Subtotal: Fix / Recurrent expenses	68.657

*Included here are agricultural, forest, other terrestrial, wetlands, inland waters, coastal and marine habitat types

Table 6: Financial needs for new sites necessary for the completion of Natura 2000 network

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL COST (thousand €)
ONE-OFF EXPENSES	
Finalization of sites	1.840
Management Planning	14.000
Subtotal: Management	15.840
Investment costs	20.000
Subtotal: One-off expenses	35.840
FIX / RECURRENT EXPENSES	
Management Planning	3.258
Personnel	1.200
Monitoring and management of habitats *	12.400
Subtotal: Fix / Recurrent expenses	15.658

* Included here are agricultural, forest, other terrestrial, wetlands, inland waters, coastal and marine habitat types

Table 7: Summary table of total one-off/ fix expenses

SUBTOTALS	Annual Cost (thousand euro)	5-Year Cost (thousand euro)
Subtotal 1: One-off expenses for existing and new sites		
Total One-off expenses	246.890	246.890
Subtotal 2: Fix /Recurrent expenses for existing and new sites		
Total Fix / Recurrent expenses	84.315	421.575
Grand Total Fix + Recurrent expenses	331.205	668.465

In Table 8, a more recent financial estimate is given, as discussed during the shaping of the new operational programmes of the new programming period 2014 – 2020. In this approach the financial estimate (2014-2020) of Natura 2000 sites is presented per Investment Priority and the category of investment priority is matched with the PAF action categories.

Table 8: Financial estimate (2014-2020) for Natura 2000 sites

INVESTMENT PRIORITY	ACTION CATEGORY PAF	TOTAL (thousand €)
Completion of Protected Areas National System and of Natura 2000 sites management structures	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8	227.220
Supervision, monitoring and planning of Natura 2000 sites management	5, 8, 17	56.300
Organization and operation of an environment interpretation system - Actions for information and awareness about biodiversity and Natura 2000 sites	20, 25	40.350
Habitat and species management plans and implementation of management for the measurable improvement of the conservation status	5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 20, 21, 24	91.800
Actions for the upgrade of the operation and organization of the Special Protected Areas (SPAs) management	5, 13, 14, 17, 20, 25	21.600
Management measures to reduce the impact of invasive species	13, 14	13.000
Modernisation of qualifications – Drawing-up of Plans about the sustainable development of forests (public and private) by incorporating measures for biodiversity in the forest management plans	5	4.800
Completion of Marine Network 2000 (Delimitation, designation, organization and initial management of marine protected areas)	1, 2, 5, 12, 13	36.500
Organization and promotion of Eco-tourism in National and Regional Parks	5, 20,	24.190
Continuous training of executives/personnel of the system for the management of the natural environment	21	4.500
Actions for the strengthening and enhancement of ecosystems and protected areas	2, 5, 12, 15, 22, 25	146.930
TOTAL		667.190
Personnel /Operation of Administration		18.046*
New Total		685.236

*The estimate for the personnel cost was based on the questionnaire of the European Commission of 2008

F. Strategic conservation priorities for Natura 2000 for the territory for the period 2014-2020

A central priority for the programming period 2014-2020 is the effective organization and operation of the national system of protected areas. The management policy for the sites of the Natura 2000 network implemented so far has focused on the application of a management system in 30% of the sites of the network. The inadequate and limited operation of the existing management system, as well as the absence of management tools not only in the sites having a Management Body but also, and primarily, in the remaining sites resulted in the deficient management of the protected areas as well as in the limited use of the available financial resources, especially the EAFRD resources.

In this framework, and having as a parallel objective the implementation of both the National Biodiversity Strategy as well as the main goal of the European Biodiversity Strategy (EC 2020) regarding the halting of the degradation of biodiversity, ***the integration of the organization and operation of the national system of protected areas*** is promoted, as the primary goal of the proposed strategy for the period 2014-2020. A basic element of this system is the constitution of a network of protected areas which will comprise the medium for the most effective implementation of the individual actions. The achievement of this overall goal is based on the promotion and implementation of the following strategic actions:

1. **Preparation and implementation of Management/Protection Plans for all Natura 2000 sites:** The implementation of this action is necessary to be completed immediately (2015-2016) and requires in parallel the creation of a support system (to the administration) for the effective coordination of the process of tendering, preparation and adoption of Management Plans. At the same time, the support of the administration in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Management Plans is required.
2. **Management of the national system of protected areas:** The constitution and establishment of an integrated administrative/ management structure is promoted for all protected sites on the basis of the relevant preparatory work being carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (see section C2). Fundamental parameters of the succeeding management system are:
 - a. the activation of relevant provisions of the Law on Biodiversity (par.2d, art.7 of L.3937/2011),
 - b. the functional reorganization and transformation of the existing management bodies,
 - c. the clear designation of responsibilities with emphasis on ensuring the convergence of the surveillance, monitoring, protection and management systems, and
 - d. the ensuring of constant funding flows for the coverage of basic operational expenses.
3. **Organization and operation of the Monitoring System:** A monitoring system of the conservation status of species and habitats in the country as well as a monitoring and evaluation system of the Management Plans and their implementation is provided for at the central level. The system has two levels:
 - a. **Strategic / auditing**, which is implemented at the level of public or wider public administration structures.
 - b. **Technical/ supportive**, which is implemented as a project within the framework of the next

programming period or of another financial instrument.

4. Integration of the Natura 2000 network in the marine areas, which involves the promotion of relevant research, area delineation and establishment, preparation and implementation of management plans. The organization, operation and management of large marine protected areas is supported and promoted.
5. **Human Resource Development – Training and education:** The enhancement of the capacities and know-how of the executives and other employees of management bodies as well as of public competent officers is promoted through:
 - a. the implementation of specialized, per thematic unit, plans and educational training and life-long learning packages.
 - b. the organization and operation of distance learning and technical support of the executives of management bodies and management structures.
 - c. the informing of members of the BoD of Management Bodies as well as of the elected members of local governments.
 - d. broader actions for the information, awareness but also the education of users of the protected areas.

F.1 Summary of priorities for period (and expected outcomes), for priority habitat types and species having regard to the need for measurable progress on the nature sub-target under EU 2020 biodiversity strategy and for ensuring good functioning of Natura 2000 network (SACs + SPAs)

Regarding Greece, the most official data on conservation status, but also the pressures and threats of habitat types and species are available in the 2nd Six-Year Report on the Implementation of Directive 92/43/EEC. Having prioritization as an objective, priority habitat types are classified depending on: 1) their conservation status, 2) their distribution category and 3) the responsibility/ obligation that Greece has for their conservation. Similarly in the prioritization of flora and fauna priority species, the conservation status as recorded in the Greek Red Book and in the IUCN evaluation is also added.

Priority Habitat Types

In Greece, 16 terrestrial and 2 marine priority habitat types have been recorded. 2 of them are in Bad Conservation Status (U2), 5 in Inadequate Conservation Status (U1), 10 in Favourable/ Adequate Conservation Status (FV) and finally 1 in Unknown Conservation Status (XX). Using the abovementioned classification methodology the priorities for priority habitats are summarized as follows:

Priority habitat types in Bad Conservation Status

Mediterranean salt steppes (1510): They have a rare distribution in Greece and are found only in two Natura 2000 areas: in GR1110007 (Evros Delta) and in GR1220005 (Limnothalassa Angelochoriou). The conservation status of habitat 1510 is affected by the salinity of the surface aquifer and by the level of surface and ground water.

Priorities for habitat 1510 are: a) the maintenance of its current surface area in the sites where it is found through management of the ground salinity and the level of surface and ground water and b)

the management of discharges/ disposals.

Coastal lagoons (1150): They have scattered distribution in Greece, are in bad conservation status due to pressures like discharges and disposals of materials, alteration in the hydrological balance, erosion, pollution from point and diffuse sources, but also pressures from the development of tourism activities and infrastructures, agricultural activity and aquaculture.

Priorities for habitat 1150 are: a) the regulation of land use around its limits for the restriction and control of pressures exercised by residential development and production activities, b) the restoration of the hydrologic balance between freshwater and saltwater, so that the rehabilitation of fish and bird habitats is ensured, c) the improvement of water quality, d) the removal of solid waste, e) the management of sediment loads and f) the management of visitors. For the management of coastal lagoons, special emphasis is given and provisions are made for restoration works within the National River Basin Management Plans (implementation of 2000/60 Water Directive).

Priority habitats in Inadequate Conservation Status

Posidonia beds (*Posidonium oceanicae*) (1120): They have a wide distribution, but are confronted with pressures due to marine pollution, eutrophication and fisheries.

Priorities are: a) mapping of the total surface area of the habitat, b) the limitation of use of towed fishing gears and anchoring of yachts and boat within the limits of its distribution, c) the reduction of pollution loads entering the marine environment.

Coastal dunes with *Juniperus spp.* (2250): They suffer significant pressures due to development of infrastructures and recreational activities on the coastal areas, grazing, coastal erosion but also from invasive species.

Priorities are: a) mapping the presence of the habitat at national level, b) monitoring the parameters/ criteria which are important for the specialized structures of sand dune habitat types, c) control of grazing, d) restoration from invasive species, e) the monitoring and control of coastal erosion, f) informing local populations and tourists about the importance of the habitat and g) the limitation of access to the entire habitat area. Management and restoration plans of sand dunes are within the National River Basin Management Plans.

Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (91E0): This habitat type is found along river banks with constant but slow water flow. It faces pressures due to sand extractions as well as anthropogenic changes in water supply, water flow but also land use.

Priorities are: a) the management of the necessary optimum hydraulic conditions in the aquifer and the monitoring of the changes caused by the management of water reserves, b) mapping of the occurrence of the habitat type at national level (within and out of the Natura 2000 network), c) the application of measures/ activities for the management and restoration of habitat structures and operations and d) the periodical monitoring of land use changes.

Mediterranean *Taxus baccata* woods (9580): Mapped in Natura 2000 sites with codes GR1110004 and GR2420001. Nonetheless it does not figure in the revised descriptive database of Natura 2000 network. A recent in situ visit on Ochi mountain (GR2420001) showed that it is about open rocky areas with grasses and few and very scarce individuals of *Taxus baccata* and *Ilex aquifolium* (Project: Monitoring and Evaluation of Conservation Status for habitat types of community interest in Greece).

Priorities are: a) the detailed mapping of the positions where the habitat type occurs, for the

documentation and confirmation of its occurrence in Greece or the rejection of its occurrence and b) the determination of the qualitative parameters of the structure of this habitat type which contribute to the improvement of its status from Inadequate to Favourable Conservation Status if its occurrence is documented.

Rupicolous calcareous/basophilic grasslands *Alyso-Sedion* (6110): It is a habitat with rare distribution in Greece (it is only found in GR1420004 – Karla - Mavrovouni – Kefalovryso Velesinou - Neochori) and undergoes pressures exerted by grazing.

Priorities for 6110 are: a) the mapping of land use at Natura 2000 site level, where the habitat type occurs and b) the management of grazing within the limits of its distribution.

Priority Species: Flora

Out of the flora priority species only the species *Convolvulus argyrothamnus* is in bad conservation status, 10 species are in inadequate status and 10 species are in unknown status.

Convolvulus argyrothamnus is a particularly rare and endangered stenoendemic chasmophyte species. It has been recorded only in one area of Crete (GR4320002 – Dikti Mountain) in calcareous rock cracks at 450 m altitude. Very few individuals of the species remain in nature and are endangered by the reckless collection of wild flora. Priorities for the species are: a) record of the species individuals that are reproduced in nature, b) mapping of possible habitats, c) protection of the species' habitats from human access and collection and d) conservation and reproduction of the species in botanical gardens.

For the 10 priority flora species which are in inadequate conservation status the main pressures and threats are grazing, wildfires, infrastructure construction, the development of tourism and residential activities, the reckless collection of wild flora, the development of mining activities, the genetic degeneration and random events such as landslides.

For these species priorities are: a) immediate mapping of their habitats and recording of the remaining populations in nature, b) foundation and establishment of microreserves in their areas of occurrence and distribution, c) preparation of microreserves management plans, d) research about the biological and ecological requirements of the species, e) cultivation in botanical gardens and conservation of the genetic material in seedbanks, f) reintegration or strengthening of the existing populations, g) management of grazing and prevention of fires, and h) control and limitation of residential, tourism and mining activities.

Priority Species: Birds

Priority bird species under Directive 2009/147/EC, which have been recorded in Greece, have been classified by specific criteria. These criteria regard:

1. Species which Greece hosts a large percentage of their global population, and the actions which will be implemented in the country will affect the conservations status of a large part of their population worldwide (>80%).
2. Species for which planning and implementation of an Action Plan is required for their recovery, as defined by the methodology developed by Bird Life International for EU.

These species are:

1. Eleonora's Falcon (*Falco eleonora*), **2. Main threatened wetland species:** Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*), Great White Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*), White-headed Duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*), Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*), Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*), Greylag goose (*Anser anser*) and Common merganser (*Mergus merganser*), **3. Scavengers:** Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*), Bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), including the Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), **4. Seabirds:** Yelkouan shearwater (*Puffinus yelkouan*), Audouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii*) and Cory's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*), **5. Other birds of prey:** Bonelli's Eagle (*Hieraetus fasciatus*) and the Long-legged Buzzard (*Buteo rufinus*).

Priorities for these species are: a) Mapping of core distributions, critical habitats and sensitivity to linear infrastructures (power transmission lines, high voltage pylons) as regards the species for which sites are designated at national level, b) Creation and systematic operation of Scavenger Feeding Stations at national level, c) Installation of artificial nests, islets and rafts for specific trigger species, d) Population control of the invasive terrestrial predators on rocky islets and wetlands with colonies of important trigger species, e) Control of the illegal use of baits and f) Informing and raising of awareness of specific user groups of the SPAs.

Priority species: Fish Fauna

In Greece 5 priority fish species have been recorded, 1 of them (*Acipenser sturio*) being in bad and 1 in inadequate conservation status (*Valencia letourneuxi*). The pressures and the threats on these species are overfishing, water pollution, drainage of water systems and use of water for irrigation. Priorities for these species are: a) the re-introduction and transfer of populations in new habitats within the range of their distribution, b) the management of water use, c) the control of pollution and d) halting the impacts from the construction of dams and hydraulic works.

Priority Species: Amphibians and reptiles

In Greece 2 reptile species in bad conservation status (*Chelonia mydas*, *Caretta caretta*) and 1 in inadequate conservation status (*Macrovipera schweizeri*) have been recorded. The marine species (*Chelonia mydas*, *Caretta caretta*) are confronted with pressures due to the development of fisheries, the development of tourism infrastructures and activities on nesting coasts, the pollution of waters and predation. The terrestrial species *Macrovipera schweizeri* suffers pressures due to grazing, wildfires, agricultural and mining activities within its habitats and the development of infrastructures. Priorities for these reptiles species are: a) the continuation of actions for the protection of nesting and breeding areas, b) the prevention of death of individuals by fishing gear c) the purchase of land where the species inhabit for their better protection, d) application of the existing national legislation for the protection of these species (CMO 49567/2006, which re-entered into force with L. 4030/2011 for five years).

Priority Species: Mammals

As regards the large mammals *Canis lupus* and *Ursus arctos* which are in inadequate conservation status the main pressures are killing of individuals by hunting (poaching) but also on road networks, the abandonment of the traditional livestock farming methods, the poisoned baits, the development of infrastructures like roads and train networks. Priorities for these species are: a) the avoidance of deaths by accidents on road networks, b) control and prevention of poaching and using of poisoned baits, c) granting compensations to stock breeders, d) the promotion and enhancement of traditional

livestock farming (insofar as possible), e) the implementation and completion of National action plans for wolves and bears, f) the control of rural road construction and g) the creation of natural corridors. For the Mediterranean monk seal *Monachus monachus* main pressures and threats are: deliberate killing of individuals, entanglement and drowning in fishing gear, destruction and degradation of the terrestrial habitat of the species by uncontrolled human activities, overfishing and reduction of available food, disturbance of the species in its breeding habitat, pollution, diseases and climate/ ecosystem change.

Priorities for the Mediterranean monk seal are: a) the completion of recording and mapping of the terrestrial breeding habitats (habitat 8330: Submerged or partially submerged sea caves) of the species at national level, b) identification of foraging areas, c) the delimitation of NATURA 2000 marine sites, based on a) and b, d) the establishment of new Protected Marine Areas for the species, e) the update and application of the “Action Plan for the reduction of interaction between the Mediterranean monk seal and coastal fisheries in Greece”, f) Drawing-up of a Management Plan for the species based on the “National Strategy and Action Plan for the conservation of the Mediterranean monk seal in Greece”, g) Support and financing of the rescue and information network for the Mediterranean monk seal as well as of the care/ treatment system.

Priority Species: Invertebrates

In Greece 4 terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates priority species in unknown conservation status have been recorded with unknown pressures and threats as well. For the species *Austropotamobius torrentium* priorities are: a) the management of the hydraulic conditions of river systems, b) the increase of the collection prohibition period and c) actions for information and increase of awareness. For the species *Callimorpha quadripunctaria*, priorities are: a) the limitation of access and informing of visitors during the summer period in areas where the species passes the summer, b) the protection of the primary habitats used by the species during winter and c) the maintenance of suitable microclimatic conditions in the areas where the species passes the summer. For the species *Osmoderma eremita* priorities are: a) the creation of suitable conditions so that contact between the various sub-populations is achieved through the enhancement of the habitats which function as passages, b) mapping of the distribution as well as tracking of the species population and c) the re-introduction of individuals in areas with suitable conditions. Last for the species *Rosalia alpine* priority is the maintenance of old or aged trees which are suitable for the growth of the species larvae.

F.2 Summary of priorities for other habitats and species covered by nature Directives having regard to the need for measurable progress on nature sub-target under EU 2020 biodiversity strategy (Habitats and Birds Directives) and for ensuring good functioning of Natura 2000 network (SACs + SPAs).

Habitat types

The remaining habitat types of Annex I of the Directive 92/43/EEC were classified by the same methodology as priority habitats. In Bad Conservation Status are the habitats Estuaries (1130), Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide (1140), Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*) (1420), Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand (1310) and the Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) (1410). All the

above habitats belong to the coastal and halophytic category; they suffer pressures like the development of tourism and production activities, the discharge and disposals of materials, pollution as well as anthropogenic changes to the hydraulic conditions.

Priorities for these habitats are: a) the regulation of land use in the coastal area by legislative and planning provisions for the limitation and control of pressures due to residential development and production activities, b) the management of visitors within the habitats range, c) the removal of solid waste, d) the limitation/elimination of pollution and sand extractions, e) the restoration of structures and functions (including typical species) so that they approximate a Favourable Conservation Status (FV), f) measures for the increase of the surface area and the range (by 10-15%) of the habitat type so that it gradually recover/ increase to levels of Favourable Surface Area and Reference Range and g) halting the degradation and destruction of the habitat type, the extension of limit soil properties (salination, sodification, alkalinity, unfavourable hydrology) and change in the type and intensity of the pressures and threats.

The habitat types with the codes 2230, 6430, 3140, 2260, 6420, 9260, 9540, 5330, 9320, 3130, 2190, 92A0, 1160, 3150, 2120, 1210, 1170, 2110, 8330, 6510 and 62A0 are in **inadequate conservation status** and belong to different habitat groups.

The **forest habitats** (92A0, 9260, 9540, 9320) are confronted with pressures from changes in land use (agriculture), fires, non-rational forest management, introduction of diseases, drainages and changes in the hydraulic conditions. As regards to **grasslands** (62A0, 6420, 6430 and 6510) as well as 5330 the pressures are mainly caused by grazing, agricultural activities, change of hydraulic conditions, urbanization and embankments. Moreover forest and agricultural habitat types are facing pressures from the abandonment of agricultural land, mainly in remote areas.

Priorities for the above habitat types are: a) the adjustment of forest management to the ecological requirements of each habitat type taking into consideration the adaptation to climate change, b) the degradation/improvement of habitats through the enhancement of natural regeneration as well as plantings, c) the treatment of diseases as well as invasive alien species in the forest habitats, d) the prevention and firefighting, e) the control and limitation of grazing, f) the limitation of illegal logging, g) the maintenance of the required hydraulic conditions, h) the protection of soils, i) monitoring and control of land use and j) management of agroforestry areas.

Coastal and inland dune habitats (2110, 2120, 2190, 2230 and 2260) suffer pressures from the development of infrastructure on coasts, grazing but also coastal erosion.

Priorities for habitats of coastal and inland dunes are: a) Mapping of their presence at national level, b) monitoring of parameters/ criteria which are important to the specialized structures of the sand dune habitat types like naturalness, morphodynamic features (addition or transfer of sand by the wind), relief and position of the sand dune within the sand dune system, c) control of grazing, d) monitoring and control of coastal erosion, e) informing of local community and the tourists on the importance of habitats and the restriction of access to their entire surface range. Management and restoration projects of sand dunes are included in the National River Basin Management Plans (implementation of 2000/60 Water Directive).

The **freshwater habitats** (3130, 3140 and 3150) suffer pressures from pollutant loads, development of agricultural infrastructures as well as changes in the hydraulic conditions.

Priorities for the freshwater habitats are: a) mapping and detailed record of their presence at

national level, b) management of water extraction and rehabilitation/ improvement of the hydrological status, c) limitation/ elimination of point and diffuse aquatic pollution sources, and d) limitation of the discharge of pollutants in groundwater. Management and restoration projects of wetlands are included in the National River Basin Management Plans.

Coastal and marine habitat types (1160, 1170, 1210, and 8330) suffer pressures due to the residential development on coasts, pollution and tourism activity. Priorities for the above habitat types are: a) the clear delimitation of the marine habitat types in each site, b) the delimitation of the human activities, c) the limitation of pollution in the coastal and marine zone, and d) the regulation and siting of the productive activities especially tourism activities on the coastal zone.

Flora species

Out of the remaining flora species of 92/43/EEC Directive, only the species *Fritillaria conica* is in bad conservation status while the remaining 9 is inadequate. The main pressures and threats for these species are grazing, wildfires, construction of infrastructures, the development of tourism and residential activities, the reckless flora collection, the development of mining activities, genetic degeneration and random events like landslides. Priorities for these species are: a) immediate mapping of their habitats and recording of the remaining populations in nature, b) creation and establishment of microreserves in the areas of occurrence and distribution, c) preparation of microreserves management plans, d) research about the biological and ecological requirements of the species, e) cultivation in botanical gardens and conservation of the genetic material in seedbanks, f) reintegration or strengthening of the existing populations, g) management of grazing and prevention of wildfires, and h) control and limitation of residential, tourism and mining activities.

Birds

Based on the requirements of 2009/147/EC Directive the country has to adopt the appropriate measures for the regularly occurring migratory species which are not listed in Annex I, taking into consideration the need for their protection in the geographical, marine and terrestrial area, where the Directive is applied, as regards breeding, molting, wintering areas as well as stations all along their migratory routes. As regards the migratory bird species (94 in total) with a status of regular presence in the country, as well as the trigger species for which Important Areas for Birds are designated which have not been included in the trigger species for the designation of Greek SPAs. The priorities for the above mentioned bird species are the same with the priorities presented in chapter F1 about the priority bird species.

Fish Fauna

There are 3 fish species (*Alosa vistonica*, *Eudontomyzon hellenicus*, *Acipenser stellatus*) in an inadequate conservation status which suffer pressures from water pollution, eutrophication, use of water for irrigation, construction of dams, hydraulic works and drainages. Priorities for these fish species are: a) the research on the spatial distribution and the ecology of species, b) the re-introduction and transfer of populations in new habitats within the range of their distribution, c) the maintenance of adequate quantity of water in the water system where the species are distributed, through the management of water use, d) the control of pollution and eutrophication and e) halting the impacts of the construction of dams and hydraulic works.

Amphibians and Reptiles

There are 2 amphibians (*Triturus carnifex*, *Triturus karelinii*) in bad conservation status and 2 reptiles (*Mertensiella luschani*, *Pelobates syriacus*) in inadequate conservation status. These species suffer pressures from water pollution, collection of wild fauna, drainages and embankments of their habitats as well as the introduction of species in their habitats. Priorities for these species are: the maintenance of the hydrological conditions in their habitats, the limitation of pollution, the prohibition and control of their collection as well as the regulation of introduction of fish species in ponds.

Moreover the marine reptile *Dermochelys coriacea*, which is an occasional visitor in the Mediterranean Sea, is in bad conservation status, and suffers pressures from professional fisheries and marine pollution. Priorities for the species are the investigation of its presence in the Greek seas and the avoidance of its injury by fishing gear.

The remaining 10 reptile species which are in an inadequate conservation status (*Eirenis modesta*, *Chamaeleo chamaeleon*, *Emys orbicularis*, *Eryx jaculus*, *Lacerta agili*, *Lacerta anatolica*, *Natrix tessellat*, *Ophiomorus punctatissimus*, *Testudo graeca*, *Vipera ursinii*) suffer pressures like wildfires, collection of wild fauna, construction of infrastructures within their habitats (roads, residential development), deliberate killing and killing on road networks. Priorities for these species are: the prohibition and control of collection, the avoidance of killing of individuals, legislative regulations for the protection of their habitats.

Terrestrial and marine mammals

Furthermore, 2 large terrestrial mammals (*Lynx lynx*, *Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica*) are in bad conservation status and 2 (*Canis aureus*, *Capra aegagrus*) are in inadequate conservation status. These species suffer pressures from poaching, killing of individuals in road networks, abandonment of traditional livestock farming methods, poisoned baits, development of infrastructures like roads and train networks but also the genetic pollution (hybridization) through the reproduction with tamed populations. Priorities for these species are: a) immediate record and tracking of the distribution of their population and subpopulations, b) avoidance of killings by accidents, poisoned baits, hunting, c) the promotion and enhancement of traditional livestock farming (insofar as possible).

The cetaceans in bad conservation status (*Delphinus delphis*, *Physeter macrocephalus*, *Tursiops truncatus*) and in inadequate conservation status (*Grampus griseus*, *Phocoena phocoena*, *Ziphius cavirostris*) suffer pressures from professional fisheries, marine pollution as well as the use of sonar gear in the marine area (military exercises, research for hydrocarbons). Threats for the cetaceans constitute: Reduction of prey and available food, bycatch and trapping in fishing gear, deliberate and immediate capture/ killing, collisions and accidents with vessels, disturbance, noise pollution, swallowing of solid waste, contamination by xenobiotic compounds, oil pollution, ecosystem change, climate change.

Beyond the abovementioned cetaceans in the Greek seas are also permanent populations of fin whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*) and of striped dolphins (*Stenella coeruleoalba*) in unknown conservation status.

Priorities for the cetaceans are: a) record of their population, b) identification and mapping of the foraging and breeding habitats, c) the avoidance of injuries by fishing gear and d) exploring the impact of research and mining for hydrocarbons in the marine area. Priority for the cetaceans is also the establishment of the “*National strategy and action plan for the protection of cetaceans in the Greek seas*” in the form of management plans for all species.

Invertebrates

There is 1 invertebrate (*Pinna nobilis*) in inadequate conservation status suffering pressures from the marine pollution, the development of shellfish farming and the collection for consumption. Priorities for this species are: a) prohibition of collection, b) review of impacts of shellfish farming on the distribution areas and c) limitation of marine pollution. In unknown conservation status are 41 invertebrates with unknown pressures and threats. Priorities for these species are: a) mapping of critical foraging and breeding habitats, b) examination of impacts of the climate change on these species and c) integration of these species in the comprehensive management of Natura 2000 sites.

General priorities for fauna species

For the restoration of fauna species at a favorable conservation status the general priorities are:

- Revision – update of PD 67/81 with inclusion of the information (species and categories) of the Red Book. Configuration of the respective national proposal for revision of Annexes II, IV.
- Organization and application of procedures for permanent monitoring (all species) by using the results of the study “Monitoring and assessment of the conservation status of habitats and species of community interest”.
- Configuration of a protocol (how the complaint is made, who controls and how, how is the compensation effectuated, “pricelist of damages”) for the granting of compensations to the afflicted by the species under Annex II, IV and in the category of danger according to the Red book. Application of this protocol by Management Bodies.
- Configuration of national action plans per species (priority Annex II > CR, EN > Annex IV > VU, NT – the qualifications refer to the Greek Red Book). Utilization of national monitoring results for specification per Protected Area (where applicable).
- Establishment of a common body for continuous consultation.

F.3 Strategic priorities in relation to investments in Natura 2000 linked to green tourism and jobs, to support climate change mitigation and adaptation or other ecosystem benefits, for research, education, training, awareness and promotion of co-operation (including cross-border) linked to Natura 2000 management.

This section is designated as and constitutes the basis of the PAF approach for Greece. It is based on the finding that in the current conditions of economic and social crisis, the Natura 2000 sites shall have to be part of the solution otherwise there will be extremely big pressures for their degradation.

Based on the above acknowledgement, a priority is given to an integrated approach for the management of Natura 2000 sites which, beyond the aforementioned (F1 and F2) priorities it also incorporates:

- a. the conservation and improvement of ecosystem services (as a basis for both the application of green infrastructure and the utilization of the areas’ growth potential),
- b. the management and protection of the landscape as a space of natural capital concentration

where the human, cultural/economic, activities are registered as they develop over time.

This approach emphasizes the value of the conservation of ecosystem services and of the significant natural (and cultural) capital of these areas to the economy of the country and particularly to two fundamental sectors: a) tourism, by reinforcing the added value of the offered tourist product, and b) the primary sector, by emphasizing on the integrated management of the agricultural production and its contribution towards the conservation of ecosystem services and biodiversity.

The abovementioned sectors, except for their important contribution to the economic development of the country, they also constitute the fields where the most significant pressures and threats for species and habitats arise from.

Within this framework the following priorities are promoted:

1. Integrated Management of wide spatial units

- a. Promotion of unitary management of more than one Natura 2000 sites on the basis of broader landscape/ regional units.
- b. A management model, applied within the framework of unitary management in wider spatial units, where the terms/ prospects for development mainly of tourism and agricultural production are approached.
- c. Promotion of green infrastructure as a basis of ecosystem services inside and out of Natura 2000 sites) as well as of the networking of Natura sites.

2. Support and Promotion of Development

On the basis of the unitary management of more than one N2000 sites in wider spatial units, the implementation of integrated terrestrial investment programmes of multi-sectoral and multi-funding nature is promoted, where it is deemed necessary for the specialization and implementation of the Management Plans of these areas.

The preparation of Special Management Plans is supported at the level of wider spatial units and oriented towards actions/investments for the support/promotion of agricultural production and/or tourism. These include among others:

- a. Support of reinforcement measures and agro-environmental measures which are provided for N2000 sites.
- b. Conservation and promotion of biodiversity in the practice of individual agricultural productive activities.
- c. Development of infrastructure for environment interpretation as well as for the service/ circulation of visitors.
- d. Development and implementation of environmental/ ecological certification systems for agricultural products as well as tourism products and services.

3. Climate Change

The utilization of the capacity of Natura 2000 protected areas to contribute to the mitigation of climate change as well as the prevention and effective addressing of its impacts, is promoted through the orientation towards investments regarding:

- a. The promotion of research on the assessment of the impacts of climate change on species and habitats giving particular emphasis on coastal and marine areas and wetlands,
- b. The implementation of actions regarding: 1) the adaptation of ecosystems to climate change, including wetlands and forest ecosystems emphasizing particularly on the effective

prevention of forest fires, as well as the systematic restoration of burnt/ degraded forested areas of the Natura 2000 network with native species which do not foster fire expansion, and 2) the halting of soil erosion and desertification in the framework of improving ecosystem services.

G. Description of key measures to achieve priorities

G.1 General Priority Measures for Natura 2000

G.1.a General Priority measures for Natura 2000

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources*	Code
(5) Preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes: completion of the design of the protection and management of Natura 2000 sites	Preparation of management/ protection plans	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA, LIFE IP	1a-1
	Management Plans of critical habitat for trigger bird species	SPA areas	YMEPEPAA, LIFE	1a-3
	Determination of standards and good practices for categories of compensation measures in large infrastructure projects	SPA and SAC sites (trigger species)	YMEPEPAA, LIFE, National sources	1a-4
	Sensitivity Zone Mapping in relation to projects and activities that may cause disturbance with significant impacts on trigger species	Rare and endangered wetland bird species, SPAs areas, large birds of prey and large mammals, bats, <i>Macrovipera schweizeri</i>	YMEPEPAA	1a-5
	Sensitivity mapping to linear infrastructure (transmission power, high voltage pylons, wind farms) for trigger species at national level	Hérons & pelecanidae family, aquatic birds and falcons, large birds of prey (with emphasis in Thrace and Crete)	YMEPEPAA	1a-6
	Elaboration of specialized studies of the ecology-biology of species	<i>Canis aureus</i> , <i>Lutra lutra</i> , bat species, Small mammals, invertebrates, <i>Alosa vistonica</i> , <i>Acipenser stellatus</i> , <i>Lynx lynx</i>	YMEPEPAA, LIFE, HORIZON 2020	1a-7
	Mapping of core distributions and critical habitats for trigger species	Bird species in SPA sites	YMEPEPAA	1a-8
(6) Establishment of management bodies	Start- up funding, operation and administration of Protected Areas	N2000 sites without management bodies	YMEPEPAA, ROP, National sources	1a-9
(7) Consultation – public meetings, liaison with landowners	Promotion of partnerships / networking (eg implementation of cooperation protocols) with involved institutional & productive bodies	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA, CEI, EAFRD	1a-10
(8) Review of management plans, strategies and schemes	Evaluation / appraisal and preparation of new management plans (2 nd management plan)	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA, LIFE, LIFE IP	1a-11

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources*	Code
	Evaluation of existing environmental interpretation infrastructure and design of an integrated system. Writing of guidelines and guides	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA	1a-12
(9) Running costs of management bodies (maintenance of buildings and equipment)	Operating costs for new management structures of protected areas	N2000 sites without management bodies	National sources. For (startup) function YMEPEPAA, EMFF, EAFRD, Life IP	1a-13
	Basic Operational Expenditure of Management Bodies	Sites with management bodies	National sources	1a-14
(10) Maintenance of facilities for public access to and use of the sites, interpretation works, observatories and kiosks etc.	Renewal, maintenance and restoration of environmental interpretation exhibitions on existing Information Centers of Protected Areas and environmental interpretation paths	N2000 areas with information center	YMEPEPAA, CEI, EAFRD, ROP	1a-15
(11) Staff (conservation/project officers, wardens/ rangers, workers)	Management body personnel expenses for implementation / application of management measures	Sites with management bodies	National sources, LIFE	1a-16
(13) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of species' favourable conservation status	Monitoring of the illegal use of poisoned baits	All N2000 sites. Priority in <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Canis aureus</i> , <i>Ursus arctos</i> , large predators and scavengers species	YMEPEPAA	1a-17
(17) Monitoring and surveying	Development and installation of a national biodiversity monitoring system	All N2000 sites (including those areas of spreading habitat types and priority species)	YMEPEPAA	1a-18
	Development and initial operation of an integration system of field data derived from the Special Ecological Evaluations at the National Monitoring System for Natura 2000 sites	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA	1a-19
	Monitoring of the conservation status of habitats and species & preparation of the fourth 6 th national report	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA	1a-20
(19) Surveillance of the sites (ongoing)	Surveillance and patrolling of protected areas	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA, EAFRD, National sources	1a-21
(20) Provision of information and publicity material	Provision of Information –awareness raising on specific group of users in N2000 sites	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA, EAFRD, LIFE	1a-22

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources*	Code
(20) Provision of information and publicity material	Development of a centralized system for the presentation and promotion of information centers in protected areas	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA, LIFE	1a-23
(21) Training and education	Ongoing training of the staff/ personnel of natural environment	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA, EPAAD, LIFE IP	1a-24
(24) Infrastructure needed for the restoration of habitats or species	Infrastructure strengthening for the treatment of wild fauna	All species of fauna	EAFRD	1a-25

Tables Legend

(YMEPEPAA) - Operational Programme "Transport Infrastructure, Environment and Sustainable Development

(EAFRD)- European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

(ROP)- Regional Operational Programme

(EMFF)- European Marine and Fisheries fund

(EPAAD)- Operational program for human resource development

(OPPSR)- Operational Programme "Public Sector Reform"

(CEI): Operational Programme "Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship, Innovation"

(LIFE IP): LIFE Integrated

(EEA GRANTS): European Economic Area Grants

G.1.b Priority measures for Natura 2000 agricultural and forest habitats and species

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources*	Code
(5) Preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes	Development of specifications and model forest management plans for the conservation of biodiversity	Forest habitats	EAFRD	1b-1
	Management plans for forests and biodiversity	Forest habitats and related flora and fauna habitats	EAFRD	1b-2
	Management plans and implementation of the management of natural and cultural / rural landscapes, agricultural ecosystems	In sections of N2000 sites	ROP, EAFRD, LIFE IP	1b-6
(12) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status	Implementation of measures and projects to restore biodiversity, eg. enhancing natural regeneration and planting	Forest and agricultural habitats	EAFRD, YMEPEPAA, LIFE	1b-7
	Preparation of specific management plans for grazing	All forest and agricultural plant species, forest and rural habitats, grasslands and scrub	EAFRD	1b-31

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources*	Code
(12) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status	Preparation of specific habitat management plans / micro reserves of rare species of flora	Forest and agricultural habitats in bad or unsatisfactory conservation status. Rare endemic flora	EAFRD, YMEPEPAA, LIFE IP	1b-8
	Maintenance of optimum hydraulic conditions in the aquifer	Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , forest galleries with <i>Salix alba</i> , wet meadows	YMEPEPAA, LIFE	1b-9
(12) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status	Identification of the ecological requirements of bird species and related agricultural practices for designing targeted interventions to crops	Bird species in rural areas	EAFRD	1b-10
	Delineation and management of forage land in protected areas	Forest and agricultural habitats	EAFRD, LIFE	1b-11
	Management of the agricultural animal waste	Forest and agricultural habitats	EAFRD, LIFE	1b-12
	Implementation of habitat restoration measures eg reforestation, plant nurseries	Forest habitats	EAFRD, LIFE	1b-13
	Recording and improvement / maintenance of agroforestry systems	Forest and agricultural habitats	EAFRD	1b-28
	Monitoring measures of soil degradation and protection	Forest and agricultural habitats	EAFRD	1b-29
	Management of rural areas that have been abandoned or threatened with abandonment	Agricultural habitats	EAFRD	1b-30
(13) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of species' favourable conservation status	Establishment and operation of Scavenger Feeding Stations at national level at national level	Scavengers bird species	EAFRD	1b-14
	Creation of: 1) Plant micro-reserves, 2) Seed bank of genetic material	All species of flora	EAFRD, LIFE	1b-15
	Measures and projects for invertebrate species for the management and maintenance of appropriate micro-climatic and hydrological conditions in places of aestivation	Invertebrates, <i>Euplagia quadripunctaria rhodosensis</i>	YMEPEPAA, LIFE, ROP	1b-16
	Reintroduction/ enhancement of existing populations of plants, animals and indigenous plants of local varieties	Rare endemic fauna and flora	LIFE	1b-17

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources*	Code
(14) Conservation management measures in relation to invasive alien species (IAS)	Management plans and restoration projects for the control and elimination of invasive alien species	All types of forest habitats and species found in them (Priority in forests with <i>Castanea sativa</i>)	YMEPEPAA, EAFRD & LIFE	1b-18
(15) Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water to follow particular prescriptions.	Preparation, implementation and support of the application of cross compliance in N2000 sites	Agricultural habitats and species	EAFRD	1b-19
	Conservation of landscape and plant fences in rural areas	Agricultural habitats and species	EAFRD, ROP	1b-20
	Restoration measures for the degraded evergreen broadleaved zone	Agricultural habitats and species	EAFRD, ROP, LIFE	1b-21
	Implementation of forest-environmental measures: creating non-use zones, maintenance of deadwood, tree planting or reforestation processes, management of specific vegetation types	Forest habitats	EAFRD, YMEPEPAA, LIFE	1b-22
	Creation of Protocol for environmental product certification and farming practices – Enhancement of entrepreneurship and competitiveness of businesses and manufacturers in protected areas	Agricultural habitats and species	EAFRD	1b-23
(16) Provision of services: compensation for rights foregone and loss of income and developing acceptability 'liaison' with neighbors	Compensation to farmers/ beekeepers for loss of livestock	<i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Canis aureus</i> , <i>Ursus arctos</i>	EAFRD, Green fund	1b-24
(17) Monitoring and surveying	Preparation of monitoring and fire protection plans	Forest and agricultural habitats (Priority in Mediterranean pine forests), grasslands and scrub	EAFRD, Green fund	1b-25
(19) Site surveillance	Development of Fire prevention Infrastructure (Fire guardhouses, firefighting tanks)	Forest and agricultural habitats (Priority in Mediterranean pine forests), grasslands and scrub	EAFRD, YMEPEPAA	1b-26
(23) Land purchase, including compensation for development rights	Expropriation for the removal of legal cultivations	Forest and agricultural habitats	EAFRD, Green fund	1b-27

*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, private sources, etc.

G.1.c Priority measures for Natura 2000 marine and coastal habitats and species

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources	code
(1,2) Establishment of Natura 2000 sites	Study (ies) for evaluation, delineation / designation and management of new areas in order to complete the Marine Natura 2000 Network (SAC and SPA)	<i>Monachus monachus</i> , marine habitats (reef Meadow <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> , Sea caves, Large shallow inlets and bays, Sandflats covered by sea water and shallow), Cetaceans & mussels, Important Bird Areas.	EMFF, HORIZON 2020, LIFE	1c-1
(2) Scientific studies/inventories for the identification of sites – surveys, inventories, mapping, condition assessment	Mapping of natural formations and habitats under Mediterranean Fisheries Regulation	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> , <i>Cymodosea nodosa</i> , <i>Zostera marina</i> , <i>Zostera noltii</i> , <i>Halophila stipulacea</i> . Coral formations, calcareous red algae formations (crisp)	EMFF	1c-2
(5) Preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes	Preparation of Management / Protection plans	New marine N2000 areas, <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Monachus monachus</i> , coastal and halophytic habitats	EMFF, YMEPEPAA, EEA GRANTS	1c-5
(6) Establishment of management bodies	Organization and initial operation of large marine areas of special management and protection (Marine Parks)	<i>Monachus monachus</i> , <i>Caretta caretta</i> , Seabirds, marine habitats	EMFF, LIFE IP	1c-6
(12) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status	Construction of anti-erosion works in coastal zones, sand dune support	Sand dunes	EMFF, YMEPEPAA	1c-7
	Restoration of hydrologic balance of fresh / saline water	Coastal lagoons, Mediterranean salt plains (Evros Delta and Angelochori Lagoon)	EAFRD, ROP, LIFE	1c-8
	Sediment management	Coastal lagoons	EAFRD, ROP	1c-9
	Study for the installation of artificial reefs to protect <i>Posidonia</i> seabeds	<i>Posidonia</i> seabeds	EMFF, EEA GRANTS	1c-11
	Limitation of the use of towed fishing gear and anchoring yachts	<i>Posidonia</i> seabeds	EMFF	1c-12
	Management of visitors	Dunes, lagoons, coastal and halophytic habitats, marine habitats (sea caves).	EAFRD, ROP, YMEPEPAA	1c-14
	Limitation / elimination of sand extraction	Dunes	ROP, YMEPEPAA	1c-15

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources	code
(13) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of species' favourable conservation status	Creation of fishing protected areas	Sea sites N2000	EMFF	1c-16
	Measures to prevent and reduce deaths from fishing gear	Seabirds, <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Monachus monachus</i> , Cetacea	EMFF	1c-17
	Installation of artificial nests, islands and rafts for specific trigger species	Seabirds & <i>Falco eleonora</i>	ΥΜΕΠΕΡΑΑ	1c-19
	Construction of anti-erosion works	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	EMFF	1c-20
	Inspection of the number of tourist boats in sea caves	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	LIFE, EMFF, ΥΜΕΠΕΡΑΑ	1c-21
	Reintroduction and transportation of populations in new habitats within the range of their expansion	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	EMFF	1c-22
	Identification of breeding sites and concentration of fish spawn	Lagoons, priority species of fish fauna	EMFF	1c-24
(14) Conservation management measures in relation to invasive alien species (IAS)	Control of rat populations in islets with colonies of important bird species	Seabirds & Mavropetritis (<i>Falco eleonora</i>)	EAFRD	1c-25
	Alien species in marine ecosystems: detection, prevention of entry, control, elimination of invasive species, restoration of ecosystems.	Sea sites N2000	EMFF	1c-26
(17) Monitoring and surveying	Monitoring and inspection of erosion and specialized structures of coastal habitat types	Sand dunes	EMFF, EAFRD, ROP	1c-27
(19) Site surveillance	Pollution control, grazing inspection	Coastal, marine habitats	EMFF, ΥΜΕΠΕΡΑΑ, ROP	1c-28

G.1.d Priority measures for Natura 2000 wetlands habitats and species (including peatlands)

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources	Code
(5) Preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes	Strategic planning at national and regional level to combat alien and invasive species (American mink, carp)	All types habitats and wetland habitats with priority on the reproducing avifauna (ferruginous duck, pelecanidae, herons, seagulls) fish fauna of wetlands	EAFRD, YMEPEPAA, LIFE	1d-2
	Identification of breeding and fish spawn sites for priority species of fish fauna	Lake fish species	EMFF	1d-3
	Strategic study for the rationalization of agricultural practices on lands adjacent to significant wetland areas	All habitat types and wetland species, with priority to waders, waterfowl, pelicans and evenly-birds	EAFRD	1d-4
	Specifications for the siting of small hydropower projects (MDL) <10MW with biodiversity conservation criteria	All habitat types and wetland species	YMEPEPAA, LIFE, EAFRD, Private funding	1d-6
(12) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status	Preparation and implementation of specific management plans, eg for reedbeds, multiple objective grazing, climate change adaptation, fisheries management, visitor use	All habitat types and wetland species	YMEPEPAA, EAFRD	1d-7
	Restoring solid waste disposal sites	All wetlands	YMEPEPAA, ROP	1d-8
	Sustainable management of sand extraction	Rivers and river estuaries	CEI, ROP	1d-9
	Restoration of the trophic status of protected wetlands. Management of the water extraction and improvement / restoration of the hydrological balance	All wetlands, <i>Valencia letourneuxi</i> , fish species	YMEPEPAA, EEA GRANTS, LIFE	1d-10
(13) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of species' favourable conservation status	Interventions to reduce wetbird bird mortality in linear infrastructure	Large water birds (herons, pelican species)	National sources, Private funding, LIFE	1d-11
	Construction of artificial islands and nests	Pelicans, terns, storks / bird species, SPAs Locations	YMEPEPAA, EAFRD	1d-12
	Pollution control measures and restoration of polluted - degraded wetlands	All wetlands, fish fauna	EAFRD, ROP	1d-13

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources	Code
(13) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of species' favourable conservation status	Establishment of a national archive with fish stocking / Reintroduction and relocation to new habitats in their range expansion	<i>Valencia letourneuxi</i> , other species of fish fauna	EAFRD	1d-15
(14) Conservation management measures in relation to invasive alien species (IAS)	Interventions for controlling invasive species in selected wetlands	All wetland habitats and species, with priority breeding birds, such as the ferruginous duck and pelican, herons and seagull family	YMEPEPAA, EAFRD	1d-16
(15) Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water to follow particular prescriptions.	Implementation of rationalization interventions of agricultural practices in adjacent areas of significant wetlands	All wetland habitats and species, with priority to waders, waterfowl, bird species such as herons and pelicans	EAFRD, LIFE	1d-17
(20) Provision of information material	Provision of Information –awareness raising on specific group of users in wetlands	All habitats and wetland species	YMEPEPAA, CEI, LIFE INFO, EPAAD	1d-18

G.2 Other priority measures

G.2.a Priority measures for securing ecosystem benefits for Natura 2000, especially in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources	Code
(5) Preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes	Determination of priority actions for the conservation and restoration of wetlands at risk from climate change	All wetlands	ROP, YMEPEPAA, LIFE	2a-1
	Preparation of specific scientific studies for the evaluation of impacts and mitigation / adjustment to climate change for habitats and species	Forest habitats, wetlands, coastal habitats, amphibians and selected bird species	ROP, YMEPEPAA, HORIZON 2020	2a-2
(12) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status	Strengthening the resilience of ecosystems and biodiversity against climate change	All N2000 sites	HORIZON 2020, EEA GRANTS, YMEPEPAA,	2a-4
	Development, rehabilitation and management of green infrastructure in order to improve the networking of N2000 areas at regional level	All N2000 sites	EAFRD, LIFE, ROP YMEPEPAA	2a-5
	Restoration of burnt / degraded forest areas of the Natura 2000 network with domestic species that are not conducive to the spread of fire	Forest habitats	EAFRD, LIFE	2a-6
	Halt soil erosion and desertification	All terrestrial habitat types	EAFRD, YMEPEPAA, ROP, LIFE	2a-7

G.2.b Priority Measures for promoting sustainable tourism and employment in relation to Natura 2000

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources	Code
(5) Preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes	Elaboration of integrated programmes for ecotourism development in National & Regional Parks and other area units (larger spatial units, districts).	All N2000 sites	CEI, ROP, LIFE IP YMEPEPAA	2b-1
(8) Review of management plans, strategies and schemes	Revision and update of the national ecotourism strategy	All N2000 sites	CEI	2b-2

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources	Code
(12) Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status	Development of ecotourism certification system for areas, activities, services and infrastructure	All N2000 sites	CEI, ROP, EAFRD	2b-3
(20) Provision of information and publicity material	Development of information material in order to promote the development potential of Natura 2000 network at the regional level	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA, CEI, LIFE INFO	2b-4
(24) Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration	Actions / projects to support green tourism and ecotourism	All N2000 sites	CEI, ROP	2b-5
(25) Infrastructure for public access, interpretation, observatories and kiosks, etc	Construction, maintenance and enhancement of open environmental interpretation paths	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA, ROP, EAFRD, LIFE	2b-6

G.2.c Priority Measures to promote innovative approaches in relation to Natura 2000

Type of Activity	Description of measure	Target species/ habitats/sites	Potential financing sources	Code
(5) Preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes	Development of green infrastructure and delineation of ecological corridors at the Regional level	All N2000 sites	ROP, Green fund	2c-1
	Financial and social assessment ecosystems services in protected areas and exploration of opportunities to support investment activities	All N2000 sites	YMEPEPAA, CEI, HORIZON 2020	2c-2
(15) Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water to follow particular prescriptions.	Enhancement of entrepreneurship and competitiveness of businesses and manufacturers in protected areas - Creating Protocols for product environmental certification and cultivation practices	All N2000 sites	EAFRD, LIFE, CEI, Green fund	2c-4
	Protection, organic production, management and sustainable exploitation of edible herbs	Forest and agricultural habitats	EAFRD	2c-5

G.3 Summary table of priority measures per habitat type and species

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
HABITAT TYPES					
COASTAL AND HALOPHYTIC HABITAT TYPES					
1120	*Posidonia beds (Posidonion oceanicae)	U1	F02.02 H01 J02.01	J02.01 K04	1c-1, 1c-2, 1c-5, 1c-6, 1c-11, 1c-12, 1c-16, 1c-26, 1c-28
1130	Estuaries	U2	A07 A08 A09 H01 J02 J02.03	A09 J02 J02.03	1c-20, 1c-28, 1d-8, 1d-9, 1d-13
1140	Mudflats/sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide	U2	H01	H01	1c-16, 1c-20, 1c-26, 1c-28
1150	* Coastal lagoons	U2	A01 C01.05 E03 D04.01 G02.01 H J02.06 K01.01	E03 D04.01 G02.01 H K01.01	1c-8, 1c-9, 1c-20, 1c-24, 1c-28, 1d-8, 1d-13, 1d-17, 2a-1
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	U1	E01 E02 E03	H	1c-16, 1c-28
1170	Reefs	U1	H	C02 H	1c-16, 1c-28
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	U1	G02 G02.08 G01.03 J02.10	G02 G02.08 G01.03 J02.10	1c-20, 1c-28
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	U2	E03 J02.01	J02.01	1c-20, 1c-28
1410	Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>)	U2	E03 J02.01	J02.01	1c-28
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>)	U2	E03 J02.01	J02.01	1c-28
1510	* Mediterranean salt steppes (Limonetalia)	U2	E03 J02.01	J02.01	1c-8, 1c-28
COASTAL AND INLAND DUNES					
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	U1	A04 C01.01 E01.01 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03	C01.01 E01.01 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03	1a-22, 1c-7, 1c-14, 1c-15, 1c-27, 1c-28
2120	Shoreline shifting white dunes with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	U1	A04 C01.01 E01.01 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03	A04 C01.01 E01.01 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03	1a-22, 1c-7, 1c-14, 1c-15, 1c-27, 1c-28

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
2190	Humid dune slacks	U1	A01 A04 E01.01 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03 J02.10 J02.05	A04 E01.01 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03 J02.10 J02.05	1c-14, 1c-15, 1c-27
2230	<i>Malcolmietalia</i> dune grasslands	U1	C01.01 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03	C01.01 E01.01 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03	1a-22, 1c-7, 1c-14, 1c-15, 1c-27, 1c-28
2250	* Coastal dunes with <i>Juniperus</i> spp..	U1	A04 C01.01 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03	A04 C01.01 E01.01 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03	1a-22, 1c-7, 1c-14, 1c-15, 1c-27, 1c-28
2260	Cisto-Lavenduletalia dune sclerophyllous scrubs	U1	A04 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03	A04 D01.02 G02 G02.08 G01.03	1a-22, 1c-7, 1c-14, 1c-15, 1c-27, 1c-28
FRESHWATER HABITATS					
3130	Oligo to mesotrophic waters (Littorelletea/Isoeto-Nano)	U1	A08 H01	A08 H01	1d-1, 1d-6, 1d-8, 1d-10, 1d-13, 1d-17, 2a-1
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic <i>Chara</i> spp.	U1	A08 H01	A08 H01	1d-1, 1d-6, 1d-7, 1d-8, 1d-10, 1d-13, 1d-17, 2a-1
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes Magnopotamion/ Hydrochachition	U1	A08 E04.01 G02 H01 J02	A08 E04.01 G02 H01 J02	1d-1, 1d-6, 1d-7, 1d-8, 1d-10, 1d-13, 1d-17, 2a-1
SCLEROPHYLLOUS SCRUB HABITAT					
5330	Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-steppe scrub	U1	J01 C01 C01.07 G02 G01.03	C01 G02	1b-6, 1b-10, 1b-11, 1b-18, 1b-22, 1b-24, 2c-5
GRASSLANDS					
6110	* Rupicolous calcareous/basophilic grassland. Alysso-Sedion	U1	A04	A04	1b-6, 1b-10, 1b-11, 1b-24, 1d-7
62A0	Eastern sub-med. dry grassland. (<i>Scorzoneratal villosae</i>)	U1	A08 A04 A04.03	A08 A04 A04.03	1b-6, 1b-10, 1b-24
6420	Med. tall humid grassl. of the Molinio-Holoschoenion	U1	A01 A04 E01.01 D01.02 J02.10 J02.05	A01 A04 E01.01 D01.02 J02.10 J02.05	1b-6, 1b-10, 1b-11, 1b-24, 1d-7
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains & montane	U1	A07 D01.02 H J02 J02.10 J02.03 J02.05 J02.11 J02.12 J02	J02 J02.10 J02.03 J02.05	1b-6, 1b-10, 1b-11, 1b-24, 1d-7
6510	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)	U1	A01 A04 E01.01 D01.02	A01 A04 E01.01 D01.02	1b-6, 1b-10, 1b-19, 1b-24

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
ROCKY HABITATS AND CAVES					
8330	Submerged or partially submerged caves	U1	G01.01 H01	G01.01	1c-1, 1c-6, 1c-16,1c-21
FORESTS					
9260	<i>Castanea sativa</i> woods	U1	B K04.03	B K04.03	1a-1, 1b-2, 1b-6, 1b-12, 1b-17, 1b-20, 1b-21, 1b-24, 1b-25, 1b-26, 1b-28, 2a-2
9320	Olea and Ceratonia forests	U1	A04 A05.01 J01 E01 E01.03 D01.02 D04.01 G05	A04 J01 L09	1a-1, 1b-2, 1b-10, 1b-11, 1b-12, 1b-20, 1b-21, 1b-24, 1b-25, 1b-28, 2a-2, 2a-6
9540	Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines	U1	E01 G05	A04 L09	1a-1, 1b-2, 1b-6, 1b-10, 1b-12, 1b-21, 1b-24, 1b-25, 1b-26, 1b-28, 2a-2, 2a-6
9580	* Mediterranean <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods	U1	E03.01 G05.01	J01 E03.01 G05.01 G05.04	1a-1, 1b-7
91E0	* Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salinion albae)	U1	A04 B01.02 C01.01 E03.01 J02 J02.05	J02	1a-1, 1b-2, 1b-6, 1b-8, 1b-10, 1b-11, 1b-12, 1b-21, 1b-24, 1b-28, 2a-2
92A0	<i>Salix alba</i> and <i>Populus alba</i> galleries	U1	B01.02 J02.10 J02.03 J02.05 K02.03 I01	J02.03 J02.05	1a-1, 1b-2, 1b-6, 1b-8, 1b-10, 1b-11, 1b-12, 1b-21, 1b-24, 1b-28, 2a-2
PLANTS					
1842	* <i>Androcymbium rechingeri</i>	U1	E01 E04.01 G02.08 G01.03 G05.04	E01 E04.01 G02.08 G01.03	1b-14, 1b-16
1605	* <i>Bupleurum capillare</i>	U1	N/A	E01 D01.02	1b-14, 1b-16
1606	* <i>Bupleurum kakiskalae</i>	U1	A04 G01.04	A04 K01.01 L K04.01	1b-14, 1b-16
1830	* <i>Centaurea alba ssp. princeps</i>	U1	A04 D01.02	A04 D01.02	1b-14, 1b-16
1901	* <i>Cephalanthera cucullata</i>	U1	A04 G02.06	A04 J01 J02	1b-14, 1b-16
1478	* <i>Consolida samia</i>	U1	N/A	K01	1b-14, 1b-16
1663	* <i>Convolvulus argyrothamnus</i>	U2	F04	F04	1b-14, 1b-16
1786	* <i>Crepis crocifolia</i>	U1	A04	A04	1b-14, 1b-16
1495	* <i>Iberis arbuscula</i>	U1	N/A	N/A	1b-14, 1b-16
1463	* <i>Silene orphanidis</i>	U1	N/A	N/A	1b-14, 1b-16
1732	* <i>Veronica oetaea</i>	U1	D01.02	C01.04 D01.02	1b-14, 1b-16

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
1835	<i>Colchicum cousturieri</i>	U1	F04 G05	F04 G05	1b-14, 1b-16
1834	<i>Fritillaria conica</i>	U2	A04 D01.02 G05	A04 J01 D01.02 G05	1b-14, 1b-16, 1b-24
1852	<i>Fritillaria obliqua</i>	U1	A04 J01 F04 E01.01 E06 D01.02 G05	A04 J01 F04 E01.01 E06 D01.02 G05	1b-14, 1b-16
1843	<i>Fritillaria rhodocanakis</i>	U1	A04 G05	A04 J01 G05	1b-14, 1b-16
1657	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>	U1	F04	F04	1b-14, 1b-16
1771	<i>Helichrysum sibthorpii</i>	U1	F04 K01	F04 K01	1b-14, 1b-16
1481	<i>Paeonia clusii ssp. rhodia</i>	U1	F04	J01 F04 L09	1b-14, 1b-16
1482	<i>Paeonia parnassica</i>	U1	F04	N/A	1b-14, 1b-16
1896	<i>Phoenix theophrasti</i>	U1	G02.08 G05 H01 J02 K04.03	G02.08 G05 H01 J02	1b-14, 1b-16
1436	<i>Zelkova abelicea</i>	U1	A04	A04	1b-14, 1b-16
FAUNA					1a-25
FISH					
1101	* <i>Acipenser sturio</i>	U2	A09 F02.01 H01 J02 K01.03	A09 F02.01 H01 J02 K01.03	1c-22, 1c-24,1d-2, 1d-10, 1d-15
1992	* <i>Valencia letourneuxi</i>	U1	A09 H01 J02.06 K01.03 K03.01	A09 H01 J02.06 K01.03	1c-22, 1c-24,1d-2, 1d-3, 1d-10, 1d-15
2488	<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	U1	A09 F02.01 H01 J02 K01.03	A09 F02.01 H01 J02 K01.03	1a-7, 1c-22, 1d-2, 1d-10, 1d-15
5048	<i>Alosa vistonica</i>	U1	A07 A08 A09 E03.01 H01 J02.10 K02.03	A09 H01 J02.10	1a-7, 1c-22, 1d-2, 1d-3, 1d-10, 1d-15
2483	<i>Eudontomyzon hellenicus</i>	U1	E01.01 E02.03 E03.01 H01 J02	E02.03 E03.01 H01 J02	1c-22, 1d-10, 1d-15
AMPHIBIANS					
1176	<i>Mertensiella luschani</i>	U1	F03.02 E01	F03.02 E01	1d-6, 1d-17,1d-18, 2a-2
1200	<i>Pelobates syriacus</i>	U1	E02 D H05	E02 D H05	1d-6, 1d-17,1d-18, 2a-2
1167	<i>Triturus carnifex</i>	U2	A09 F03.02 C01.01 H J02	A09 F03.02 C01.01 H J02	1d-2, 1d-6, 1d-17,1d-18, 2a-2
1171	<i>Triturus karelinii</i>	U2	A09 F03.02 C01.01 H J02	A09 F03.02 C01.01 H J02	1d-2, 1d-6, 1d-17,1d-18, 2a-2

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
REPTILES					
1224	<i>*Caretta caretta</i>	U2	F02.02 F02.01.01 F02.02.02 F02.01.02 F03.02 F03.02.03 E01 E01.01 E01.02 G02 G01.01 G05 H H01 K01.01 K03 K03.04 K05.01	F02.02 F02.01.01 F02.02.02 F02.01.02 F03.02 F03.02.03 E01 E01.01 E01.02 G02 G01.01 G05 H H01 K01.01 K03 K03.04 K05.01	1c-5, 1c-6, 1c-20
1235	<i>Chamaeleo chamaeleon</i>	U1	J01 E01 E01.01	J01 F03.02.01 E01.01	1a-1, 1b-18, 1b-19,
1227	<i>*Chelonia mydas</i>	U2	F02.02 F02.01.01 F02.02.02 F02.01.02 F03.02 F03.02.03 E01 E01.01 E01.02 G02 G01.01 G05 H H01 K01.01 K03 K03.04 K05.01	F02.02 F02.01.01 F02.02.02 F02.01.02 F03.02 F03.02.03 E01 E01.01 E01.02 G02 G01.01 G05 H H01 K01.01 K03 K03.04 K05.01	1c-5, 1c-6, 1c-20
1223	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	U2	F02.02 F02.01.01 F02.02.02 F02.01.02 F03.02 F03.02.03 E01 E01.01 E01.02 G02 G01.01 G05 H H01 K01.01 K03 K03.04 K05.01	F02.02 F02.01.01 F02.02.02 F02.01.02 F03.02 F03.02.03 E01 E01.01 E01.02 G02 G01.01 G05 H H01 K01.01 K03 K03.04 K05.01	1c-5, 1c-6, 1c-20
1282	<i>Eirenis modesta</i>	U1	N/A	N/A	1b-18, 1b-19
1220	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	U1	N/A	N/A	1d-13
1277	<i>Eryx jaculus</i>	U1	N/A	N/A	1b-18, 1b-19,
1261	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	U1	A04.03 J01 F03.02.01 D01.02 L09	A04.03 J01 D01.02 L09	1b-18, 1b-19
2395	<i>Lacerta anatolica (previously part of L. danfordi)</i>	U1	A01 A03 A04 J01 F03.02 F03.02.01 C01.01 C01.04.01 E02 D01.02 L09 K03.04	A04.03 J01 F03.02 F03.02.01 C01.01 C01.04.01 E01 E02 D01.02 L09 K03.04	1b-18, 1b-19

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
1296	<i>*Macrovipera schweizeri</i>	U1	A01 A03 A04 J01 F03.02 F03.02.01 C01.01 C01.04.01 E02 D01.02 L09 K03.04	A04.03 J01 F03.02 F03.02.01 C01.01 C01.04.01 E01 E02D01.02 L09 K03.04	1a-5, 1a-21,1b-18, 1b-19
1292	<i>Natrix tessellata</i>	U1	N/A	N/A	1b-18, 1b-19
1271	<i>Ophiomorus punctatissimus</i>	U1	N/A	N/A	1b-18, 1b-19
1219	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	U1	A01 A03 A04 J01 F03.02 F03.02.01 C01.01 C01.04.01 E02 D01.02 L09 K03.04	A04.03 J01 F03.02 F03.02.01 C01.01 C01.04.01 E01 E02 D01.02 L09 K03.04	1b-18, 1b-19
1298	<i>Vipera ursinii (except Vipera ursinii rakosiensis)</i>	U1	A01 A03 A04 J01 F03.02 F03.02.01 C01.01 C01.04.01 E02 D01.02 L09 K03.04	A04.03 J01 F03.02 F03.02.01 C01.01 C01.04.01 E01 E02 D01.02 L09 K03.04	1b-18, 1b-19
MAMMALS					
BATS					1a-7
LARGE MAMMALS					
1353	<i>Canis aureus</i>	U1	A01 A04.03 E01.01 L09	A04.03 E01.01 L09	1a-7, 1a-17, 1a-25, 2a-5
1352	<i>*Canis lupus</i>	U1	A04.03 F03.02.03 F06 D01.02 I03.01	A04.03 F03.02.03 F06 D01.02 D01.04 J02.04 I03.01	1a-17, 1b-23,2a-5
1372	<i>Capra aegagrus</i>	U1	F03.01 F03.02.03 K03.02 K03.03 I03.01 K03.06	F03.02.03 K03.03 I03.01 K03.06	1a-25
1361	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	U2	A04.03 B B02.04 F03.01 F03.02.03 D01.02	E01.03 D05 G02.02 G01	1a-7, 1a-17, 1a-25
1371	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica</i>	U2	A04 F03.01 C01.04.01 D01.02	F03.01 D01.02	1a-25
1354	<i>*Ursus arctos</i>	U1	BB02.02 F03.01 F03.02.03 DD01.02 D01.04 G02 G02.02 G01.03 G05 H06.01	B B02.02 F03.01 F03.02.03 E01.03 E01.04 D D01.02 D01.04 G02 G02.02 G01.03 G05 H06.01 G05.04 G05	1a-17, 1b-23, 1a-25, 2a-5

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
			G05.04 G05 K05.01	K05.01	
MARINE					
1350	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	U2	F02.02 F03.02 F03.02.09 F06 G05	F02.02 F03.02 F03.02.09 F06 H H01 G05	1c-1
2030	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	U1	F02.02 F02.01.02 H06.01 G04.01	F02.02 F02.01.02 H H01 H06.01 G04.01	1c-1
1366	* <i>Monachus monachus</i>	U2	F02.02 F02.01 F02.02.02 F02.03 F03.02.03 F06 E01 E02 E03 E06 D03.02 D05 G01.01 G05 H01 H07 H06.01 G05 J02.02 J02.11 K01.01 L05 K03.02 K05.01	F02.02 F02.01 F02.02.02 F02.03 F03.02.03 F06 C01.04 E01 E02 E03 E06 D03.02 D05 G01.01 G05 H01 H07 H06.01 G05 J02.02 J02.11 J02.12.01 K01.01 L05 L01 L03 K03.02 K03.03 K05.01	1c-1, 1c-6, 1c-14, 1c-21
1351	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	U1	F02.02 F06	F02.02 F03.02 F03.02.09 F06 H H01 G05	1c-1
5031	<i>Physeter catodon</i>	U2	F02.02 F02.01.02 D03.02 H H01 H06.01 G04.01	F02.02 F02.01.02 D03.02 H H01 H06.01 G04.01	1c-1
1349	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	U2	F02.02 F02.02.02 F03.02 F03.02.09 F06 G05	F02.02 F02.02.02 F03.02 F03.02.09 F06 H H01 G05	1c-1
2035	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	U1	D03.02 H H01 H06.01 G04.01	D03.02 H H01 H06.01 G04.01	1c-1
SMALL MAMMALS					
1335	<i>Spermophilus citellus</i>	U1	A01 A02 A03 A04 A04.03 B B01.02 E01 E01.01 E01.03 D D01.02 G05.04 K03 K03.04	A02 A04.03 E01 E01.01 E01.03 D D01.02	1a-7
INVERTEBRATES					1a-7, 1b-15

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
1028	<i>Pinna nobilis</i>	U1	F01 F03.02 F06 H01 G05 L07	F01 F03.02 F06 H01 G05 L07	1c-2, 1c-11, 1c-12, 1c-26, 1c-28
BIRDS					
	<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	NE	N/A	H01.05,A06.01,M02.01,J02.05,J01,G02,G01,F06,E01,B02.02,B02,A06.04,J02.04	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	VU	N/A	N/A	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	EN	N/A	F03.02.03,E01,M02.01,J02.04,J01,F03.02.04,D01,C03.03,B02,B01,A06.04,A05,D02,F06	1a-4,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-13
	<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	VU	N/A	C01,D01,F03,G01,I03,J01,A06.04	1a-4,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1b-9
	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	CR	N/A	F06,F03.02.03	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-4,1d-16,1d-17
	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	EN	N/A	C03.03,M02.01,J02.04,J01,G02,G01,F06,F03.02.04,D02,C01,B02.01,A06.04,A05,F03.02.03	1a-4,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-13
	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	EN	N/A	E03.01,J02.12,J02.05,H05.01,F03,H01.05,A06.01,F03.02.03	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	CR	N/A	F03,M02.01,J02.04,J01,G01,F06,F03.02.03,D02,D01,C03.03,B02.02,B02,A06.01,F03.02.04	1a-4,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-13
	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	EN	N/A	C03.03,J02.10,J02.05,J02.12,H01.05,D02,B02.02,B02,G0	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
				5, G01	
	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	EN	N/A	A04,D02,F03.02.03,G01,H01.05,J02.05,A01	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-4,1d-12,1d-2,1d-11,1d-17
	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	VU	N/A	D02,H01.05,G01,F03.02.03,J02.05,F06	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-16,1d-12,1d-4,1d-11,1d-17
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	VU	N/A	C03.03,F02,F03,F03.02.03,F06 H01.05,J02.05,J02.12,M02.01	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,2a-2,1d-2,1d-16,1d-4,1d-17
	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	EN	N/A	H01.05,M02.01,J02.05,J02.04,F06,F03.02.03,A01,D02	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,2a-2,1d-2,1d-12,1d-4,1d-11,1d-17
	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	VU	N/A	F06,F03.02.03	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-16,1d-4,1d-17
	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	NT	N/A	F06,H01.05,E01,A10,A06.04,A06.01,D01	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-4,1d-17
	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	VU	N/A	A06.04,D02,E01,F06,G01,G02,H01.05,A06.02	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-13
	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	LC	N/A	E03.02,F02,G02,I01,I02,M02.01,C03.03	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1c-1,1c-17,1c-19,1c-25
	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	VU	N/A	F06,J02.05,H01.05,A01,G01,F03.02.03,A04,D02,F03.02.04	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-16,1d-12,1d-4,1d-11,1d-17
	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	EN	N/A	E03.02,F06,H01.05,J02.04,J02.05,J02.12,A04	1a-4,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-12,1d-4,1d-17
	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	EN	N/A	J02.05,A04,F06,H01.05,J02.04	1a-4,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-12,1d-4,1d-17

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	VU	N/A	F03.02.03,J02.05,H01.05,D02,A10,A04,A01,J02.04	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-9,1b-13,1d-12
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	EN	N/A	F06,A01,A04,B02,C01,D01,D02,H01.05,J02.04,J02.05,F03.02.03	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-13,1d-16,1c-19,1d-12
	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	NT	N/A	B02.02,J01,H01.05,G05,G01,D01,B02,A06.04,A06.01,F03.02.04	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	VU	N/A	J02.12,F03.02.03,J01,J02.01,J02.05	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	CR	N/A	A06.04,F03.02.03,H01.05,A06.01	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1b-9
	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	VU	N/A	H01.05,A06.01,M02.01,E01,A06.04	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1b-9
	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i>	NT	N/A	B02,B02.02,M02.01,B01	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	EN	N/A	D01,J01,J02.04,A04	1a-4,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,2a-2
	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	EN	N/A	J02.04,A06.01,C01,E01,F03.02.04,F06,H01.05,M02.01,G02	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-16
	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	CR	N/A	N/A	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-16
	<i>Falco eleonora</i>	LC	N/A	A06.02,C03.03,F03,F06,G02,H01.05,I01,M02.01	1a-4,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1c-19,1c-25
	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	VU	N/A	H01.05,A06.01,A06.04,E01	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1b-9,1d-12
	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	DD	N/A	J02.10,B01,B02,B02.02,D01	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	VU	N/A	J02.12,A06.01,F03,F06,H01.05,J02.04,A04,J02.05	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-16

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	CR	N/A	E01,M02.01,G02,F03.02.03, D02,D01,C03.03,A06.04,A05 ,F03.02.04	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-13
	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	VU/CR	N/A	C03.03,F03.02.03,M02.01,J0 2.04,J01,H01.05,G01,F03.02 .04,A05,E01,D01,C01,A06.0 4,E02,D02	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-13
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	CR	N/A	F06,G01,G02,J02.12,H01.05, J02.05,G05,F03.02.03,J01,A 06.04,F03,A06.01,B02,C03.0 3,D01,E01,E02,E03.02,H05.0 1	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-13
	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	VU	N/A	C03.03,F06,M02.01,J02.04,J 01,G02,F03.02.04,E01,D01,C 01,A06.04, D02	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	EN	N/A	E01,B02,J01,E02,J02.04,B02. 02,A06.01,D02,C03.03	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	NT	N/A	J01,A06.04,B02.02,H01.05	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,2a-2
	<i>Lanius minor</i>	NT	N/A	A10,D01,E01,E02,G02,H01.0 5,A06.01,A06.04	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1b-9
	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	NT	N/A	D01,J01,H01.05,G02,E01, B02.02,B02,A10,A06.04, A06.01,E02	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,2a-2
	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	VU	N/A	C03.03,F02,F06,I01,I02, M02.01	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1c-1,1c-17,1c-25
	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	EN	N/A	M02.01,J02.05,J02.01,H01.0	1a-4,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,2a-2,1d-16,1d-

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
				5,F06,C03.03,E03.02	2,1d-12
	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	CR	N/A	A05,A06.04,F03.02.03,H01.05,J01	1a-4,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-13
	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	CR	N/A	A06.04,J02.04,J01,G01,F03.02.04,F03.02.03,E01,D02,D01,C01,A05,M02.01,C03.03	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-17,1a-22,1a-24,1b-13
	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	NT	N/A	F03.02.03,J02.05,H01.05,F06,F03,D02,G01	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-16,1d-2,1d-12,1d-4, 1d-11,1d-17
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	EN	N/A	F02,F03,H01.05,H05.01,J02.05,J02.12,E03.01	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-4,1d-17
	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	VU	N/A	F06,C03.03,J02.05,I02,H01.05,F03.02.04,F02.01,E03.01,J02.12,F01.01	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-16,1d-12,1d-4, 1d-11,1d-17
	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	VU	N/A	F06,J02.05,J02.12,I02,H01.05,F02.01,F01.01,C03.03,E03.01,F03.02.04	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-16,1d-12,1d-4, 1d-11,1d-17
	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	NT	N/A	F03,F02,F03.02.04,F06,G02,I01,I02,M02.01,C03.03	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1c-1, 1c-17,1c-19,1c-25
	<i>Picus canus</i>	NT	N/A	B02.02,B02	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	VU	N/A	F06,H01.05,F03.02.03,A04,A01,J02.05	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-12,1d-4, 1d-11,1d-17
	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	CR	N/A	J02.05,A01,A04,F03.02.03,F06,H01.05,J02.04	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-16,1d-4, 1d-11,1d-17
	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	NT	N/A	M02.01,C03.03,E03.02,F02,G02,I01,I02	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1c-1, 1c-17,1c-19,1c-25

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK

Code	Name (with * priority habitats and species)	Conservation status	Pressures	Threats	Priority measures (from section g of PAF)
	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	EN	N/A	A06.04,C01	1a-4,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24
	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	VU	N/A	H01.05,J02.05,F06	1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-16,1d-4,1d-17
	<i>Sitta krueperi</i>	EN	N/A	B02,J01	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,2a-2
	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	NT	N/A	F06,A01,A04,C03.03,D01,G01,G05,H01.05,I01,J02.01,J02.04,J02.05,J02.12,F03	1a-4,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-16,1d-12,1d-4, 1d-17
	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	VU	N/A	H01.05,J02.01,F06,D01,A01,J02.05	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-2,1d-12,1d-4, 1d-17
	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	VU	N/A	J02.12,A01,A04,C03.03,E03.02,F06,G01,I02,J02.01,J02.04	1a-4,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-12,1d-4,1d-17
	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	NT	N/A	A06.04,B02.02,H01.05,J01	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,2a-2
	<i>Sylvia rueppelli</i>	NT	N/A	J01,D01,E01	1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,2a-2
	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	VU	N/A	J02.05,A01,A04,E01,F03,H01.05,H05.01	1a-4,1a-6,1a-8,1a-22,1a-24,1d-4,1d-17
	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	VU	N/A	F06,B02,B02.02,D01,F03	1a-4, 1a-6, 1a-8, 1a-22, 1a-24
	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	VU	N/A	J02.12,A01,A04,J02.04,J02.05	1a-4, 1a-6,1a-8,1a-22, 1a-24,1d-4, 1d-17

Table G3 above includes priority measures only for habitat types and species that are in Unfavourable Bad or Unfavourable Inadequate conservation status . For the habitat types that are in favorable conservation status no specialized conservation measures are needed whereas for habitat types and species in unknown conservation status the results of the National Monitoring Program will provide up to date data on their conservation status.

H. Monitoring, evaluation and updating of the Prioritised Action Framework

H.1 Monitoring of the Prioritised Action Framework

The monitoring of the PAF will be implemented with the creation of a monitoring system and the obligation of establishing periodic monitoring reports in which the progress achieved during the previous implementation period shall be presented with quantitative and qualitative data.

The monitoring system is expected to provide direct and continuous information regarding the progress of implementation of planning objectives, the results and its effectiveness and is mainly based on training and on the establishment of **monitoring indicators**. The indicators are variables which are directly related to changes caused totally or partially by actions related to the programme. These Indicators are related to all PAF procedures and are distinguished in relation to the indicators that tend to monitor outputs, outcome/results, inputs and impacts.

All the indicators finally selected shall compose the monitoring system which the planning authority of the PAF is obliged to keep, which in this case, the planning authority, is the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources Management of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change or some specific body or cooperation of bodies to whom this project will be assigned. A Strategic/ Controlling and a Technical/ Supporting level will be required for the efficient monitoring and evaluation of the PAF. The first one is incorporated into the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources Management of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change and the second one is proposed to be an action financed by EU resources.

Since the implementation of the PAF actions will be promoted mainly through the ESIF (EU Structural and Investment Funds) of the 2014-2020 period, it is deemed particularly advisable the monitoring system to be based on indicators of the Programmes of the 2014-2020 Period, provided that these are fulfilling the relevant conditions. However, for the monitoring of the results, the main data source will be the actions themselves.

The monitoring system is implemented at two levels:

The 1st level regards the monitoring of the PAF application and focuses primarily on the evaluation of the total outcome and the evaluation of the implementation progress.

The 2nd level has a special character and tries to support the reliability and efficiency of the PAF and is related to the monitoring coordination at the project - unit level. The basis here is the Management Plan. The target is that the 2nd level is able to provide measurable and cumulative output and result data which will be collected by the implementation bodies of the actions. For this reason a “common system of indicators” of the PAF and the Management Plans is suggested to be drawn up. Hence, the indicators system included in the PAF should be taken into consideration for the monitoring and evaluation indicators of the Management Plans.

PAF Monitoring System

The proposed system includes monitoring through indicators for:

- the activation of planning
- the outputs
- the outcome/results

1. Activation of planning

Since the implementation of the PAF project requires a coordinated action of different programmes and funds, it is necessary to firstly monitor whether the PAF is sufficiently incorporated in the Operational Programmes. Two indicators are suggested:

INDICATOR NAME	INDICATOR TYPE	MEASUREMENT UNIT	BASE VALUE	TARGET	Source of data collection – calculation Comments
			2014	2020	
Programmes which are supported by ESIF 2014-2020 in which PAF projects are incorporated	Framework	Number of programmes	0	21	Calculated on the basis of incorporation of projects in the programmes, (source SACEP) It expresses the basic step of PAF incorporation. Considered programs are: the 11 ROPs; the Operational program for Transportation , Environment and Sustainable Development (YMEPEPAA); the RDP and OPCE; Life as well as the cross-border programmes
Financial resources which are invested in PAF actions per year	Input	€ * 1.000	0	130.000	Paying Authority – Competent Body Calculated as the sum of the budget of approved projects of the above programmes in Intervention Fields 85, 86 as well as part of 91, 87 which are implemented within NATURA sites. The target price corresponds to the amount that was considered necessary for the coverage of the management needs of Natura 2000 sites in chapter E of the PAF. The total amount has been calculated per year.

2. Output

This refers to the monitoring of output and of the physical object of the Programmes. Outputs are direct products of actions included in the PAF and implemented through the ESIF programmes. The indicators used are those which evaluate the product (final or intermediate), which is produced from actions that are financed. The Management Plans can contribute to a great extent at this level. Hence, the Management Plans themselves and their updating constitute a material output as well as the projects and actions that are included within.

INDICATOR NAME	INDICATOR TYPE	MEASUREMENT UNIT	BASE VALUE	TARGET	Source of data collection – calculation Comments
			2014	2016/2020	
SACs for which Management Plans have been prepared, approved and applied (1 st Management period)	Output	Number	0	241	Target is 100% coverage of the Sites until 2016
SPAs for which Management Plans have been prepared, approved and applied (1 st Management period)	Output	Number	0	202	Target is 100% coverage of the Sites until 2016

INDICATOR NAME	INDICATOR TYPE	MEASUREMENT UNIT	BASE VALUE	TARGET	Source of data collection – calculation
SAC Management Plans which have been updated and approved (2 nd Management period)	Output	Number	0	241	Target is 100% coverage of the Sites until 2020
SPA Management Plans which have been updated and approved (2 nd Management period)	Output	Number	0	202	Target is 100% coverage of the Sites until 2020

3. Outcome/Results

The outcome indicators are variables which express the change caused as a result of the chosen policy as well as of other co-acting factors.

INDICATOR NAME	INDICATOR TYPE	MEASUREMENT UNIT	BASE VALUE	TARGET	Source of data collection – calculation Comments)
			2014	2020	
Habitat types in Favorable Conservation Status	Outcome	Number of habitat types	51	85	The values which resulted from the objectives set forth in the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The base value comes from the 2 nd 6-year report (2006). This data will be updated with the 3 rd 6-year report in particular as regards birds and invertebrates. The values of 2010 will be assessed based on the results of the 4 th 6-year report (2020).
Number of species for which an improvement of the conservation status is recorded	Outcome	Number of species			
		Flora	0	11	
		Mammals	0	7	
		Amphibians/reptiles	0	9	
		Fish	0	3	
		Invertebrates	0	1	
Birds	0	-			

H.2 Evaluation and updating of PAF

The evaluation and updating of PAF is based on the monitoring system as presented above. Moreover, article 8 of Directive 92/ 43/ EC provides for the evaluation and updating of PAF every two years.

The first evaluation and updating is expected to be carried out in the 1st semester of 2015. More specifically, upon completion of the Supervision programme within 2015 there will be results regarding the evaluation of the conservation status of habitat types of Annex I and of the species of Annex II, IV, V as laid down in article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC. These results will supply the respective report as provided in article 17. A similar evaluation framework is provided for bird species based on which the relevant Target for 2020 will be set out.

Also, given the fact that the Management Plans are probably the most important data collection tool for the evaluation of PAF, the end of 2016 is set as a 2nd evaluation phase at which point the Management Plans should be prepared and approved in accordance with planning.

The 3rd evaluation phase is proposed to take place in parallel with the evaluation procedure of the OPs of NSRF 2014-2020 which is expected to be implemented about halfway the programmes' application (2018). The target is for both the intermediate evaluations of the programmes to provide data to the evaluation procedure of PAF, and the results of the PAF evaluation and the update actions that may occur, to feed the procedures of revision of the Programmes.

The 4th evaluation phase is proposed to take place in 2020. A Significant milestone will be the completion of the application of the first Management Plans, their evaluation and the preparation of the Second Management Plans of N2000 sites.

H.3 Development of a common framework for monitoring and evaluation of the Management Plans of Natura 2000 sites

The creation of a common framework for monitoring the application of the Management Plans aims to create cumulative data at geographical or administrative level (Region, State), so that the total outcome and the effectiveness of the actions is depicted. The creation of cumulative data is particularly important not only for the creation of a clear, overall picture but also for the possibility of benchmarking something that will allow during the evaluation the identification of obstacles, the identification and dissemination of good practices, the transfer of know-how etc.

From this point of view this framework constitutes also an important parameter for the monitoring and evaluation of the PAF.