LIFE19 NAT/LT/000898

TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part B - technical summary and overall context of the project

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT (Max. 3 pages; to be completed in English)

Project title:

Providing a climate resilient network of critical sites for the Lesser White-fronted Goose in Europe

Description of the conservation issue targeted and the pre-operational context

The LWfG is one of the most threatened goose species in the world. The species is recognized as globally Vulnerable by the IUCN Red List and Critically Endangered within the EU by the 2015 European Red List of Birds. It is categorized as a European species of global conservation concern (SPEC1) by BirdLife International. It is listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive, in Appendix II of the Bern Convention, in Table 1 Column A of the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and in Appendix I of the Convention of Migratory Species (CMS). Under the EU Birds Directive Article 12 reporting, the status of the LWfG is classified as threatened with a decreasing short-term and uncertain long-term trend for the winter population in the EU27. The species is legally protected in all EU range states and is on the list of bird species prioritized for funding under LIFE.

The LWfG are long-distance migrants. The wintering and staging areas and migration routes are only partially known, which is a major obstacle in the conservation work. Although the global decline has levelled off as the result of previous conservation efforts, the populations are still depleted and at high risk of extinction.

The Fennoscandian LWfG population, which migrates along distinct migration routes to distinct wintering sites, is critically endangered. It declined from over 10,000 individuals in the beginning of 1900‘s to only 60-80 individuals in 2005. Since then the population has increased slightly, but is still estimated at only ca 105-120 individuals, equivalent to ca. 30-35 adult breeding pairs. The rest of the population is juvenile and sub-adult birds which do not breed yet. The breeding grounds are only partially known, and the share of unknown pairs will increase as the population increases. In the period 2006-2010, on average 85% of the known breeding pairs (seen at the spring staging area in the Porsangen Fjord, Norway) were seen in the core breeding area in Norway, while during the period 2014-2019 the respective share was only 50%. The breeding areas of the rest of the pairs are not known. The reported number of 0-5 breeding pairs in Finland is a rough estimate, as no breeding areas in Finland are known at present. These areas can be either on the Norwegian or on the Finnish side of the vast wilderness areas of northern Fennoscandia. As the population is increasing and the overview of the breeding areas is less good, the likelihood of breeding also in Finland is increased. Almost all of the known major staging and wintering sites of the population within the EU are in SPAs located in FI, EE, LT, HU and GR. New data from tracking during 2018-2019 has re-confirmed the importance of these countries for the species, including the discovery of previously unknown spring staging sites in EE and PL. GR is currently the most important country for the Fennoscandian population within the EU as 40% of the LWfG annual cycle is spent there.

Genetic exchange between the Fennoscandian and the much larger Western main population occurs when failed breeders from the Fennoscandian population undertake an eastward moult migration via northern Russia, and then migrate in the autumn via Kazakhstan and the Black Sea Coast before rejoining the rest of the population at wintering sites in the EU. This was revealed by the LIFE05/NAT/FIN/105 project. Within the EU, the main threats to the LWfG are habitat loss and degradation and human disturbance (mainly from hunting and agriculture). Climate change is emerging as a new acute threat, increasingly complicating the challenges the species is facing. As breeding occurs in the arctic and wintering in the semi-arid zone, the annual life cycle of LWfG is particularly vulnerable to the changing climate. The previous LIFE10NAT/GR/638 project showed a significant, already ongoing change in the migratory patterns of the Fennoscandian population: a shift in the timing of migration as well as in site preference, rendering the whereabouts of the population partly unknown and the birds unprotected during parts of the annual cycle. In addition, climate change is also directly contributing to loss and degradation of LWfG habitats.

Unlike many other goose arctic species, LWfG are habitat specialists. Availability of suitable habitat is thus crucial for the species. The LWfG prefer short, salt tolerant grasslands over agricultural fields, rendering the birds more dependent on natural habitats than other geese. The population is restricted to a small number of critical sites throughout its annual cycle, and therefore provision of adequate quality and quantity of habitats is key for the survival and recovery of the population.

This project aims to maintain and improve the the network of suitable staging and wintering sites along the migration routes of the Fennoscandian population through habitat restoration, and through

integrating climate change adaptation measures into the management of the known critical sites.

Project objectives

The overall project goal is to contribute to the internationally agreed long-term goal of restoring the Fennoscandian LWfG population to a favourable conservation status as outlined in the LWfG ISSAP (i.e. Fennoscandian pop. exceeds 1,000 individuals and is not declining, breeding range is stable or expanding and adequately managed, protected habitat is available at all key sites), **by delivering a 5% annual average increase**.

The project targets 100% of the Fennoscandian LWfG population, directly addressing the main threats in the EU. Countries participating will be delivering on their obligations under the EU Birds Directive as well as under the AEWA, the Bern Convention and CMS.

Main objectives:

1: to mitigate the effect of climate change on the Fennoscandian population by increasing the climate resilience of the existing network of sites within the EU.

1.1: To provide countries and stakeholders with overarching guidance to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, including the production of bespoke guidance for 20 sites;

1.2: To increase the availability of suitable habitats for the LWfG both in terms of surface area and number of sites (min. 466 ha in 4 SPAs in 3 EU Member States);

2: To support the adaptation and expansion of the LWfG critical sites network to reflect the changing migratory behaviour of the population.

2.1: To improve knowledge of LWfG migration routes by establishing 8 new monitoring teams and establishing a caretaker network of 30 trained observers in 3 GR, 2 LT and 3 FI SPA sites.

2.2: To identify at least 2 new sites for the species through trained teams, expeditions and eDNA analysis;

2.3. To improve SPA network for the LWfG conservation by including the LWfG as a new trigger species within the current SPAs in LT.

Supporting objectives:

3: To improve and ensure long-term national implementation of conservation action by adopting 2 LWfG National Action Plans;

4: To contribute to the international conservation of the LWfG and other threatened migratory waterbirds by engaging with the AEWA LWfG IWG and other conservation initiatives;

5: To contribute to the adoption of farming practices in the key species stop-over sites while avoiding disturbance of the LWfG.

6: To raise awareness about the conservation of the LWfG locally and internationally and to showcase the species as a champion for flyway level conservation action by reaching ca. 700,000 stakeholders through dedicated networking/dissemination actions.

Actions and means involved

A-Actions:

- Preparation. of habitat management actions in Greece, Lithuania, Hungary (vegetation/hydrological management; infrastructure planning & licensing) (HOS, EDSNPMA, LOD, HNPD - OBJ. 1);

- Climate change vulnerability assessment of 20 LWfG sites, adopting general adaptation guidance, developing national and site-level climate change adaptation plans for 20 sites and incorporating these in site management guidance of 7 project sites (AEWA - OBJ. 1&4);

- Env. DNA mapping of 50 potential breeding sites in Fennoscandia (OU - OBJ. 2);

- Expansion of the LWfG monitoring network by training observers in 2 workshops (WWF – OBJ. 2.);

- Adoption of new/revised 2 LWfG NAPs in Lithuania, Hungary, (LOD, HNPD, AEWA - OBJ. 3).

B-Actions:

- Purchase of 66ha of degraded agricultural land within the Evros Delta SPA, Greece (HOS – OBJ. 1).

C-Actions:

- Habitat restoration of 66ha of the Evros Delta SPA, Greece, through hydrological (stopping drainage of fresh water, installation of sluices etc.), vegetation (reintroduction of natural vegetation favoured by LWfG) and grazing management. Halting drainage will positively affect ca. 750ha of LWfG habitat in total (EDSNPMA, HOS - OBJ. 1).

- Habitat restoration (hydrology and vegetation management) of 304ha of the Hortobágy National Park SPA, Hungary (HNPD - OBJ. 1);

- Habitat restoration of 96.2ha in 2 SPAs (Nemunas Delta and Senrusne/Sennemune Lakes), Lithuania, by clearing vegetation to provide open spaces for LWfG and other geese, which is also expected to reduce goose-farmer conflicts in the wider area (LOD - OBJ. 1&5);

- Recognition of LWfG as a trigger species in 2 new SPAs (2 in LT) (LOD, OBJ. 1&3);

- Establishment of min. 8 new LWfG monitoring/conservation teams at 3 new sites in FI , 3 LWfG SPA sites in Greece and 2 in LT (WWF, HOS, LOD - OBJ. 2);

- Breeding ground surveys (min. 8) to map new potential breeding areas in Fennoscandia based on e-DNA findings. If new breeding sites are located, PWF will revise the management plans of those areas (PWF – OBJ. 1&2).

D-Actions:

- Monitoring at key sites to assess the implementation and effect of the project actions on the Fennoscandian LWfG pop., throughout the course of the project (LOD, EOS, WWF, PWF, HNPD, HOS, EDSNPMA – OBJ. 1&2);

- Monitoring of water, soil and vegetation parameters to assess the effect of habitat management actions (LOD, EOS, HNPD, HOS, EDSNPMA – OBJ. 1);

- Monitoring of socio-economic indicators, ecosystem services, LIFE key project level progress indicators (LOD/all partners – ALL OBJ.).

E-Actions:

- Overall project communication: project website, communication materials, Layman’s report, replicability/transferability strategy, signboards and the After-LIFE plan - reaching ca. 700,000 members of general public and 5,000 members of int. conservation community (LOD/all partners - ALL OBJ.);

- Networking with AEWA LWfG IWG (incl. 2 int. workshops to expand LWfG climate resilient site network beyond EU) and the wider int. conservation community to ensure transferability and replicability of project results (AEWA - OBJ. 1,4,5);

- Development and implementation of scheme promoting LWfG-friendly business opportunities/ eco-tourism in the Evros Delta SPA in Greece, as a source of alternative livelihood in the area (HOS – OBJ. 5);

- Implementation of env. education programme in Hungary in 40 schools (ca. 2.000 pupils and 200 educators) in the Hortobagy area (HNPD – OBJ. 5);

- Awareness-raising activities (diminishing disturbance from agriculture/hunting, Natura 2000 network etc.) targeting local communities/stakeholders and the general public at project sites in Hungary, Greece, Estonia and Lithuania (min. 2,000 stakeholders reached through local events and other means (HNPD, HOS, EOS, LOD – OBJ. 5).

F-Actions:

- Overall project management: annual project meetings, financial/technical management, reporting/auditing (LOD/all partners – ALL OBJ.).

Support for all above-mentioned actions has been confirmed by the pertinent national authorities.

In addition to these project activities, the project team will collaborate with relevant countries, stakeholders and initiatives to address threats to the Fennoscandian population outside of the EU through the AEWA LWfG IWG (OBJ. 4).

This includes collaboration with:

- **Norway** (Norwegian Environment Agency, BirdLife Norway): management/monitoring of staging/core breeding areas; satellite-tagging of Fennoscandian LWfG in Norway (linked to OBJ. 2 potential discovery of new sites complementing the network and field team expansion action);

- **Russia & Kazakhstan** (gov. authorities, NGOs, LIFE16 NAT/BG/000847 project and the AEWA Red-breasted Goose IWG): illegal killing, field surveys, extension of climate resilient site network (OBJ. 1,2,4).

Quantified expected results and impacts

The project will contribute to the long-term goal of restoring the Fennoscandian LWfG pop. (currently numbering ca.120 ind.) to a favourable conservation status (ca. 1,000 ind.).

Expected results include:

A 5% annual average increase of the Fennoscandian LWfG pop. as a result of continued, intensified international conservation measures during the project.

Establishment of climate resilient network of critical sites for the LWfG in the EU:

Increase of the available suitable and protected climate resilient habitat for the LWfG by 66Ha in the Evros Delta SPA in Greece, by 304ha in 1 SPA in Hungary and 96.2ha in 2 SPAs in Lithuania. In total 466.2 ha in 5 SPAs will provide additional rehabilitated LWfG habitat. More detailed guidance on site-specific climate change adaptation measures developed and adopted by relevant bodies for all 4 project site SPAs based on modelling of expected climate induced changes (OBJ. 1).

Assessment of the vulnerability of 20 critical sites to climate change completed and guidance developed for adaptation and mitigation measures for LWfG sites, adopted by the inter-governmental AEWA LWfG International Working Group, disseminated to governments of all 22 LWfG Range States (Western palearctic) and considered in the 2 NAPs and minimum of 7 site-specific management guidance developed and adopted during the project. Two international workshops organized to extend climate resilient site network to critical LWfG sites within Western palearctic outside of the EU to cover entire flyways of both Fennoscandian and Western main populations (OBJ. 1,3,4).

Eco-tourism development plan in Evros Delta

The conservation objectives of 2 SPAs in Lithuania include LWfG (OBJ. 1&3).

Development of a novel eDNA analysis method for the LWfG and analysis carried out in at least 50 water bodies in the potential breeding areas of the species in Fennoscandia (OBJ. 2).

Increased knowledge and understanding of LWfG sites/migration: at least 3 new national/regional teams established and equipped, 3 new staging areas of Fennoscandian LWfG covered by regular monitoring; caretaker network established in Greece with 20 trained permanent volunteer observers in 3 SPA sites. Identification of at least 2 new sites for the species through trained teams and expeditions including management and monitoring recommendations developed for all new sites identified (OBJ. 1,2).

Adoption of 2 new/revised LWfG National Action Plans by the relevant government authorities in Lithuania and Hungary (OBJ. 3).

Minimum of 2,000 stakeholders (hunters, farmers, local business owners) informed about disturbance/illegal killing/accidental shooting and the LWfG near project sites (min. 8 local events organized) (OBJ. 5).

Ca. 700,000 members of the public informed about the project/species in the 5 EU project countries (incl. children) and ca. 5,000 members of the wider international conservation community informed about the project/species beyond the project countries (OBJ. 5).

Sustainability of the Project Results

Sustainability of project results will be ensured by the adoption of new/revised LWfG NAPs in Lithuania and Hungary and the existing NAPs in Greece, Estonia and Finland, which outline responsible actors, actions and funding in each country.

All outputs of the habitat restoration actions will be included in national site management plans, and thus continue with state budgets and existing resources like rangers, livestock, machinery (HNPD, EDSNPMA). LOD and HOS will also continue maintenance of the restored habitats with financial support from the Rural Development Programmes. The Lithuanian NAP will also foresee site management plans for proper habitat management of the project areas by the national nature conservation authorities. The coordination of established volunteer teams in Greece (HOS) and elsewhere (WWF) will continue and the caretaker groups in Greece will be incorporated in HOS' Important Bird Area programme. Once included in the list of trigger species for the two SPA sites in Lithuania, monitoring of the species will be included in the state-run monitoring programme. The climate change adaptation guidance for critical sites will be taken into account in the NAPs and national site management plans, ensuring future consideration.

All outputs will feed into the international work under the AEWA LWfG International Single Species Action Plan and the LWfG International Working Group ensuring wide transfer of project results (incl. adoption of developed guidance) and replicability in other LWfG range states (AEWA). The project outputs will be presented in dedicated sessions at the IWG meetings which take place every 2-3 years and will thus reach all 22 LWfG range states in the Western palearctic, as well as China and Japan. The IWG provides a link to other species conservation processes (AEWA Red-breasted Goose IWG etc.), fostering transferability and replicability beyond the LWfG., The climate change vulnerability assessment and the eDNA testing have high replicability potential for other migratory waterbirds.

Special workshops will also be organised in Greece, Hungary and Lithuania during the project where protected wetland area managers will be invited to discuss the habitat restoration results of the project and the replication potential in their areas. Evros Delta will be promoted through the BirdLife network (through Bird Fair etc.) as well as the other project partners as an eco-tourist destination to international eco-tourist operators to ensure the long-term availability of eco-tourism as an alternative livelihood in the area. The eco-business guide that will be published for Evros Delta will be distributed to other national park authorities to promote carry-over.

Public awareness actions will be continued by all partners using their own resources. Awareness-raising actions for the species will also be incorporated into the overall communication strategy of the AEWA LWfG IWG.

Is your project significantly climate-related? Yes ☐ No ☒

The conservation of migratory waterbirds depends on a network of key wetlands across their flyways, and such habitats are increasingly under pressure from climate change - or are predicted to be so in the near future. The Lesser White-fronted Goose (LWfG) is a long-distance migrant and recent evidence shows that climate change is already influencing the species' migratory patterns and the habitats it needs to survive. As an Arctic breeder – where the impacts of climate change are progressing at twice the speed of elsewhere – the LWfG is amongst the suite of species most susceptible to possible changes in habitat quality and food availability. In addition, the LWfG Fennoscandian population utilizes many coastal sites which are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise as well as sites which are prone to droughts along the eastern migratory route outside of the EU.

Unavoidable impacts of climate change can, however, be mitigated through multi-purpose habitat restoration. As such, this project will kick-start the development of a coherent and climate resilient network of protected or otherwise managed areas which are internationally important for the

conservation of the LWfG in the Western Palearctic and thus contribute to the implementation of the EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change and relevant resolutions of AEWA (Resolution 6.6), and CMS (12.21).

The project will assess the vulnerability of critical sites for the LWfG to climate change, selecting sites according to the criteria adopted by the AEWA LWfG International Working Group (IWG). Based on the assessment of sites critical for the Fennoscandian population both within the EU and beyond, the project will promote policy integration at both international and national levels by developing general adaptation guidance as well as bespoke guidance for 20 LWfG sites. The general guidance including recommendations for action will be adopted by the AEWA LWfG IWG, thus contributing to the development of a coherent and climate resilient network at flyway scale – also for the other populations of the species.

Using the LWfG as an example, the guidance will promote a systematic approach to planning and integrating climate change adaptation for waterbirds into broader climate change adaptation programmes and plans - promoting for example, the implementation of multi-purpose, community-based wetland restoration projects to increase the resilience of both waterbird populations and local communities.

The proposal addresses the following project topic(s)

- Improvement of the conservation status of habitat types or species of Community Interest under the EU Birds and Habitats directives, targeting Natura 2000 sites proposed or designated for these habitat types or species.
- Projects aimed at improving the conservation status of habitat types or species of Community Interest, provided, their status is not 'favourable/secure and not declining' or 'unknown' according to the most recent overall assessments that Member States have provided at the relevant geographic level according to Article 17 of the Habitats Directive or to the most recent assessments according to Article 12 Birds Directive and EU-level bird assessments.

Reasons why the proposal falls under the selected project topic(s)

The LWfG is a priority species for LIFE funding and this project will directly contribute to the survival of the species within the EU as well as to the long-term goal of restoring the species to a favourable conservation status within the Western Palearctic, as outlined in the AEWA ISSAP, which has also been adopted by the EU. It is listed in Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive and is classified as Critically Endangered within the EU. Under Article 12 reporting the status of the LWfG is classified as threatened with a decreasing short-term and uncertain long-term trend for the winter population in the EU27.

The concrete conservation actions listed in the proposal will contribute towards the improvement of the conservation status of the LWfG within the EU by implementing activities to mitigate the increasing effects of climate change and habitat loss, including the provision of additional habitat for the species. Knowledge gaps will be reduced by expanding the network of observers for the species and 2 SPAs will be updated to include the LWfG as a trigger species. The LWfG is a flagship species for flyway level conservation action, and the conservation actions will also contribute to the conservation of other endangered species.

What are the Project Partnership details for the Project

The **Lithuanian Ornithological Society (LOD)** will act as coordinating beneficiary, implementing habitat management and restoration, monitoring, communication and project management actions. LOD is an NGO dedicated to the conservation of wild birds and their habitats and is the Lithuanian BirdLife partner, specialized in conservation action and awareness-raising. LOD has significant experience in participating in LIFE projects both as a coordinating and associated beneficiary. Actions: habitat management, update SPA for LWfG, field surveys, NAP.

In addition, project activities will be carried out by 8 associated beneficiaries combining a wide range of expertise and capacity to deliver on the project actions:

The **Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS)** is an NGO dealing with the protection of wild birds and their habitats and is the Greek BirdLife partner - monitoring bird populations and participating in the conservation and management of protected areas in Greece. Actions: land purchase, expanding monitoring network, LWfG business-friendly pilot project, awareness raising & education.

The **Evros Delta and Samothraki National Park Management Authority (EDSNPMA**) manages the Evros Delta National Park, implementing habitat management, monitoring and awareness-raising activities with considerable experience in restoring wetland habitats. Actions: habitat management and restoration.

The **Hortobágy National Park Directorate (HNPD)** is the public body responsible for the management of the Hortobágy National Park. Actions: habitat management and restoration, education and communication activities, NAP.

Metsähallitus, Parks and Wildlife Finland (MHPWF) is a public authority responsible for nature conservation, managing and protecting more than 4 million ha of state-owned land including national parks, other protected and hiking areas. Actions: eDNA study, field surveys.

WWF Finland (WWF) is the Finnish arm of WWF and has uncontested experience in nature conservation activities, i.e. species protection, establishment of protected areas, protected area management and env. education. Actions: international monitoring network; identification of new sites, website.

The **University of Oulu (UOULU)** is a front-runner in genetic studies. Actions: eDNA study.

The **Estonian Ornithological Society (EOS)** is an NGO dealing with the protection of wild birds and their habitats and is the Estonian BirdLife partner, monitoring bird populations and participating in the conservation and management of protected areas in Estonia. Actions: monitoring, analysis of agricultural land use change, awareness-raising.

The **UNEP/AEWA Secretariat (AEWA)** services AEWA and coordinates the AEWA LWfG IWG. Actions: climate change assessment, transferability/replicability, link to wider LWfG and international conservation community.

Expected risks and constraints related to project implementation and mitigation strategy

LOD has set up an implementation timetable for all actions - including buffer times to deal with potential risks and delays. Consultations with all stakeholders have been carried out by the partners pertaining to their actions during the planning phase to ensure smooth implementation and full cooperation. Competent authorities in the 5 EU project countries have provided their support to the project and the authorities of the 2 countries for which NAPs will be developed have confirmed that these will be adopted within the project lifetime.

Possible delays in permitting processes will be tackled by starting planning/licensing activities early to guarantee activities requiring permits can commence on time (low). For specific stakeholders (lease/landowners, state authorities) initial agreements have been obtained by partners with relevant actions (low). A potential risk is the administrative burden of purchasing land in Greece (medium). Implementation will therefore start immediately, and initial preparations have already been made (procedures clarified, notary contacted, landowners consulted, plots registered and mapped etc.).

Unfavorable weather conditions may delay implementation of some actions (low). If so, the foreseen activities will be carried out more intensely during suitable conditions (i.e. delays in collection of samples for eDNA study by helicopter due to bad weather). Additional external resources can also be allocated to hire short term support staff for field work, if necessary.

There is a risk that the eDNA sampling and/or the monitoring expeditions will not locate any new LWfG sites (medium). Preliminary eDNA studies have been carried out in preparation for this project to ensure success. To increase the success of the monitoring expeditions, the project will be supported by satellite-tagging of birds by the Norwegian Ornithological Society.

There is a low risk that the development of the specific climate change models for the LWfG habitat will require additional funding. If so, AEWA will allocate additional resources to ensure that the modelling and guidance are completed.

There is also a low risk that the Ministry of Agriculture in Lithuania will not approve the

recommendations on “goose-friendly” farming practices in the key staging areas of the LWfG, however solving the current conflict with farmers is a priority and is also an obligation for the nature conservation authorities.

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TECHNICAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part C – detailed technical description of the proposed actions

LIST OF ALL PROPOSED ACTIONS

A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or of action plans

A1 Assessment of the climate change vulnerability of critical LWfG sites and development of guidance
A2 Preparation of LWfG habitat management actions
A3 Environmental DNA-mapping to locate potential new breeding sites
A4 Field review of the species' current status and occurrence including local conservation challenges
A5 Development and adoption of new/revised National Action Plans

B. Purchase/lease of land and/or compensation payments for use rights

B1 Purchase of land at the Evros Delta in Greece

C. Conservation actions

C1 Restoration of LWfG wintering site in Greece
C2 Restoration of LWfG staging sites
C3 Establishment of legislative pre-conditions for the adequate protection of LWfG (Lithuania, Estonia)
C4 Mapping and confirmation of new potential breeding areas in Fennoscandia

D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions (obligatory)

D1 Project monitoring
D2 Evaluation of the project ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions
D3 Monitoring of the LIFE key performance indicators

E. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)

E1 Overall project communication
E2 International networking with key stakeholders to disseminate project results
E3 Establishment of new LWfG monitoring and conservation teams
E4 Development of eco-tourism pilot-scheme in Greece
E5 Local networking with key stakeholders to disseminate and capitalise project results

F. Project management (obligatory)

F1 Project management
F2 Supervision of the project implementation and continuation

DETAILS OF PROPOSED ACTIONS

A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or of action plans

ACTION A.1: Assessment of the climate change vulnerability of critical LWfG sites and development of guidance

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

The aim of this action is to start the process of developing a coherent and climate resilient network of protected or otherwise managed sites internationally important for the conservation of LWfG throughout the Western Palearctic.

The assessment will be based on predictive hydrological models currently under development for the AEWA range within the framework of the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the German Federal Government. Specific habitat models will be developed specifically for the LWfG and combined with the hydrological layers to predict changes in water levels and availability as well as changes to vegetation at selected sites used by the Fennoscandian population.

The assessment of the climate change vulnerability of critical LWfG sites and development of climate resilient guidance is a fundamental cornerstone action of the project and follows directly from the outcomes of the previous LIFE project which concluded that in addition to the more “traditional” threats to the species, we are already now witnessing changes to LWfG critical habitats as well as changes in their migratory patterns which are linked to the changing climate. Following the predictive habitat modelling carried out by the external assistance partner(s) based on data provided by the project partners as well as partners from outside the project area, we will have a good understanding of how the critical sites of the LWfG are expected to change within the next 50 years as impacted by climate change and how we can manage sites to ensure they remain viable for the species. On the basis of these predictions and available general climate change adaptation guidance, detailed management guidance will be provided for a minimum of 20 sites within the Western Palearctic all deemed critical for the Fennoscandian population which is the target of this project. This will include a detailed management guidance for 7 project sites which will be incorporated in the management plans of these sites. Finland has, for example, confirmed that should new breeding sites be found, that their management will also take into account the recommendations of the climate change guidance.

In addition to the project sites, modelling and subsequent guidance will be provided on other sites confirmed as critical for the Fennoscandian population within the EU (example Biebrza Basin in Poland) but also beyond (example core staging and breeding areas in Norway). Targeted sites will also include at least one site in Russia and one in Kazakhstan which have also been deemed critical for the Fennoscandian population, and that have been prioritized for urgent conservation action by the AEWA LWfG International Working Group at its 4th Meeting in November 2019. The updated list of critical sites identified for the species within the Western Palearctic under the International Working Group can be found here:

https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/lwfg_iwg_3_critical_sites.pdf (critical sites for the Fennoscandian population marked with “F”).

This action will also produce one of the key project deliverables in terms of pioneering new approaches to climate change adaptation and species conservation and in terms of networking with the wider international LWfG conservation community (action E.2) and delivery on the AEWA LWfG International Action Plan. As the guidance is foreseen to be adopted by the AEWA LWfG International Working Group, it will be the roadmap to follow for all LWfG range states as they modify their existing management guidance for sites or develop new guidance where none yet exists.

The conservation of migratory waterbirds, such as the LWfG, depends on an intact network of key wetland habitats across their migration routes. The destruction and degradation of such critical sites is recognised as one of the major threats to the species in the AEWA International Single Species Action Plan for the

Conservation of the LWfG and is thought to have been one of the contributing factors to the species' dramatic decline.

The Artic Council's 2013 Artic Biodiversity Assessment recognizes climate change as by far the most serious threat to Artic biodiversity, exacerbating all other threats. For migratory Artic breeding birds, such as the LWfG, climate change related changes to critical habitats are expected to play a major role in the future survival of the species both within the Artic and beyond.

There is thus an urgent need to assess the climate change resilience of the known sites critical for the Fennoscandian population, in order to be able to foresee potential adaptation needs and to ensure that these sites remain viable for Lesser White-fronted Geese in future. Lesser White-fronted Geese are known to be habitat specialists, strongly preferring natural or semi-natural habitats over agricultural lands. Therefore, the LWfG are particularly sensitive to changes in natural habitats. Many of the key sites utilized by the Fennoscandian LWfG population are in coastal areas which could potentially be subject to future flooding, but where changes to water levels are also expected to have a profound impact on the vegetation available for feeding. Potential future flooding of saline grasslands could, for example, cause reeds to grow making the habitat unsuitable for the LWfG, in which case an assessment would be needed of whether the saline grasslands could establish themselves elsewhere at the site and whether this could be advanced by management measures.

The current key characteristics of most of the key sites in Europe as well as feeding preferences of LWfG at these sites are already known as a result of previous diet analysis studies etc. The provision of additional data (e.g. on saline grassland distribution and other key plant species) will be carried out by the project partners within the framework of their other project activities, the first international climate change workshop foreseen under Action E.2.1 as well as under the framework of activities implemented under the AEWA Lesser White-fronted Goose International Working Group.

It should be noted, that ongoing tracking and research efforts (both foreseen within the project as well as being implemented in parallel by other partners) may lead to the identification of new critical sites in Europe amongst and in addition to the ones outlined below, whereby changes to the priority list may be necessary in consultation with the project partners and Project Steering Committee. These changes will be also agreed with the project monitors and EASME.

Based on the outcome of the assessment study, the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat will draft guidance and recommendations for possible adaptation action in consultation with the other project partners and external experts as well as the relevant range state authorities, including suggestions for management measures to be implemented to ensure that critical sites can support Lesser White-fronted Geese in the future.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

AEWA

Other beneficiaries will be expected to provide relevant data for national sites chosen for assessment. This will, however, be carried out as part of their other project activities.

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

AEWA – 20 working days, 9200 €

LOD – 20 working days, 3640 €

EOS – 5 working days, 800 €

Travel:

AEWA – travels to meet with external assistance partners to discuss and work on the climate change vulnerability assessment. Total: 2 travels, 2000 €.

External assistance:

AEWA - Carrying out climate change vulnerability assessment, 85000 €.

Name of the picture: List of critical/ potential critical LWfG sites (Fennoscandian population)

List of sites critical/potential critical for the survival of the Fennoscandian Lesser White-fronted Goose population

Nr.	Site/Country	Comments
1	Käina Bay (in Väinamere), *Estonia*	*Critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
2	Matsalu Bay (in Väinamere), *Estonia*	*Critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
3	Noarootsi Peninsula and Silma Nature Reserve, *Estonia*	Critical spring staging site for the Fennoscandian population as confirmed by the AEWA LWfG IWG.
4	Kaldoaivin erämaa, *Finland*	*Possible critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
5	Kasivaaran erämaa, *Finland*	*Possible critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
6	Tarvantovaaran erämaa, *Finland*	*Possible critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
7	Muotkatunturin erämaa, *Finland*	*Possible critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
8	Paistunturin erämaa, *Finland*	*Possible critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
9	Pyrisjärven erämaa, *Finland*	*Possible critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
10	Oulu region wetlands (especially Säärenperä), *Finland*	Critical spring staging site for Fennoscandian population as confirmed by the AEWA LWfG IWG.
11	Evros Delta, *Greece*	*Critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
12	Lake Kerkini, *Greece*	*Critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
13	Hortobágy National Park, *Hungary*	*Critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
14	Kovbagar-Tyuntyugur lake system, Karasu district in the Kostanay region, *Kazakhstan*	Critical autumn staging site for the Fennoscandian population as confirmed by the AEWA LWfG IWG.
15	Lakes Kolykol, Taldykol, Ayke and smaller lake systems up to Lisakovsk, Kamysty district in the Kostanay region, *Kazakhstan*	Critical autumn staging site for the Fennoscandian population as confirmed by the AEWA LWfG IWG.
16	Nemunas Delta, *Lithuania*	*Critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
17	Sennuse/Sennemune Lakes, *Lithuania*	*Critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
18	Zuvinto, Zaltyčio ir Amalvo swamps, *Lithuania*	*Critical site targeted by this LIFE project*
19	Porsanger Fjord, *Norway*	Critical spring and autumn staging site for the Fennoscandian population as confirmed by the AEWA LWfG IWG
20	Iesjav'ri, Finnmark County, *Norway*	Current only confirmed breeding area of the Fennoscandian population, as confirmed by the AEWA LWfG IWG.
21	Biebrza Basin, *Poland*	New critical spring staging site recently identified for the Fennoscandian population
22	Ob River Valley (Dvuob'ye), *Russia*	Critical molting and staging site for the Fennoscandian population as confirmed by the AEWA LWfG IWG.

A1's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Final assessment, including relevant guidance and recommendations for management of critical Lesser White-fronted Goose sites as adopted by the International Working Group completed for publication	03/2023

A1's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
First meeting between AEWA Secretariat and external assistance partner to launch project	04/2021
First draft of climate change vulnerability assessment prepared by external assistance partner any presented to the International Working Group	12/2021
Second draft of climate change vulnerability assessment completed by external assistance partner	06/2022
Adoption of the assessment and management guidance by the AEWA International LWfG Working Group	12/2022

A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or of action plans

ACTION A.2: Preparation of LWfG habitat management actions

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

This action is addressed to obtain the necessary plans and other documents for the proper implementation of practical conservation measures in Lithuania, Hungary and Greece.

Lithuania

In Lithuania, the practical conservation measures of the project (removal of vegetation, cutting of the bushes, Action C.2.2) are planned at two sites – the Nemuno delta and the Senrusne and Sennemune Lakes SPAs (LTSLUB001 and LTSLUB002). The sites are under supervision of two protected areas administrations: Nemunas Delta and Rambynas Regional park administrations. The LOD will apply for the permission to start practical conservation activities. The local nature conservation authorities shall be informed with the written notice on the implemented activities in advance. However, no special permits are needed to implement the concrete conservation activities of the project (i.e. work permits, EIA, other environmental permits, etc.). While implementing this action, the project staff in LT will visit the relevant environmental authorities (protected areas administrations) and other stakeholders.

The LOD will also develop a technical plan (TP) on the implementation of the practical habitat management actions in each SPA, which will be prepared during the Inception phase of the project and submitted for competent authorities (regional park administration) for comments.

Hungary

According to national regulations, the Regional Environmental Authority is acting as a regulatory body when management activities take place in protected areas. The activities of Action C2.1 fall under such procedure. To carry out these activities, a detailed environmental impact assessment must be carried out with legally prescribed content and submitted for authorization and approval to the Authority. The issued permits are preliminary to any future permits (e.g. water management permits). Administration fees are in correlation of the content and size of the assessment. The assessment’s content is set by law, and a specialized subcontractor is to carry out both documents. During the procedure all affected areas are assessed for possible negative impacts. We will use a subcontractor, and two assessments prepared and submitted to the relevant authority to facilitate the actions of the project. Subcontractors will be selected with the required tendering procedure and the project management oversees the work and is in contact with it. Should there be any delay during the authorization the project’s aims are not threatened as the allocated time provides enough buffer.

National regulation requires assessments in case of any major investments, developments taking place in protected areas or areas exceeding a certain size. The form and the content and so are the relevant fees are regulated by law. This action is needed to carry out Action C2.1.

Greece

In Greece, this action will produce the management plan that will aim to create 66 hectares of LWfG (Action C.1). Evros Delta MB will collaborate with HOS and use external assistance and expertise from a wetland hydrology institution and experts with experience in wetland vegetation and hydrodynamics.

The action will be completed in the first two years of the project in three stages:

1: Development and adjustment of hydraulic simulation model

2. Development of a Habitat management plan consisted by a hydrological management plan (hydraulic and geotechnical study) and a vegetation management plan

3. Environmental licensing

Data for the hydraulic model set up will be collected, including:

1. Development of a high accuracy orthophotomap and a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) using Unmanned Aerial Systems technology. The orthophotomap will be the result of mapping an area of more than 66 hectares constituting the action's main working basemap

2. Collection and analysis of meteorological data

3. Observation and mapping of surface runoff and stream flow changes

4. Mapping of existing ditches/ canals and water flow

5. Soil composition, surface water salinity and existing water use analysis

A Habitat Management Plan will be produced by the end of 2022. It will include a hydrological, as well as a vegetation management plan, and will be presented to the regional services for approval. For this purpose, vegetation characteristics as well as qualitative parameters of available forage for herbivores will be evaluated at purchased land during the first two years of the project. In addition, the use of available habitats by herbivores will also be evaluated in order to collect comparable data after habitat improvement and derive conclusions about the success of the implemented practices. In the framework of this action all relevant licenses will be acquired from the pertinent authorities that include the Decentralised Administration of Macedonia and Thrace (for infrastructure and use of water) and the Forest Service of Alexandroupolis). Due to the conservation objective and the small scale of the infrastructure the implementation may be exempt from licensing.

In the framework of the previous LIFE project, the LWfG habitat quality was assessed in the Evros Delta. The results showed that while the LWfG feed mainly on grasses in the area, these are outcompeted from the dominant halophytic vegetation that thrives due to the increased soil salinity. While a large amount of fresh water is provided by the Evros River as well as rainfall most of it is either drained for flood protection or used for irrigation. The current hydrological regime of the Evros Delta has over the years been shifted from a natural coastal wetland that featured extensive natural grasslands, riparian forests and fresh water wetland areas to a man-made system of canals whose main aim is to drain the water from the Evros River to the sea to prevent flooding of the arable land. As a result most of the habitat used by the LWfG and other waterfowl is high is salinity and allows mostly halophytic vegetation to thrive, whereas grasses are in the minority.

This action counts towards the 50% concrete conservation requirement needed to qualify for 75% co-financing as it is essential for the implementation of Actions C1 and C2.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

MBEDSPA

LOD in Lithuania, HNPD in Hungary, MBEDSPA in Greece. In Greece, HOS will collaborate with the Evros Delta MB (MBEDSPA) and provide input in the formulation process of the final deliverable.

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

MBEDSPA – 590 working days, 61500 €

LOD – 130 working days, 24610 €

EOS – 3 working days, 480 €

HNPD – 50 working days, 3900 €

HOS – 122 working days, 15250 €

Travel:

MBEDSPA – travels to Evros Delta to oversee the action implementation. Total: 60 travels, 300 €.

LOD – travels to visit project sites, action planning. Total 8 travels, 1856 €.

HNPD – travels to visit project sites, consulting preliminary tasks of planning and obtaining. Total: 10 travels, 400 €.

HOS – travels from Athens to Evros Delta to assist with the action implementation. Total: 4 travels, 2000 €.

External assistance:

MBEDSPA - hydraulic simulation of the area to be restored, 40000 €; geotechnical study, 25000 €; vegetation management plan, 20000 €; environmental licensing, 18000 €; scientific coordination, 21000 €; organisation of 2 stakeholder meetings, 3000 €; hydraulic study, 56000 €.

HNPD – public procurement advisor, 3045 €; archaeological expert services, 1984 €; exemption of munition from the areas, 3969 €; soil recover (soil recover ensures us to have a fertile layer after massive earthworks), 3969 €; water rights permit, 6945 €; water rights implementation, 4630 €; preliminary environmental study for the proposed activities, 5953 €.

Other costs:

HNPD – public procurement administration fees, 3750 €; administrative fees for water rights permit authority procedures, defined in national law, 6250 €.

A2's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Hydraulic simulation model, Greece	12/2022
Habitat management plan, Greece	12/2022
Technical Plan for implementation of practical measures, Lithuania	08/2021
Water rights permit Plan prepared, Hungary	03/2021
Detailed environmental assessment prepared, Hungary	05/2021
Water rights implementation Plan prepared, Hungary	12/2021

A2's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Detailed environmental assessment – permit granted, Hungary	08/2021
Water rights permit granted, Hungary	08/2021
Management Plan, Phase I (description the current situation and the problem that needs to be solved), Greece	09/2022
Final meeting, Greece	12/2022
All necessary permits obtained, Lithuania	12/2021
Management Plan, Phase II (proposals, designs, EIA, permits) Greece	12/2022

A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or of action plans

ACTION A.3: Environmental DNA-mapping to locate potential new breeding sites

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

The aim of this pair of actions (Action A3 followed by Action C4) is to locate the currently unknown breeding sites of LWfG in Finnish Lapland by using modern environmental DNA (eDNA) technology combined with targeted field surveys.

The breeding areas of LWfG in Fennoscandia are only partially known. Some 15 pairs are known to breed in the core breeding area in northern Norway. However, since the population started to increase slowly during the last decade, the number of observed pairs in the core breeding area has not increased respectively. This indicates that a significant proportion of the population may breed in other, unknown areas.

As the Fennoscandian breeding LWfG population is growing as a result of persistent international conservation work, the likelihood of relocating breeding areas in Finland is increasing. The distance from the core breeding area to the Finnish borders is only some 60 kilometers.

Locating the breeding grounds enables important conservation actions at targeted areas, such as management of human activity and culling of red foxes. Improved breeding success will not only increase juvenile production, but also improve adult winter survival. Successfully bred adult LWfG will moult in the breeding grounds and migrate along the safer European route with lower hunting pressure to wintering areas in Northern Greece. This behavioral pattern underlines the importance of breeding success in LWfG conservation work.

UOULU will develop an eDNA-based species identification system for LWfG and carry out laboratory analysis of eDNA of the water samples, provided by MHPWF. MHPWF will collect water samples for eDNA analyses by helicopter during summer seasons of the years 2021 and 2022. At least 50 separate water bodies will be targeted, with several sampling points within each waterbody, to increase coverage. The targeted areas are the known former breeding grounds of the LWfG and other potential breeding habitats.

The laboratory analysis of eDNA of the water samples will be started in UOULU in July each sampling year and continued until June of the following year. After the results of the eDNA analyses, MHPWF will organize targeted monitoring surveys (see action C4).

A report on identification of breeding habitats and knowledge of factors important for breeding site selection (habitat quality parameters) based on eDNA and monitoring results, combining the results of actions A3 and C4, will be produced.

This action counts towards the 50% concrete conservation requirement needed to qualify for 75% co-financing as it is essential for the implementation of Action C4.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

UOULU

The responsibilities of UOULU (action A3) and MHPWF (actions A3 and C4) are described in detail in the descriptions of these subsequent actions. In short, UOULU is responsible for developing the eDNA method and analyzing Lesser White-fronted Goose DNA in the water samples (action A3), while MHPWF is responsible for collecting the samples (action A3) and for organizing the subsequent field surveys (action C4).

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

UOULU – 320 working days, 70400 €

MHPWF – 36 working days, 7920 €

Travel:

UOULU – travels for demonstration of the collection of water samples for e-DNA. Total 2 travels, 1000 €.

MHPWF – daily allowance and accommodation for 2 persons. Total: 2 travels, 2820 €.

External assistance:

MHPWF - helicopter costs for collecting eDNA samples in Finnish Lapland for 10 days during 2 years, 45000 €.

Consumables:

UOULU – consumables for collecting water samples, 3800 €; consumables for extracting DNA, 1320 €; consumables for laboratory analysis, 3064 €.

A3's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Manuscript for a publication in a high profile peer reviewed scientific journal, including description of the method to implement eDNA for waterfowl monitoring and description of LWfG breeding area	06/2023

A3's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Data analysis and reporting finished	06/2023

A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or of action plans

ACTION A.4: Field review of the species' current status and occurrence including local conservation challenges

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

This action includes three sub actions (one in Estonia, and two in Lithuania) to review and analyse the habitat use of the LWfG. These analyses are needed to implement subsequent C-category actions of the project.

A.4.1 Analysis of agricultural land use change and LWFG distribution in Estonia

EOS will carry out an analysis of agricultural land use change and LWfG distribution in Estonia in the years 2008-2018, with application to the CAP measure for the next Rural Development Plan programme period. The analysis includes desktop studies and field work.

The aim of the action is to describe and understand the habitat use and it possible changes of LWfG in stop-over sites in Estonia (both semi natural habitats, like coastal meadows *1630, and agricultural land). This is a crucial target, since major changes in the occurrence and stopover sites of LWfG took place in Estonia in the study period. The spring staging of LWfG in the traditional sites on the western coast of mainland Estonia ceased almost completely, and in 2019 a new, apparently very important spring staging site was located on the island of Hiiumaa.

In general, the maintenance of semi natural habitats (mainly within Natura 2000 sites) have widened in Estonia. At the same time, however, the quality of management has declined on some sites because of agricultural intensity. Recent biodiversity studies have showed that CAP has changed the agricultural intensity in Estonia as well elsewhere in Europe. The habitat use by LWfG has never been studied at Estonian stopover sites in detail. Improved knowledge about species' preferences is crucial to compile a justified proposal of species-specific environmental measure for the next CAP (action C.3.4).

The aim is to get a better overview of LWfG stopover site preferences in the latest decades. We will investigate and compare the land cover data of previous and current stopover sites and show its possible temporal dynamics. This may give a better overview of very species specific and important stopover sites preferences and possible change drivers (for instance agricultural practice change). The results will be used for future and more effective species protection actions, scientific research, local communication with agricultural producers, international communication and popularization of science.

A.4.2 Field review of the species' current status and occurrence in the historically documented and new potential LWFG staging sites including potential local conservation challenges in Lithuania

Based on the currently available historical information on the LWfG occurrence in Lithuania, as well as information on the migration routes of the single LWfG equipped with the satellite transmitters, the LOD has made a prognosis what could be more important species staging (at least short -term) areas in Lithuania, which have not been detected because of lack of the observation efforts and species identification difficulties (similarity with huge flocks of Greater White-fronted Goose). Therefore, the LOD will check number of the areas across the country (basing on the satellite data), which are also important for larger numbers of the Greater White-fronted Goose (GWfG). It means, that for detection of very small numbers of the LWfG (because of extremely small population of the migratory birds), which usually staying in the flocks of the thousands of the GWfG, the LOD needs intensive fieldwork efforts in several areas during at least two months period and for at least three years period (having in mind different migration pattern and routes in different years). Such approach is related with extended scope of fieldwork efforts. This action is addressed to revise historically documented and new potential LWfG staging sites in Lithuania. During the last years, the main

part of the observations of the LWfG have been made in the Nemunas delta and in the Senrusne and Sennemune SPAs, which are situated in a close distance on the west coast. However, one of the most important spring staging places of the Greater White-fronted Goose is the Žuvintas Strict nature reserve (Žuvinto, Žaltyčio and Amalvo wetlands SPA, LTALYB003). At present times single LWfG has been observed there only once, in April of 2015. This might, however, not be because of the absence of the LWfG, but because of low intensity of birdwatching and lack of knowledge on recognition of the species by the local ornithologists. LOD needs to determine all staging sites of the LWfG in Lithuania during the project implementation period, as this is of extreme importance for development of the national SAP as well as adding the LWfG as trigger species to the identified SPAs.

Action A.4 includes following sites:

Surrounding area in the region of Nemunas Delta (2 times larger territory)

Tyrai swamp and surroundings

Senrusnė and Sennemunė lakes SPA suroundings (4 times larger territory)

Zuvintas biosphere reserve SPA surroundings (2 times larger territory)

Blinstrubiškis forest SPA and surroundings (5 times larger territory).

This action is addressed to the mitigate the Threat No 4 (Key gaps in knowledge)

A.4.3 Study of geese damage to farmers in the LWFG staging areas

Farmers and local communities are amongst the most important stakeholder groups of the project in Lithuania. Agricultural damage made by the staging geese is often on the agenda of the discussions between environmental authorities (MoE), Ministry of Agriculture, farmers' association and environmental NGOs. Therefore a study on the geese damage in the staging areas of LWfG and GWfG is of crucial importance not only during implementation of practical conservation measures on the ground, but also in the territorial planning processes while enlarging current SPA boundaries, adding the LWfG as trigger species, as well as discussing and committing the local farmers to apply for the National Rural Development Programme after the end of the project.

The project staff (ornithologists), starting from the first field season of the project, will collect the data on the concentrations of the GWfG and LWfG, while the group of external experts, consisting agronomist and economist, will calculate the effect of the staging geese in the selected plots of the project areas. The data from two seasons will be used for elaboration of the report. Following the methodologies and outcomes of the study, farmers would be able to apply for compensations in the key geese staging areas, where the LWfG is registered. Until now it is not possible to pay the compensations, as the damage is not calculated in the precise areas as the effect is very much depending on the soil, duration of the flood and other specific features of the site.

This action is addressed to mitigate the Threats No 3 (Farming and land management practices) and 4 (Key gaps in knowledge).

This action counts towards the 50% concrete conservation requirement needed to qualify for 75% co-financing as it is essential for the implementation of Action C3.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

EOS

EOS in Estonia, LOD in Lithuania

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

LOD – 424 working days, 53900 €

EOS – 3 working days, 480 €

Travel:

LOD – 4 persons travels for field review of the species' current status. Total 60 travels, 9660 €.

External assistance:

LOD - elaboration of study of geese damage to crops and meadows, 36000 €.

EOS - analysis and comparison of the landcover data of LWfG stopover sites, 8000 €.

Equipment:

LOD – 1 laptop computer, 2500 €; 1 GPS receiver, 2300 €.

Consumables:

LOD – 1 hard disk, 200 €; computer accessories, 300 €; 1 GPS licence, maps, 1000 €; 1 computer software, 1500 €.

A4's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Report on analysis of agricultural land use change and LWFG distribution in Estonia elaborated	02/2022
Report on the geese damage elaborated	08/2023
Three field reviews from potential sites in Lithuania (annualy)	07/2023

A4's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Overview of LWfG stopover sites habitat use in period 2008-2018 (A.4.1 Estonia)	09/2021
Annual inventory conducted (3 times), Lithuania (A.4.2)	06/2023

A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or of action plans

ACTION A.5: Development and adoption of new/revised National Action Plans

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

National Species Action Plans (NSAP) are crucial tools in setting goals and defining actions and responsibilities in the conservation of endangered species like the Lesser White-fronted Goose. The production of SAPs by national governments promotes the long-lasting conservation of the species through the issuing of appropriate national legislations or policies and the establishment and management of protected areas. The NSAP documents will follow the format of International Single Species Action Plan, a strong practical and conservation tool developed under the EU, AEWA and CMS for the purpose of implementing coordinated measures to restore and/or maintain migratory waterbird species in favourable conservation status. NSAPs set long-term goals and define priority actions and measurable achievement indicators. They also guide conservation activities of institutions, promote the enhancement and enforcement of legislation, the filling of knowledge gaps, and the prioritisation of government and other funding for conservation.

Of the project countries, Finland, Estonia, Hungary and Greece have already produced NSAPs for the species in earlier LIFE projects. In this action the first ever Species Action Plan for the LWfG will be produced in Lithuania, and the Hungarian SAP for the LWfG will be updated as the occurrence of the LWfG in Hungary has changed markedly since the adoption of the current plan.

Lithuania

A SAP for the LWfG has not been developed in Lithuania to date. The NSAP is of crucial importance for establishing a long-term conservation strategy for the species and its habitats in the country. The NSAP will identify conservation priorities, certain SPAs in Lithuania, conservation measures, their objectives, and the responsible institutions for the implementation of actions. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) has expressed its position to approve the NSAP the drafted for the LWfG by this project, and its commitment is indicated in the attached Declaration of support (A.8 form). The LOD already had consultations with the MoE and as a result the principle agreement to elaborate the NSAP for the Critically Endangered LWfG was reached. This commitment is based on the common practice when the external experts are contracted for the elaboration of the NSAPs, while representatives of the competent authorities are responsible for the evaluation of the submitted documents, approval and endorsement. The SAP will be elaborated following the requirements set in the Order of MoE on the Preparation of Action Plans for the Protected Species. The SAP will summarize the best practices and obtained knowledge of the project. The document shall serve as the most important tool for planning the conservation actions of staging LWfG after the end of the project. The SAP will be drafted and negotiated with the competent authorities and stakeholders by the LOD project staff. In the framework of the project two meetings with the relevant stakeholders, both national and regional, are scheduled.

Hungary

The aim of the action is to review and update the Hungarian National Action Plan for the LWfG which was prepared in the previous LIFE+ project (LIFE10 NAT/GR/000638). The current Hungarian SAP was completed in 2014 and it was largely based on data from and before 2012. However, since 2012 there is a significant increase in the numbers of Russian Lesser White-fronted Goose individuals, families and flocks in Hungary and especially in the Hortobágy area. This new updated NAP will focus on this new situation and especially suggest the necessary shifting of the protection strategies and actual conservation activities based on the changing threats.

The NSAP will include up-to-date information on the biological status of the species, an account of the threats it faces at a national level and a proposal of the appropriate conservation measures needed in order to secure the species' favourable conservation status at national and international level. The NSAP will involve the new

knowledge coming from the results of monitoring. A national LWfG working group, led by HNPD, will be set up during spring 2019 to develop and actualize the NSAP.

The national LWfG working group will communicate with the International LWfG Working Group, prepare national reports and communications for the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, European Commission etc., formulate proposals for integration of the NSAP in national, regional and local conservation policies, information sharing and the implementation of the NAP.

Since 2012 there has been an increased number of Russian Lesser White-fronted Geese wintering in the Carpathian Basin and especially in the Hortobágy area. The existing Hungarian NSAP does not take into account this LWfG population, that has a different spatial and geographical distribution, occurring mainly in the Carpathian Basin and especially in the Hortobágy area.

The production of NSAPs by national governments promotes the long-lasting conservation of these species through the issuing of appropriate national legislations or policies and the establishment and management of protected areas. The NSAP documents will follow the format of the Single Species Action Plan, a strong practical and legal tool developed under AEWA for the purpose of implementing coordinated measures to restore and/or maintain migratory waterbird species in favourable conservation status. NSAPs set long-term goals and define priority actions and measurable achievement indicators. They also guide conservation activities of institutions, promote the enhancement and enforcement of legislation, the filling of knowledge gaps, and the prioritisation of government and other funding for conservation.

This action is focused to reduce impact of the threats T1 (Climate change), T3 (Farming and land management practices), T5 (Disturbance) & T6 (Windfarm development on the Baltic Sea coast).

This action counts towards the 50% concrete conservation requirement needed to qualify for 75% co-financing as it will produce concrete policy documents (ministerial decisions) that are essential for the long term conservation of the LWfG in Hungary and Lithuania.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

LOD

LOD in Lithuania, HNPD in Hungary. In addition, the AEWA Secretariat will support both of these national action planning processes by providing guidance and advice.

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

LOD – 202 working days, 37450 €

AEWA – 4 working days, 1840 €

HNPD – 180 working days, 18200 €

Travel:

LOD – 5 persons travels for organisation and participation in the project meetings. Total 16 travels, 2208 €.

HNPD – 2 persons travels to workshops, visiting competent authorities, ministries, stakeholders. Total 20 travels, 2000 €.

External assistance:

LOD - catering (2 meetings, total 40 persons), 1000 €.

HNPD **-** catering (3 workshops, total 90 persons), 1270 €.

Other costs:

LOD – coffee breaks during the meetings (2 meetings, total 40 persons), 400 €; rent of the venue for meetings with local stakeholders (2 meetings), 500 €.

HNPD – publishing of revised NAPs (500 copies), 2793 €.

A5's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Endorsed Species action plan for LWfG, Lithuania	06/2024
Photos, lists of the participants and presentations from 2 meetings on elaboration NAP , Lithuania	03/2024
Updated Species action plan for LWfG published, Hungary	06/2024

A5's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Two meeting with local and national stakeholders on elaboration of NAP organised, Lithuania	03/2024
Revised NAP for the Lesser White-fronted Goose adopted in Hungary	06/2024
The elaborated NAP for LWfG submitted to the competent authorities, Lithuania	12/2023

B. Purchase/lease of land and/or compensation payments for use rights

ACTION B.1: Purchase of land at the Evros Delta in Greece

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

An agricultural area of 66 ha will be purchased in Evros Delta, in order to be managed appropriately to create favourable habitat conditions for the wintering LWfG (Action C1). The land will be purchased by the HOS in the first two years of the project with the assistance of the Evros Delta MB. This action will commence immediately following the beginning of the project as increased administrational work if expected due to the relatively high number of land plots. The land of interest is within the LWfG distribution area, is highly degraded and most of the fields are either abandoned or currently cultivated for cotton. The land purchase and management will increase the available habitat for the species and also enhance the SPA for other Annex I species contributing directly towards the reduction of the Habitat Loss threat for LWfG. Land owners have expressed the will to sell their properties in this particular area since the early 2000s. Discussions have been already made with land owners who are willing to sell (see attached list of owners with intent to sell) and with a local notary. The current objective/fair market value of the entire plot is 653.410€ - 9.990€ / hectare (see Attachments). Following the end of the LIFE project the land will continue to be used for LWfG conservation purposes by Evros Delta MB in consultation with the HOS, and the programme of work and conditions will be described and agreed in a contract between the two bodies.

The action will be coordinated by the HOS Project Coordinator and assisted by the HOS Evros Delta Local Officer who will be hired especially for this purpose. In the first year of the project contacts will be made with the plot owners and contracts will be drafted. In the second year of the project contracts and payments will be finalised and action C1 will commence.

Eligibility conditions:

1. The land will be purchased and used exclusively for the purpose of hydrological and vegetation management that will create favourable conditions for the LWfG in the framework of action C1.

2. Most of the land is within the Evros Delta SPA/SACs boundaries as well as the Wildlife Refuge Boundaries. The land is divided into plots that were given to farmers in the 60s by the state. Restoring this land will improve the integrity of the Natura 2000 network by increasing its biodiversity hosting potential and also increasing the resilience of the N2K site network for the LWfG.

3. The land purchase and subsequent management is the most cost effective way of increasing the LWfG habitat area in the long term. Any subsidy led schemes that could potentially restore LWfG habitat would be voluntary and hampered by Greek bureaucracy. At the moment and due to the land being cultivated fresh/rain water drainage is obligatory in order to protect the growing crops. Due to topography, drainage affects the entire LWfG area (total 781ha) downstream and as a result, the absence of fresh water has contributed to the salinization of the soil and the dominance of halophytes. The land purchase will also allow a stricter control on access to the land and minimization of disturbance to the LWfG. Current land owners have been observed shooting waterfowl from within their lands, while providing crop management as a cover for such activity.

4. The land purchased lies within both the SPA and the SAC and will be reserved in the long-term, as it will be described in its sales contract, for uses consistent with the objectives set out in Article 11 of the LIFE Regulation, such as contributing to Targets 1 and 2 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, as well as contributing to the implementation of Art. 3 (par. 1&2) and Art. 4 of 2009/147/EC. The proposed restoration measure is also outlined in the Greek PAF specifically for the Evros Delta.

5. HOS is an environmental NGO dedicated to the protection and conservation of wild birds and their

habitats since it was founded in 1982. Any land purchased by the organisation is guaranteed to be assigned indefinitely to nature conservation and no other objective. Such a guarantee will be included in all land-purchasing contracts.

6. HOS is a well-established NGO in Greece and a BirdLife International Partner. The land purchased will remain in its possession after the end of the project.

7. The HOS is experienced in land purchase. The HOS already has previous experience in land purchase for conservation purposes. In the framework of LIFE13 NAT/GR/000909 0.14ha of land were purchased on Antikythera Island. The long term working relationship between the HOS and the Evros Delta MB established through collaboration in the LIFE10NAGR638 as well as from the beginning of the operation of the Evros Delta MB in 2003 in a number of conservation initiatives will facilitate the timely execution of this action.

8. In case of dissolution the HOS statute states that all owned land will be transferred to the Zoological Museum of Athens University, a public entity with nature conservation and research projects.

9. The average fair market value for the area of interest is 9.900€/hectare (see Attachments). The HOS will negotiate for the best value for money and keep the maximum selling price at average fair market value.

10. The land that will be purchased has been in private ownership for at least 30 years. This fact will be evident in the sales contracts that will be signed.

11. According to the Ministerial Decree that foresees the zonation of the Evros Delta National Park (KYA 4110, 102/Δ'/16/04/2007) no restoration measures are imposed on already existing arable land plots and in Zone Γ in which the land belongs.

This action is necessary in order to achieve permanent favourable habitat conditions for the LWfG. LWfG monitoring results have shown that the LWfG tend to gradually not prefer the Evros Delta as their wintering grounds, as each wintering season they spent more time in Kerkini Lake (see attached graph).

The reasons for this behaviour vary however habitat quality and food availability play a crucial role. At the moment only two main wintering sites remain for the LWfG in Greece (Evros Delta and Lake Kerkini) and it is of paramount importance to maintain them if not increase their number in order to provide site connectivity and reduce site isolation that would subject the LWfG to stochastic but potentially catastrophic events, given the very small number of the Fennoscandian LWfG flock.

Expected result of this action is the Provision of 66Ha of additional LWfG habitat, which is a 9,2% increase to continuous LWfG area existing in Evros Delta (ie. area will increase from 715ha to 781ha). Long term benefit to the entire continuous LWfG area that is 781ha.

This action counts towards the 50% concrete conservation requirement needed to qualify for 75% co-financing as it is a prerequisite for the implementation of Action C1.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

HOS

Evros Delta MB will also contribute in the implementation of the action.

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

HOS – 865 working days, 108125 €

MBEDSPA – 85 working days, 11050 €

Travel:

HOS – travels to Evros Delta. Total 4800 €; local trips in Evros Delta/Aleksandroupoli. Total 1500 €.

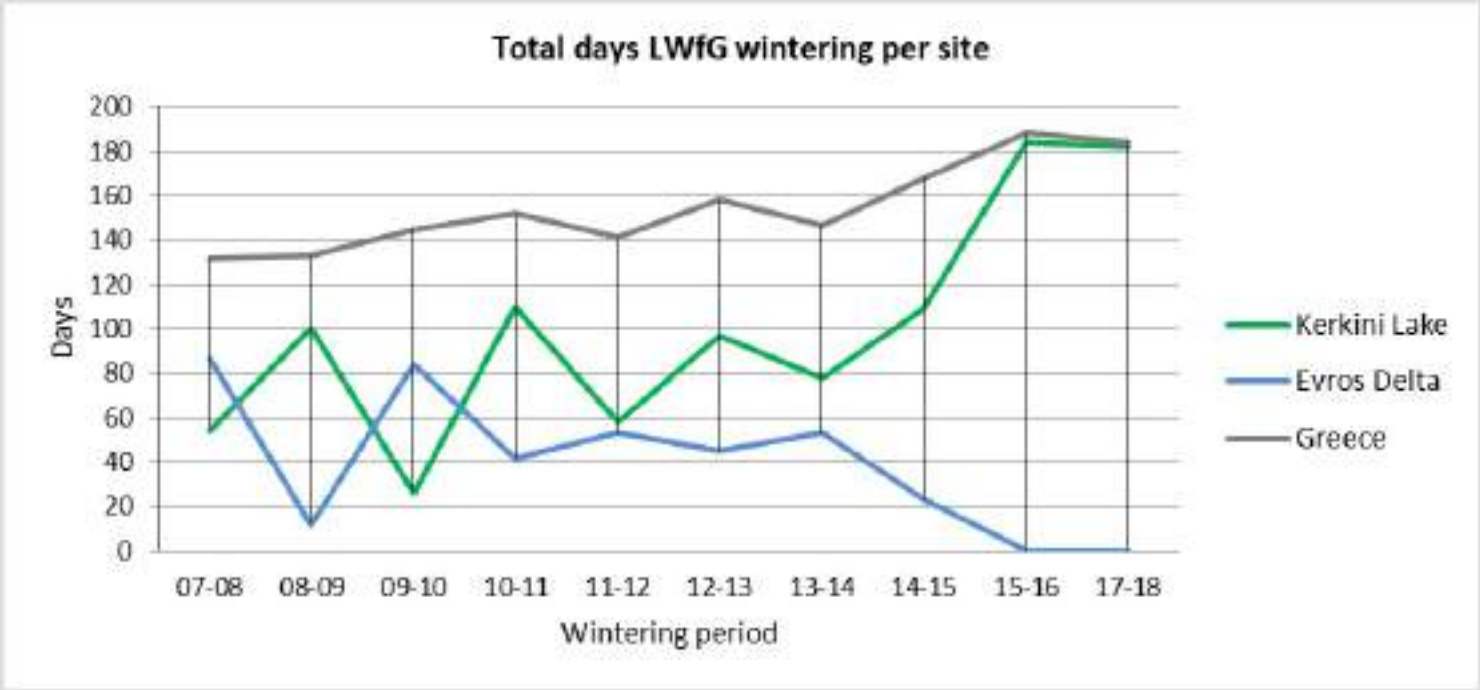
External assistance:

HOS - land registry (91 contracts), 1820 €; property registry (91 contracts), 13650 €; Notary (91 contracts), 27300 €.

Land purchase:

HOS - purchase of 66 ha inside the Evros Delta, 9900 €/ha, associated charges 20190 €, total costs 673590 €.

Name of the picture: Total days LWfG wintering in Kerkini and Evros delta SPAs



B1's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Sales contracts for all land plots	06/2023

B1's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Land owners identified	06/2021
Land purchase completed	06/2023

C. Conservation actions

ACTION C.1: Restoration of LWfG wintering site in Greece

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

Approximately 66 Ha of currently agricultural land in the Evros Delta will be managed in order to provide favourable habitat conditions for the LWfG. This action will implement the Action A2 deliverable, on the purchased land (Action B1), will commence in June 2023 and continue until the end of the project. The following sub-actions will take place:

C1.1 Habitat restoration through water management

The Evros Delta MB, will implement water management works that will aim to withhold water within the purchased area and create fresh water wetland areas. The existing drainage system will be used to control the water supply within the area of interest. Presently, the entire area of interest, which includes the main LWfG wintering site, is gradually degraded as a result of annual drainage of the arable land (proposed purchase area) that also extends to the wider area. Drainage takes place through the operation of the West Pumping Station that directs the water from the area of interest towards the main canal (Western Canal) from the end of the cultivation period (October) until the beginning of the irrigation period (May) the following year. It is during this period that the LWfG also remain in the area (December to March).

Water drainage/exit points will be controlled by the installation of two sluices on selected sites. Their operation will control fresh water efflux and/or drainage towards the sea. The proposed locations for the sluices will not interfere with the drainage of upstream arable land and will also reduce demand on the operation of the West Pumping Station. A culvert will be installed to facilitate water flow and drainage for the upstream arable plots.

In order to flood selected areas of the purchased land, available sources of fresh water will be used from the main Western Canal. Water will be transported to through a pump located upstream of the West Pumping Station in order to provide water free from agricultural run-offs. The existing land contours will be used to flood the purchased area using gravity. The required volumes of water will be transported through piping and the existing drainage system through two potential routes (see map) that will be distributed to selected areas. Earthworks facilitate water distribution (existing canal excavations, in order to deepen or widen selected canals). This approach allows the partial or the complete flooding of the area in order to still achieve the action objectives in the case where a small number of land plots are not purchased due to unforeseen obstacles in Action B1 implementation.

C1.2 Vegetation management

The aim of this sub-action is to increase the availability and improve the quality of the food for the LWfG during winter by seeding suitable plant species. Seeding will be implemented on selected fields in the purchased land (Action B1), according to the outcomes of Action A2. The sub-action will start in the 3rd year of the project and will include seeding in three preselected patches (ca. 2.0ha each). During the 4rth year of the project (autumn 2023 up to spring 2024), 3 more plots will be selected and treated in the same way as the previous ones. In total, at least 12 ha will be seeded. This sub-action includes 2 stages:

1st stage: Seeding

Light ploughing of 6 former agricultural land will be applied and subsequently 3 selected plant species will be seeded in autumn. Five different randomly selected plots (0.4 ha each) will be created in each site as follows:

· 1 plot will be light ploughed but not seeded

- 1 plot will be seeded with a mix of the selected plant species
- 3 plots will be seeded with each one of the selected plant species.

2nd stage: Monitoring of vegetation dynamics, herbivores' responses and food nutritive value

Dynamics of cover and availability of the LWfG foods, as well as of the seeded species and of the bare soil will be evaluated during the last 2.5 years of the project, through the assessment of the total plant cover and the average plant height in random squared plots in the treated and native habitats from September to March in each one of the last 3 wintering periods of the project. Estimation of the above ground biomass of seeded and native species will also take place. The use of available habitats and diet composition for geese as well as the forage utilization by herbivores will be estimated in each of the treatments (seeded, flooded, abandoned farmland sites) during the 3 wintering periods after seeding and flooding. The use of available LWFG habitats, diet composition and forage utilization will be evaluated using dropping count, microhistological analysis and the percentage of plants grazed methods, respectively. Collection of samples of the seeded species as well as of the available vegetation in flooded and abandoned farmland sites for comparable purposes will take place during the third year of the project (i.e. after seeding and flooding).

Forage quality parameters (nitrogen, crude protein, neutral detergent fibre etc.) will be determined through chemical analysis of representative vegetation samples. Land plots that will not be subject to seeding or flooding will be allowed to regain their natural grassland state.

Although the LWfG uses the Evros Delta annually to winter, temporal distribution data from the LIFE10NAT/GR/638 project have shown a tendency for area abandonment. Data from the same project have shown that although the LWfG has a clear preference to grasses and grass-like plants. Habitat analysis at the Evros Delta has shown that most likely because of increased soil salinity halophytes predominate at the LWfG area and outcompete with grasses. LWfG habitat creation and extension will increase the available LWfG habitat by providing suitable conditions for grasses and other wetland plants to grow that will provide food for the LWfG. For this purpose, relative management efforts will be focused to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of available food for LWfG by deteriorating the dominance of halophytic vegetation over grasses, legumes and other forbs which constitute the major food of LWfG.

The maintenance of favourable habitat for the LWfG in the Evros Delta is potentially the most important conservation measure for the Fennoscandian LWfG population on a European level as it contributes to habitat connectivity and availability; and decreases the possibility of a single threatening event to rapidly affect all individuals of the Fennoscandian LWfG population, by providing suitable alternatives given that the LWfG spend 6 months of their annual life cycle in Greece. This is also an IUCN Red List criterion with which species are included in the list (location limitation) in Greece.

It is expected that with the habitat management, ca 66 Ha of LWfG habitat will be created / restored, which is a 9.2% increase in LWfG suitable area in the Evros Delta.

This action tackles threats T1 and T3.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

MBEDSPA

HOS will also contribute in the implementation of the action

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

MBEDSPA – 1203 working days, 118095 €

HOS – 160 working days, 17250 €

Travel:

MBEDSPA – travels to Evros Delta and close areas. Total: 200 travels, 3800 €.

HOS – travels from Athens to Evros Delta to assist with the action implementation. Total: 8 travels, 4000 €.

External assistance:

MBEDSPA - technical ecologist services, 10000 €; vegetation specialist services (technical assistance for seeding), 60700 €.

Infrastructure:

MBEDSPA - external contractor for the water management of the purchased land (Includes all the field works, sluices 2 units, culvert 1200 m, sealing of a canal 1100 m, ground fomration works appr. 15 ha), 480000 €.

Equipment:

MBEDSPA – 1 seeding machine, 23000 €; 1 destroyer, 2000 €; 1 personal computer, 1000 €; pump and pipes, 60000 €; 1 plough, 12000 €; 1 cultivator, 3500 €.

Consumables:

MBEDSPA – fieldwork clothes and footwear, 5 sets, 2500 €; seeds (appr. 1000 kg, app. 12 ha will be seeded), 5000 €; fuel for ploughing and seeding for 3 years (appr. 300 working hours) will be used for the fieldwork, 6000 €; maintenance of tractor for fieldwork (oil, small spare parts), 2000 €.

C1's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Photos from the managed areas in Greece	03/2025

C1's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
First floodings	10/2024
Final meeting	03/2025

C. Conservation actions

ACTION C.2: Restoration of LWfG staging sites

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

C.2.1 Habitat restoration at the Hortobágy National Park in Hungary through water and vegetation management

The availability of natural water resources which were restricted during the last decades, because of dikes and channels built in the area, will be restored in 2 sites within the HNP. Currently, rain-water is channelled away from the area creating unsuitable conditions for wetland and grassland habitats.

Bivalyos-lake, part of the Hortobágy-Fishpond system plays a significant role between November and March when LWfG use the area. The area is suitable for flooding (shallow water) and grazing. The dykes of Bivalyos-tó are in bad technical condition in several points especially at the northern side where reinforcement of the dyke is needed. Former dams inside the area and unused structures will be demolished. Culverts (1-2) will be installed in the northern and southern dike to control water influx and outflow. A small observation hill will be built on the south shore in order to provide better observation conditions.

Lake Akadémia is in a 2 km distance from the Hortobágy-fishponds system, and is very frequently used by the LWfG. A 1km long slope will be rebuilt to secure the presence of shallow water needed to create ideal LWfG habitat conditions. A nearly homogenous ground surface is needed for this, so as landscaping, the filling of 300 metres of banks and ditches will be developed, except creating a wide and shallow dike in the middle of the area, which will be needed to help the surface water to spread-out. Earthworks will be completed using local materials (local landscaping).

These sites are important staging sites for the LWfG flocks and the restored grasslands can become important feeding sites. Currently the smaller and bigger ditches carry rainwater away from the area, causing an unnatural water regime. Combined with enhanced evaporation caused by the presence of reed and bulrush the conditions create lack of water during most of the year. Eliminating smaller and bigger ditches from the area will provide the needed water circumstances for the ideal vegetation to emerge. As non-hunting zones, they have an important role in keeping LWfG away from disturbing (lethal and non-lethal as well), so with providing suitable conditions we will try to hold the flocks as long as we can in these areas.

Vegetation management will also take place in the Hortobágy region (340ha in total), from the beginning of the project (October 2020) and until the end of the project in 4 sites (Fecske-rét - 34 ha/year, 2 years , Szálka-ér 20 ha/year, 2 years, Lake Bivalyos 34 ha forest stem-crushing & 17 ha cutting reed and bulrush and Lake Akadémia &7ha stem-crushing) that have the potential to provide optimal habitat for the staging LWfG as LWfG were traditionally observed there together with other species of migrating geese. Shallow water wetlands with overgrown vegetation will be managed in order to provide ideal stopover sites for the LWfG by (i) stem-crushing, mowing, reed/bulrush cutting (ii) concentrating heavy grazing for a shorter first period using mobile electric fence in selected areas and (iii) regular grazing after step (i) and (ii). These steps will allow LWfG to find open water surface within 1-3 kms, and thus these areas for feeding and avoid hunting zones.

C.2.2 Habitat restoration of LWFG staging places in Lithuania (Nemunas delta and Senrusne and Sennemune Lakes SPAs)

This action addresses Threat 1. Overgrowing of the open flooded meadows in the LWfG stop over sites is the main threat in both SPAs – Nemunas delta and Senrusnės and Sennemunė Lakes, which are planned to be designated for the protection of the migratory LWfG.

The action aims on clear cutting of bushes growing in the seasonally flooded meadows, mainly along the drainage ditches in the area of 53,6 ha. In addition, seasonally flooded wet and abandoned meadows with single bushes will be cut twice in the area of 42,6 ha.

5,7 ha of bushes will be cut in the Šyšgiriai polder area, mainly along the drainage ditches and local road. 3,4 ha of bushes, mainly in the abandoned flooded meadows and 33,4 ha of the seasonally flooded wet and abandoned meadows with single bushes will be cut in the Sausgalviai polder area. 44,5 ha of bushes, mainly along the drainage ditches and local road and 9,5 ha of the seasonally flooded wet and abandoned meadows with single bushes will be cut in the Senrunė polder area. The plots are presented in the attached maps of the project sites in LT. Thus, all vegetation will be removed by cutting it once and taken out from the managed areas during the first two project years (2021-2022). In order to exterminate bushes stands, shrubbery of the bushes will be cut during next two years (2023-2024) after the harvesting of the woody vegetation in the same area. Seasonally flooded wet and abandoned meadows with single bushes will be cut twice too during the first three project years, although, if climatic conditions (hydrological regime) will allow, the abandoned meadows will be managed properly during the first two project years. All habitat management works will be implemented in late summer – winter period in order to avoid disturbance of the breeding birds as well as disturbance of the migratory birds in spring.

Cutting of the woody vegetation and moving from the abandoned wet meadows will be implemented by the sub-contractors, as this activity is related with the use of the special machinery, used by wet and soft soil conditions. The bushes will be cut by the LOD staff (annually, 3 times), therefore majority of time is allocated for habitats managers, who will responsible for physical maintenance of restored habitat areas.

Seasonally flooded wet meadows overgrown with woody vegetation (mainly Salix sp.) have very low natural value. Overgrown with bushes of the staging sites of the LWfG – flooded meadows in Nemunas river lower course is an important problem in terms of the loss of the feeding habitats for this species. Overgrowing of the meadows and drainage ditches with bushes is related to the habitat succession. This process is accelerating because of the abundance of the sites and additional flow of the sediments after the floods in the Nemunas river. The bush-stands along with the drainage ditches are also characteristic to the project area. Those belts of the bushes fragmenting the open wet meadows, which are already in good condition and suitable for geese feeding, however, geese avoid without wide overview around the feeding sites. Moreover, overgrown with the bushes areas are not suitable for the agricultural activities, thus the maintenance of the proper habitats is directly related to the restoration of the open habitats through the special management in these sites.

Extermination of the woody vegetation in the polder areas is an opportunity to enlarge open meadows areas in both SPAs which are favourable for migratory geese including the LWfG.

This action tackles threats T1, T3 and T5

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

HNPD

HNPD and LOD will be implementing sub-actions C.2.1 and C.2.2 respectively

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

HNPD – 200 working days, 17500 €

LOD – 874 working days, 101980 €

Travel:

HNPD – 1 person travel for visiting project sites, NPD HQ/project sites. Total: 100 travels, 3000 €. 4 persons travels for visiting Bivalyos, Szálka-ér and Fecske-rét and Akadémia project sites. Total: 50 travels, 3000 €.

LOD – 4 persons travels for action planning, visiting project sites, meetings with stakeholders, fieldwork. Total: 24 travels, 5904 €. 2 persons travels for fieldwork. Total: 140 travels, 20440 €.

External assistance:

HNPD - vegetation management (Fecske-rét, stem-crushing), 34 ha/year, 2 years, 5128 €; vegetation management (Szálka-ér, Görbehát, stem-crushing), 20 ha/year, 2 years, 3016 €; vegetation management (Bivalyos), 34 ha forest stem-crushing, 5953 €; vegetation management (Bivalyos), 17 ha cutting reed and bulrush, 1282 €; vegetation management (Akadémia, stem-crushing), 7 ha, 528 €.

LOD - cutting and removal of woody vegetation (in Sysgiriai) 5,7 ha, 20000 €; cutting and removal of woody vegetation (Sausgalviai) 3,4 ha, 8000 €; cutting and removal of woody and grass vegetation 33,4 ha wet meadows (Leite meadows), 122000 €; cutting and removal of woody vegetation (Senrusnė) in an area of 44,5 ha, 43000 €; production and installation of the temporary information stand, 500 €.

Infrastructure:

HNPD - water management in Bivalyos project site, 151408 €; water management in Akadémia project site, 80089 €; technical supervisor, 2315 €.

Equipment:

HNPD - mobile electric fence system for project areas, 10 ha, 4445 €; purchasing 2 pcs of 4x4 car, pick up, 73025 €.

LOD – 2 brush cutters, 3000 €; 1 chainsaw, 1200 €.

Consumables:

LOD – ArcGis licences for 4 years, 3000 €; brush cutters accessories, 1200 €; spare parts for 2 brush cutters, 600 €; fuel, oil (for equipment), 8000 €; 2 axes, 300 €; personnel protective accessories, 2400 €; spare parts for chainsaw, 240 €; 1 pitchfork, 100 €; 1 raker, 80 €.

C2's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Photos from the managed areas in Lithuania	02/2025
Photos from the managed areas in Hungary	03/2025

C2's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
304 ha of roosting habitat restored, Hungary	03/2025
Seasonally flooded meadows with single bushes cut twice in the area of 42,6 ha, Lithuania	02/2023
Woody and other vegetation cut in the area of 53.6 ha once, Lithuania	03/2022
Shrubbery of the bushes will be cut after the harvesting of the woody vegetation in the area of 53,6 ha, Lithuania	02/2024

C. Conservation actions

ACTION C.3: Establishment of legislative pre-conditions for the adequate protection of LWfG (Lithuania, Estonia)

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

C.3.1 Recognition of the LWfG as a trigger species at the Nemunas Delta and Senrusne/Sennemune Lakes SPAs in Lithuania

Both SPAs are important staging sites for various geese and duck species, however due to the lack of data and species identification problems, the LWfG has been not included into the list of the trigger species of the mentioned SPAs. Nemunas delta SPA has been designated as Natura 2000 for numerous rare breeding birds species and it's an important staging area for various species of geese (Anser albifrons, A. anser, Branta leucopsis). Thus, their current legal status is adequate to ensure favourable conservation status of the protected species of the EU importance. However, it is crucial that mentioned SPAs would be managed properly based on the conservation requirements of their trigger species, therefore inclusion of the LWfG will ensure continued management of the staging habitats according to species needs. It will also allow farmers in the future to get subsidies from the Rural Development Programme for the proper management of the habitats. The principle agreement with the Ministry of Environment was reached to include the LWfG into the list of trigger species of the Nemunas delta and Senrusne and Sennemune SPAs in case the species will be registered on regular basis and will meet the threshold of 15 individuals. The action will be organised and supervised by the LOD project staff. This sub-action will begin in January 2022 and end by June 2024

C.3.2 Expansion of Senrusne/Sennemune Lakes SPAs boundaries

The current boundaries of the Senrusne and Sennemune Lakes SPA just partly covers the areas, which are used by the staging geese. Significant parts of the territories lack a NATURA 2000 area status, therefore the staging flocks do not have legal protection there and are disturbed by the local farmers. Moreover, the local farmers cannot apply for the Natura 2000 payments from the Rural development programme, as the area does not have Natura 2000 protection status. Besides, restoration of the open flooded meadows cannot be implemented on the sites without Natura 2000 status, thus, special funding mechanisms cannot be applied. Thus, expansion of Senrusne and Sennemune Lakes SPA would be beneficial both for the farmers and birds. The benefits of the Natura 2000 network will be presented during the public hearing meeting in the project site. The actions will be organised and implemented by the staff of the LOD, but the territorial planning services will be provided by the licensed service provider. This sub-action will begin in May 2021 and end in July 2025.

C.3.3 Recommendations on the "geese friendly" farming practices in the key staging areas of the LWFG

One of the main threats for the staging LWfG in Lithuania is "unfriendly" practices of agriculture, as well as disturbance when the geese feed on the crops and fields. Despite the fact that the impact of staging geese, is discussed between the Ministry of Agriculture, farmers and environmentalists, there are no recommendations that would provide examples of "geese friendly" farming practices in the key staging areas. Elaboration of these guidelines are closely related to the implementation of A and D actions, related to the sites and species inventory and estimation of the geese damage on crops and meadows. It will define the exact places and timing on restricted disturbance. Disturbance is one of the key threats for the LWfG in Lithuania, however it can be solved, if farmers will be motivated through compensation schemes. The document will also reflect the features of the species, preferences for the habitats and species importance on the EU level. Recommendation will be developed by the staff of the LOD, presented and discussed with the main national and local stakeholders.

C.3.4 Elaboration of recommendations on amendments of the national Rural development programme with

special measure on LWfG protection in Estonia

LWfG are dependent on agricultural land use and disturbance regime. Analysis of impact of different Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) support schemes on LWfG will be carried out and knowledge-based effective and easy to (choose and) use environmental measure to protect LWFG compiled and presented to the Ministry of Rural Affairs, farmers association and to the working group responsible for CAP measures. LWFG is restricted to geographically small area in Estonia. Therefore, the application of species-specific environmental measures is both efficient in terms of conservation, and cost-effective.

This action tackles all species threats.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

LOD

LOD will implement sub-actions C.3.1, C.3.2 and C.3.3, while EOS will implement sub-actions C.3.4

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

LOD – 370 working days, 70420 €

EOS – 13 working days, 2080 €

Travel:

LOD – 3 persons travels for action planning, inspection of sites, meetings with stakeholders. Total: 10 travels, 2510 €. 1 person travels for action implementing. Total: 12 travels, 1176 €.

EOS – 2 persons travels for inspection of sites, meetings with stakeholders. Total: 7 travels, 490 €.

External assistance:

LOD - territorial planning expert services, 16000 €; purchase of register data, 400 €.

EOS - elaboration of the species-specific LWfG environmental measure for the CAP, 5600 €.

Other costs:

LOD – rent of the venue for public hearing, 250 €; coffee breaks (20 persons), 200 €.

C3's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Order of the minister on the expansion of the Senrusne and Sennemune Lakes SPA boundaries	03/2025
Recommendations on the “geese friendly” farming practices in the key staging areas	06/2024
Report. LWfG species-specific measure (scheme) to implement in CAP, Estonia	03/2025

C3's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Standart Data Form of Nemunas delta and Senrusne and Sennemune SPAs updated with information of new trigger species - LWfG, and submitted to the relevant authorities	06/2024
Draft recommendations on the “geese friendly” farming practices discussed with the key stakeholders	12/2023
Official designation process of expansion of Senrusne and Sennemune SPA finished	12/2024
Draft LWfG species-specific measure (scheme) compiled for discussion with Ministry of Rural Affairs (Agri), Farmer’s Association and Ministry of Environment	10/2024
Final LWfG species-specific measure (scheme) compiled by EOS and proposed to be enforced by Ministry of Rural Affairs	03/2025

C. Conservation actions

ACTION C.4: Mapping and confirmation of new potential breeding areas in Fennoscandia

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

The aim of this pair of actions (Action A3 followed by Action C4) is to locate the currently unknown breeding sites of LWfG in Finnish Lapland by using modern environmental DNA (e-DNA) technology combined with targeted field surveys.

MHPWF will organize annual surveys of potential breeding grounds of LWfG in Finnish Lapland. The first targeted monitoring survey will be implemented in during summer 2022 and the surveys (on average one two weeks survey per summer by a team 2 persons) will continue annually until summer 2025. There intensified surveys of potential breeding areas will be directed to areas found with the e-DNA method (action A3) and other possible sources of information. Surveys will include driving to the closest area accessible by road and then hiking for several days (ca. 10-20km/day) together with equipment (optics). Confirmation of breeding will be recorded in specially developed protocols and photographic documentation will be obtained whenever possible.

If new breeding grounds will be located, MHPWF will also (outside of the project) evaluate and implement the needed conservation measures in these areas, according to the national action plan of the species.

Locating the breeding grounds enables important conservation actions at targeted breeding areas (outside of the project), such as management of human activity and especially red fox culling. Only by locating unknown breeding areas it is possible to manage human activity in the vicinity during breeding season to minimize human disturbance and improve breeding success. Red fox culls at current Norwegian breeding grounds have proven to be important for the increasing Fennoscandian LWfG population and is one of the key conservation measures. If new breeding grounds are located, PWF will evaluate and immediately start needed conservation measures of found breeding grounds (outside of the project), according to the National Action Plan. These actions defined in the NAP include assessing the need and implementing if relevant e.g. intensive control of the red fox, limiting human disturbance e.g. by a ban for landing of airplanes (for fishing tourism).

This action tackles threat T4 and T5.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

MHPWF

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

MHPWF – 90 working days, 19800 €

Travel:

MHPWF – 2 persons travels to project sites (daily allowance, car rental, gasoline, accommodation), 2 weeks trips yearly. Total: 4 travels, 12400 €.

Equipment:

MHPWF - optics for field survey, 3000 €.

C4's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Report on identification of breeding habitats and knowledge of factors important for breeding site selection based on eDNA and monitoring results, combined results of actions A3 and C4	03/2025

C4's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Two breeding area surveys completed	08/2023

D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions (obligatory)

ACTION D.1: Project monitoring

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

Action D.1 is focused to reduce impact of the Threats 1, 4

D.1.1 Monitoring of the project actions

D.1.1 will track progress and the success of the project actions with particular emphasis on the implementation of the C actions. The project involves 9 beneficiaries with numerous deliverables and milestones to be reached throughout the 5 years project period, therefore constant monitoring is required to ensure timely progress. Partners in LT, HU, GR foresee habitat restoration and therefore the annual surface increase of suitable LWfG habitat will be monitored. In this respect, the timely finalisation of preparatory actions foreseen to support the implementation of C actions is particularly important. The project also foresees numerous public awareness activities with broad information campaigns in GR and education programme in HU.

D.1.2 Field monitoring

The conservation impact of all project actions on the Fennoscandian Lesser White-fronted Goose (LWFG) population is assessed by the overall trend in the population number. Some fluctuations each year can be expected but statistical analysis can show the overall trend of the population when maximum count / year analysis is conducted. The data that are of importance and will be collected by the partners implementing conservation actions will be LWfG arrival and departure dates from the site, space use, maximum number/season, space use (feeding and roosting areas), aging/family associations/ring numbers (when possible). Since the project does not include breeding sites, the population number will only include individuals and not breeding pairs. The number of breeding pairs can only be assessed at their known breeding sites in Norway. The LWfG monitoring methodology for LWfG was developed during the LIFE10 NAT/GR/000638 project and it is followed by the international LWfG working group on a global scale (see methodology here: https://wwf.fi/app/uploads/d/o/c/ifmehpvbexnkia62i77nqsa/field-monitoring-instructions-for-lesser-white-fronted-goose_paeivitetty.pdf). Each project site needs to adapt this methodology to fit its particular needs. For example project sites at staging sites (Estonia, Hungary and Lithuania) host the LWfG while they are on migration and as a result more often monitoring is required and there is higher and faster fluctuation in numbers. On the other hand, monitoring in wintering sites (Greece) requires frequent monitoring during the arrival of the LWfG and once the highest number has been reached (usually around the end of October), less monitoring visits are required, until February when the LWfG will start showing signs that they are preparing for migration (test flights can be observed).

Monitoring data will be stored by the the project and bi-annual monitoring reports will be produced and available on the project website. These reports will provide an evaluation tool for the project actions during and after the project implementation and will include the arrival and departure times of the LWfG in respective countries, maximum numbers reached, space use, family associations and juvenile numbers as well as threats observed at the respective project site. They will also include overall population trends based on the above-mentioned data. Daily LWfG counts will be uploaded on the external site www.piskulka.net and as a result all partners will be informed in real time regarding the movement of the LWfG in order to prepare and conduct more efficient monitoring during LWfG migration.

The monitoring results will be also used for dissemination activities among stakeholders (farmers, nature conservation officials etc) in order to demonstrate the effectiveness and need of the implemented conservation actions and applied practices in order to show evidence of the ability to replicate and transfer results during and after the project implementation to larger scale.

In Hungary with the result of the monitoring all the major feeding and roosting places (as priority sites for conservation) will be determined and known not for the LWfG but also for the vulnerable Red-breasted Goose which is an addition to the action.

Gathering data of hybridization will result in determining the potential size of this threat (T4) in Hungary and can be included in the new updated NSAP (A5).

In Greece, the HOS data available from the LWfG LIFE10 NAT/GR/638 project and other sources will be used as the baseline to evaluate the results of the concrete actions. In Evros Delta a small observation tower will be built in order to facilitate monitoring on the SPA. Due to its terrain, the LWfG distribution area in Evros Delta often does not provide suitable monitoring conditions.

Additionally, LWfG monitoring will allow evaluation of C actions' effectiveness.

MBEDSPA , EOS, WWW-Fin, MHPWF (binoculars and scopes) will use for the fieldwork and monitoring activities.

The HOS GIS officer will use the PC and the data processing software at the HOS office in order to process the monitoring data and produce the relevant analysis and maps, while the tablet, laptop, telescope and binoculars will be used by the HOS conservation officer during training of the monitoring staff for the Greek project sites, the caretaker volunteer groups and also for identifying new potential LWfG sites in northern Greece.

In most of the countries monitoring of the LWfG is based on the search of the single birds or rather small groups of migratory birds, which are staging in the flocks of the thousands of the Greater White-fronted Goose (GWfG) with extremely difficult identification of LWfG because of phenotypical similarity with GWfG, therefore partners shall use high quality optics for the fieldwork and monitoring activities in the unfavourable lighting and weather conditions in spring. The laptops, tablets will be used for collection and analysis of the monitoring data in the field conditions, the cameras, drones will record the progress of the conservation actions. The software for the computer, which will be used during the monitoring fieldwork, is necessary for put the fieldwork data into the GIS database, elaborate maps. All the collected data will be used for implementation of C and A actions (NSAP, designation, expansion etc.).

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

LOD

D.1.1. involves all beneficiaries, D.1.2 - LOD, HOS, EOS, HNPD, MBEDSPA

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

LOD–762 working days,103700€

AEWA –8 working days,3680€

EOS –275 working days,44000€

HNPD –720 working days,46800€

HOS –695 working days,78625€

MBEDSPA –295 working days,30975€

MHPWF -5 working days,1500€

UOULU -10 working days,4400€

Travel:

LOD–2 persons travels for project monitoring visits.Total:14 travels,3458€. 1 person travels for project monitoring visits.Total:14travels, 2212€. 4 persons travels for ex-ante,ex-post monitoring.Total:100travels,18600€

EOS–1 person travels for monitoring visits.Total: 5 travels,1750€. 4persons travels for monitoring visits.Total: 20 travels,28600€

HNPD-3 persons travels for monitoring at key sites.Total:720 travels, 21600€

HOS-1 person travels for monitoring visits to Evros Delta.Total: 30 travels, 6000€. 1 person travels for monitoring visits to Kerkini Lake.Total: 30 travels,2700€

MBEDSPA-1person travels for monitoring visits.Total: 240 travels, 2160€

External assistance:

HOS-Monitoring LWfG at Kerkini Lake,35000€; Desings,licencing of the observation tower,5000€; stability assessment,2000€; Contruction,5000€

Infrastructure:

HOS-Observation tower,28000€

Equipment:

LOD–1 laptop computer,2500€; 1 monitor,600€; 2 spotting scopes,7000€; 2 binoculars,3000€

EOS–1 spotting scope,3000 €; 1 videohead for spotting scope,500€; 1 binoculars,2500 €; 2 GPS receivers,1300€

MBEDSPA-1spotting scope,4500€; 1 binoculars,2500€.

HNPD–2cameras,7672€; 1 camera,814€; 1 binoculars,1250€; 2 spotting scopes,1927€; 6 mobile blinds,1125€; 3 mobile hides,3938€; 2 laptops,2441€; 2 tablets,500€; 4 external hard drives,670€; 1 drone,2302 €; 1 trailer,1405€; 2 wildlife cameras,431€

HOS–1personal computer,1200€; 1 laptop computer,1000€; 1 spotting scope,4500€; 1 range-finder binoculars,3500€;1 GPS,500€

Consumables:

LOD–1computer software,1500€; 1 hard disk,200€; 1 dock-station,200€; computer accessories,300€

EOS–rainproof field work clothes 4 sets,2000€

HNPD-340 m boardwalk,15938€;3 boots,468€

HOS–field work consumables,1000€; drone consumables,1500€; 1 computer software,1600€

D1's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
1st bi- annual field monitoring report	12/2022
2nd bi-annual field monitoring report	07/2024
Final field monitoring report	06/2025
1 publication in a peer reviewed journal regarding LWfG phenology and response to concrete conservation measures	08/2025
Annual reports on monitoring project actions (4 times)	03/2025
Unified methodology for field monitoring	02/2021

D1's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Monitoring team in Hungary established	10/2020
Monitoring team in Lithuania established	01/2021
Monitoring team in Greece established	10/2020
Monitoring team in Estonia established	03/2021

D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions (obligatory)

ACTION D.2: Evaluation of the project ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

The project plan to run a separate larger scale assessment of the socio-economic benefits and enhanced ecosystem services in Greece and Lithuania, where the biggest impact is foreseen. In Finland and in Estonia no habitats maintenance works are foreseen, in Hungary practical conservation actions shall be implemented within the National Park, therefore the impact would be less remarkable. However, the Coordinating beneficiary will elaborate a questionnaire for EE, FI, HU partners, covering various aspects of the socio-economic benefits and enhanced ecosystem services and based on the feedback of national partners will elaborate a report, reflecting situation in all countries. The survey will be performed twice (within 9 month from the start of project) and at least 6 months before the end of the project, in order to allocate sufficient time for evaluation of the results.

Project impact on the ecosystem services in Lithuania and Greece

The outputs of the analysis of the ecosystem services (EcoS) in Lithuania and Greece will be country reports, which include listing of the ecosystem goods and services that each habitat type within the project area provides. Initially it is planned, that for the evaluation of the ecosystem services "Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services" (MAES) model will be adapted to the local conditions and will be applied, and the ecosystem services will be identified based on Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) classification. For the evaluation of EcoS baseline published data from studies that have been conducted in similar areas (different countries), consultation with scientists and other stakeholders (local people, tourism sector, nature conservation, farmers etc.), as well as results of the project implementation and ex-ante and ex-post monitoring (action D.1) will be used. The reports also will include monetary valuation of the EcoS provided by each habitat type and by the entire area. Monetary values will be calculated using benefit (value) transfer method and by using data from similar studies on similar habitats, the revenues generated from local use of EcoS (like nature tourism, other recreational activities), economic data on existing and potential revenues generated by more regional/global use of EcoS (provision of habitats, genetic resources, soil erosion), or using standard methods of contingent valuations, such as public surveys on willingness to pay or money spent on travelling to a specific site, for non-market ecosystem services (spiritual, aesthetic values, etc.).

Project impact on socio-economic conditions in Lithuania and Greece

The aim is to measure and document the socio-economic impact of the project actions on the local community and its economy, the economy in general, and in addition to the ecosystem functions restoration. Special attention will be given to the evaluation of the socio-economic impact of the activities which are of demonstration and pilot nature, for example the "alternative sites" approach, cross-sectorial cooperation when organising nature management activities etc. The project partners will identify the socio-economic impacts of the project activities and applied methods.

As the ecosystem services are closely related to the socio-economic conditions, 2 national reports reflecting project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Lithuania and Greece will be produced. The national reports will be prepared in three stages: first part of the report will define methodology that will be applied for project situation, also will define a baseline situation at the start of the project. The second (mid-term) part of the report will evaluate progress of the project during the 2,5 years of implementation. The final part of the report will be prepared by the end of the project and shall be based on the data from the entire project implementation. The finding of the reports will be presented to the PSC members and placed on the project website. As the reports are addressed to the national stakeholders mainly, they will include summary in English.

For the evaluation of the ecosystem services and socio-economic effect of the project external services will be hired. The responsible partners will coordinate preparation of the report, and also will contribute to the report by providing necessary data and information to the provider of the services.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

LOD

LOD in Lithuania and MBEDSNA in Greece, partners from EE, FI, HU will contribute to the project report on the socio-economic benefits and enhanced ecosystem services in the project areas

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

LOD – 100 working days, 18700 €

MBEDSPA - 20 working days, 2600 €

Travel:

LOD – 1 person travels for data collecting. Total: 28 travels, 2744 €.

External assistance:

MBEDSPA - Evaluation of implementing C actions with practical habitat management, 6000 €.

D2's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Assesment of the socio-economic benefits and enhanced ecosystem services in the project areas	08/2025
National report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Lithuania	06/2025
National report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Greece	06/2025

D2's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Mid -term report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Greece elaborated	07/2023
1st part of report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Greece elaborated	10/2021
Mid -term report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Lithuania elaborated	07/2023
1st part of report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Lithuania elaborated	10/2021

D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions (obligatory)

ACTION D.3: Monitoring of the LIFE key performance indicators

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

This action foresees monitoring the assessment and evaluation of implementation progress of the actions for LIFE performance indicators. The Project Manager is responsible for compiling the information needed to complete the quantitative and qualitative indicator tables in the KPI database, however the Associated beneficiaries are responsible for the timely submission of the data.

The indicators will contribute to evaluating the impact of the LIFE project in line with the overall objectives of the LIFE Programme, in line with the Regulation and the Multiannual Work Programme for 2018-2020. The project team will perform regular monitoring of the KPI throughout the whole project duration. Monitoring will be included into the agendas of the project partners meetings. Monitoring protocols will be prepared once a year, identifying the status of indicators, possible risks and constraints. They will be presented during the Steering Committee meetings for discussion, evaluation and adjustment of plans and budgets if needed. Updated values will be provided and explained within each project report as well. It should be noted, that monitoring of the LIFE key project performance indicators will be continued 5 years beyond the project and this will be included in the project After-Life conservation plan.

Environmental benefit. The increase in the extent of suitable habitat for LWfG in staging and wintering areas (removal of bushes, restoration of hydrological regime, creation of suitable habitats etc.) will be measured regularly during the whole implementation period of the actions C.1 and C.2 and beyond. The annual change will be counted.

Wildlife Species. The assessment of the abundance of the wintering population in Greece, which reflects the overall figures of the Fennoscandian LWfG population (number of individuals) will be monitored and reported after each season. The restoration and maintenance of the staging and wintering habitats along with other project actions shall lead to an increase of the Fennoscandian population by 5% annually.

Economic Performance, Market Uptake, Replication. The project personnel will be mainly employed on a part-time, temporary basis for the implementation of the project activities. All together, they will work 14834 person-days. 1 FTE=220 person-days, thus project creates 13,48 FTE. Initial situation – 0 employees working for the project activities that will be implemented by project, thus the change will be 100% comparing with current situation.

Replication / Transfer. It is planned, that replication of the project actions/findings will be carried out outside the project framework at least twice (for example through the incorporation of climate resilient guidance in the management programmes of at least two critical sites for the species in countries outside the project area).

Communication, dissemination, awareness raising. With the foreseen awareness raising activities the project plans to reach a wide audience in 5 countries with at least 500 appearances in the media. The project also expects to reach large audience in participating countries – 700,000 individuals in total.

The baselines and targets for the LIFE Key performance indicators are indicated in the Excel sheet, which is annexed to this application.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

LOD

LOD with input from other partners

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

LOD – 68 working days, 13340 €

EOS – 2 working days, 320 €

MHPWF **-** 5 working days, 1500 €

D3's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Updated Annex „Key project level indicators“ with project mid-term report	11/2022

D3's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Update of the KPI database with Project LIFE performance indicators with Mid-term report	11/2022
Update of the KPI database with Project LIFE performance indicators with Final report	11/2025

E. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)

ACTION E.1: Overall project communication

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

Addressed to mitigate all threats addressed by the project

E.1.1. Preparation of the project dissemination plan. The project dissemination plan will be designed to help achieve the project's overall operational objectives and to disseminate information about outcomes and achievements to the relevant national and international stakeholders and the general public, as well as foresee replication of the project outcomes to other species and habitats. It will be drafted during the inception phase. The plan shall include dissemination objectives, a stakeholder analysis and a "what-when-how" dissemination schedule during and beyond the project, including tools and approach. The project dissemination plan will include different phases outlining the different needs and emphasis during different phases of the project. The communication activities will move from the general promotion of the project and stakeholder analysis in the beginning (2020-2021) to the promotion of results and benefits of the project including transferring of the project results in the second half of the project (2022-2025). An ongoing evaluation of the dissemination plan will be performed to assure that dissemination objectives are being met. Each dissemination objective will be measured by the set result indicator.

E.1.2. Work with media. Work with media will be constant and dynamic to achieve broad media coverage at national and international level, including: distribution of press releases and articles to the main news agencies and portals, press work in relation to the main events/achievements in the project, as well as video/radio interviews. In the framework of the project at least 500 appearances on local and national media are planned. Participating countries foresee large communication campaigns (GR, HU) targeting various stakeholders, therefore extensive media coverage on the project is expected.

E.1.3. Project website. The international website of the project will be built on the website of the preceding international LWfG Life project: www.wwf.fi/lwfg, maintained by WWF Finland. In addition, WWF Finland in co-operation with BirdLife Norway maintains the international LWfG portal at www.piskulka.net. These two interlinked websites have established a status of well known, comprehensive, up-to-date and reliable sources of information on the LWfG.

The main results and conclusions of the preceding LIFE project will be kept on the website, but the structure and content of the site will be updated to meet the needs of the current project. The website will be updated to reflect the progress in the project. Also social media platforms (Facebook https://www.facebook.com/LesserWhitefrontedGoose and Twitter) will be utilized by the project to share news and views about LWfG conservation and the LIFE project in collaboration with the wider communication strategy under development by the AEWA LWfG IWG.

E.1.4. Dissemination materials

Although the project foresees a limited number of printed materials for overall communication, this tool is still a great support during public events (and meetings with stakeholders). Printed information materials will be distributed to target audiences at meetings and their e-versions will be available on the website. Design and printing of publications will be outsourced. Project leaflet (500 units) on the project's aims and activities will be produced within the 1st project year. It targets stakeholders and the public, and will be distributed during meetings with stakeholders including local communities around the project sites.

The Layman's report will describe project goals, implemented activities, results achieved and effectiveness, lessons learnt and involved partners in a user-friendly way and will meet LIFE requirements. It will be produced at the end of the project, 200 units in LT, 2300 units in EN. Results of the assesment of the socio-

economic benefits and enhanced ecosystem services will be integrated in the report as well.

The CB will also prepare a drawn clip on the LWfG, highlighting the threats and actions taken towards the protection of this endangered species. It will be uploaded on the project website and will be used during various activities to present the project.

E.1.5. Replicability and transferability plan. Already during the project course, the replicability and transferability plan will be developed. It will ensure that all project outcomes and best practice experiences will be communicated to the wider LWfG conservation network through the inter-governmental AEWA LWfG International Working Group, which is coordinated by the AEWA Secretariat. The additional stakeholders will be identified by the partners and will be included into the plan, as appropriate.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

LOD

All project partners will contribute to the overall project communication.

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

LOD – 258 working days, 45300 €

AEWA – 5 working days, 2300 €

EOS – 65 working days, 8000 €

MHPWF **-** 5 working days, 1500 €

WWF-Fin - 20 working days, 5200 €

Travel:

EOS – travel to Hiiumaa island for installation of the information board. Total: 1 travel, 350 €.

External assistance:

LOD **-** graphic designer services, 3000 €; illustrations for Laymans report, 800 €; production and installation of the information boards (2), 5000 €; creation of banner, 300 €; creation of project logo, design, 2500 €; creation of video clip, 4000 €.

EOS – production and installation of the information board (1), 1500 €;

WWF-Fin - Web developments and hosting services, publishing rights of photos/video, 10440 €

Other costs:

LOD – English proofreading and translation services, 2500 €*;* Laymans report layout and printing services, 10000 €; preparation and printing of pinup calendar, 12000 €; notebook about project, 4000 €.

E1's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Replicability and transferability plan	06/2025
Layman’s report	07/2025
Project notebook	08/2021
Project dissemination plan	03/2021
Drawn video clip	12/2021

E1's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
The website renewed and launched	02/2021
500 appearances on the media reached	08/2025

E. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)

ACTION E.2: International networking with key stakeholders to disseminate project results

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

Addressed to mitigate all threats addressed by the project

E.3.1. Networking to expand the climate resilient site network

The migratory pathways of the Fennoscandian LWfG population extend beyond the boundaries of the EU and the foreseen project sites. As such the climate change site resilience assessment will also cover critical sites for the species outside of the EU and the project area.

A crucial factor for the successful creation of a comprehensive climate resilient network of sites is the collaboration and dialogue with all range states for the species within the Western palearctic. In order to ensure the accuracy and uptake of the climate change site resilience assessment and subsequent guidance two climate change stakeholder workshops will be organized in conjunction with the 5th and 6th meetings of the inter-governmental AEWA Lesser White-fronted Goose International Working Group.

E.3.2. Dissemination of the project findings and knowledge among the nature conservation organisations on international level

LOD, HOS and EOS are members of Birdlife International (BLI) – the partnership of the largest environmental NGOs in the world. Basing on the existing practise, European division – BirdLife Europe organising the annual meetings of the representatives of the national partners for sharing the obtained experience and knowledge gained, especially, on birds' conservation topic. All mentioned NGOs regularly attend those meetings and share their knowledge and findings based on the implementation of the BLI Strategy with several main pillars, which are focused on the improvement conservation of bird species and their habitats. In addition, BLI partners, which represent EU countries, more than ten years ago established the Birds and Habitat Directives (BD&HD) Task Force group (BHDTF), activities of which are focused on more effective implementation of BD and HD in the Member States. Usually two BHDTF meetings are organised annually for exchange of the experience on the protected birds' species and their habitats, especially, listed in the Annex 1 of the BD. The knowledge and experience of the implemented projects, which are focused on the BHDTF topics are regularly presented there and it is expected that the current project results will be presented basing on the project experience and obtained knowledge at least during one meeting. The project staff also plan at least one presentation on the project finding starting from the 2nd project year in the annual BHDTF meeting. One more important point is that all decisions of the BHDTF meetings and adopted decisions are regularly presented to the EC relevant departments and commissions in order to inform them about the existing nature conservation and BD and HD implementation problems with a purpose on the appropriate decision-making from the EC side.

E.3.3. Networking with other projects and international species groups

Special focus will be given to networking with other (at least 6) LIFE projects, BirdLife and AEWA partners within and outside EU. Their events will be followed to identify dissemination and networking possibilities. Project representatives will attend LIFE projects and thematic BirdLife meetings with presentations on the project.

The list of potential LIFE and non–LIFE projects as well as international species groups for networking:

- Red-breasted Goose LIFE project LIFE16 NAT/BG/000847;

- The following AEWA International Species Working Groups: Red-breasted Goose, Sociable Lapwing, Eurasian Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Dalmatian Pelican, Taiga Bean Goose, Northern European Seaducks, Bewick's Swan.

- LIFE – IP 4 Natura project "Integrated Actions for the Conservation and Management of Natura 2000 Sites, Species, Habitats and Ecosystems in Greece" (LIFE16 IPE/GR/000002)

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

AEWA

This action includes all project partners.

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

AEWA – 25 working days, 11500 €

LOD – 140 working days, 25400 €

HNPD – 30 working days, 2700 €

MBEDSPA – 10 working days, 1175 €

Travel:

AEWA – 1 person travels Inside EU to 2 workshops. Total: 2 travels, 2240 €.

LOD – 2 persons travels Inside EU for networking meetings. Total: 10 travels, 15000 €. 2 persons travels Outside EU for networking meetings. Total: 4 travels, 7200 €.

HNPD – 2 persons travels for networking with other Hungarian LIFE projects. Total: 6 travels, 360 €. 2 persons travels for networking with foreign LIFE projects Inside EU. Total: 12 travels, 1920 €.

MBEDSPA – 2 persons conference travels Inside EU. Total: 4 travels, 7200 €.

External assistance:

AEWA - 2 external experts invited to participate in and facilitate sessions related to the climate change vulnerability assessment at each of the two international workshops organized by the AEWA, 15000 €.

HNPD – catering for hosting networking in HNPD, 1day events, 20 participants/event, 2 events, 794 €

Other costs:

AEWA – compensation for travel and subsistence costs of 60 participants to 2 international workshops, 30 persons,2 workshops with 4 travel days and 3 overnights/workshop for 1 person, total 60 persons, 240 travel days, 180 overnights, 72000 €.

E2's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Photos and presentations of the project staff in 6 networking meetings	06/2025
Photos and presentations from 2 climate change stakeholder workshops	12/2023

E2's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
6 meetings with LIFE projects or other projects on the project topics attended	06/2025
1 presentation made during regular BHDTF meetings	07/2024
1 presentation made during annual BirdLife International partners meetings	06/2025
1st climate change stakeholder workshop	12/2021
2nd climate change stakeholder workshop	12/2023

E. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)

ACTION E.3: Establishment of new LWfG monitoring and conservation teams

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

Addressed to mitigate the Threats T, T2, T4, T5

This is a networking action through which an extended network of volunteer observers/caretakers will be formed across northern Greece, Lithuania and Finland. The action is part of the replication strategy of the project where monitoring techniques will be shared with volunteers that will be trained. This action minimized the threat “Lack of knowledge” as identified in the International Species Action Plan.

E.3.1 Establishment of new LWfG monitoring and conservation teams at 3 new sites in Finland and building capacity by expanding the LWfG monitoring network

Following the training surveys the project will ensure the establishment of the new national/regional LWfG monitoring and conservation teams by supporting them also financially. The teams will become part of the international LWfG monitoring network and WWF Finland will assist them in planning and conducting their local monitoring and conservation efforts. The teams will be equipped with high quality telescopes which are necessary for the identification of the species, and part of their field travel costs of their annual LWfG surveys (max 1000 € per team per season, based on a survey plan proposed by the team in advance) will be covered.

E.3.2 Establishment of new LWfG monitoring and conservation teams in 3 SPA sites in Greece and 2 sites in Lithuania

Greece: All areas where LWfG have been observed in Greece are characterized as Important Bird Areas (IBAs) also because of the LWfG presence there, as well as being Ramsar sites, National Parks, Special Protected Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) as well as wildlife refuges. These are (1) Kerkini Lake, (2.) Koronia and Volvi Lakes, (3.) Nestos Delta, (4.) Ismarida Lake and Porto Lagos lagoons, and the (5.) Evros Delta. In some years however, LWfG have been reported also in other areas (Artzan reservoir in 2017) and thus monitoring beyond the main LWfG areas is also needed.

In the framework of this action volunteer teams (caretakers) will be established, trained and will operate in the areas focusing on LWfG conservation. Volunteers will be recruited through an open call in 2021 and again in 2023. The teams will be trained during 2 seminars (in 2021 and 2023) on (1.) LWfG and other waterfowl ecology and conservation, (2.) local IBA characteristics and (3.) policy, legislation and advocacy. The teams will visit their respective IBAs 2 times/per month when the LWfG are in Greece (September- March) during 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and will report on goose presence, illegal and/or threatening human or other behaviour, changes in land use and other area developments and also prepare and submit formal complaints to the pertinent authorities when necessary. Teams will be equipped with binoculars, a GPS/tablet and a telescope in order to be able to monitor and record the above parameters. The aim of this action is to contribute to the LWfG conservation in Greece by developing permanent and local caretakers’ teams from citizens interested in the stewardship of their own Natura 2000 sites. In addition, the Local Caretaker Groups will assist to project actions (e.g Enhance local ecotourism market) and support project communication and dissemination actions in their areas.

In order to locate unknown LWfG sites as well as conduct monitoring beyond the main project sites (Kerkini Lake & Evros Delta) caretakers will conduct field visits each wintering season (September-March) in the north of Greece (4 seasons in total, 2021-2022 – 2024-2025) as well as at the Turkish side of the Evros Delta in order to locate previously unknown LWfG sites. The timing of the visits will depend on the presence/absence of the LWfG flock from either Kerkini Lake of Evros Delta. Upon disappearance, the Conservation Officer will be in contact with local National Park Management Authorities where LWfG have been observed in the past

(Koronia Lake, Nestos Delta and Ismarida Lake), regarding goose presence in the area and similar alerts will be launched in local birdwatching social media sites as well as the HOS members' email lists. A separate email list (or Facebook group) will be created in by September 2021 for LWfG alerts and sharing of related information between the HOS and local goose/LWfG observers. Upon location of the LWfG all relevant authorities will be notified in order to allocate resources that will ensure that the LWfG flock remains safe.

Training of local teams in the IBA safeguarding and monitoring is essential in order to provide a permanent LWfG network in Northern Greece, and to be able to locate new LWfG areas. This action will also provide training opportunities for the local community, promote local land stewardship and citizen science and create a team of local ambassadors for the LWfG and local natural environment conservation.

Lithuania: Two project sites (Nemunas delta SPA and Senrusne and Sennemune Lakes) are located in close distance from each other, while the third one – Žuvintas Strict Nature Rezerve is located in southern Lithuania, close to the Polish border. Currently, only a limited number of ornithologists/LOD volunteers are able to recognise the LWfG in a huge flocks of staging GWfG, therefore 2 training sessions will be performed. for 20 persons in total. At the end of the project 2 volunteers' groups, consisting of 5 persons in total, will be formed for further observation of the LWfG in the project sites. The members of the groups will be equipped with high-quality equipment necessary for identification of the species from a distance (used under D1 action).

Expected results:

· Establishment of 3 IBA Care-taker groups up to 10 highly trained volunteers active across northern Greece

· Establishment of 3 monitoring and conservation teams with 10 members in Finland

Establishment of 2 monitoring and conservation teams with 5-6 members in Lithuania

· 2 IBA training seminars taken place in Greece

· 2 trainings for potential monitoring and conservation volunteers in LT

· 100% of potential LWfG areas monitored by volunteer observers in Greece

At least one additional LWfG site discovered

Email list/facebook group for LWFG in Greece

This action counts towards the 50% concrete conservation requirement needed to qualify for 75% co-financing as it directly contributes to minimization of Threat T4 - Lack of Knowledge and will also contribute to a long term monitoring of the LWfG population by skilled volunteer observers.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

WWF-Fin

LOD is reponsible for implementation of action in Lithuanina, HOS- in Greece and WWF Finland - in Finland.

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

WWF – 70 working days, 24990 €

LOD – 158 working days, 28780 €

HOS – 182 working days, 20750 €

Travel:

WWF – 1 person travels Inside EU, arranging the training workshops, 3 workshops. Total: 4 travels, 6820 €.

LOD – 5 persons travels for organisation and participation in the project trainings. Total: 8 travels, 2208 €.

HOS – 4 persons travels to Kerkini Lake seminar. Total: 1 travel, 1630 €. 4 persons travels to Porto Lagos seminar. Total: 1 travel, 1763 €. 1 person travels for supporting for field teams in monitoring. Total: 12 travels, 600 €.

External assistance:

WWF **-** Interpreter for the workshops, 2250 €.

LOD – catering (2 trainings, 2 days, 40 persons), 2800 €; accommodation, 2 trainings, 40 persons, 2800 €.

Equipment:

WWF – 3 spotting scopes with tripods for new field teams (3), 9000 €

HOS – 6 binoculars, 1800 €; 3 tablets with GPS, 750 €; 3 spotting scopes, 4500 €

Other costs:

WWF – rent of meeting room, 3 workshop, 900 €; field transportation (rent of minibus) during the workshops, 3 workshops, 1200 €; compensation for travel and subsistence costs for trainings (3) participants, 5115 €; compensation for travel and subsistence costs for trainings (3) participants, 18 persons, 8640 €; compensation for travel and subsistence costs for field team members, 3 teams, 9 seasons, 9000 €.

LOD – rent of the venue for trainings (2 trainings), 500 €; coffee breaks during the trainings (2 trainings, 40 persons), 400 €.

HOS – seminar material (2 seminars, 60 participants each seminar), 2000 €; caretaker outfit (project branded fleece) (30 units), 900 €; compensation for travel and subsistence costs for caretakers, 2 local monitoring trips/year, 4 years, 2 persons, 2880 €; compensation for travel and subsistence costs for seminar participants, 120 persons, 7980 €.

E3's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Seminars in Greece materials	03/2024
A final report (pdf) describing the target countries/sites and the results of the field work in Finland	06/2025

E3's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
At least 3 new national/regional teams active at the end of the project in Finland	08/2025
2 trainings for for potential monitoring and conservation volunteers in LT held	04/2024

E. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)

ACTION E.4: Development of eco-tourism pilot-scheme in Greece

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

Addressed to mitigate the Threats T2 & T5

A comprehensive programme will be developed to promote entrepreneurial ventures in the area that will contribute to self-funded and thus sustainable conservation of the Lesser White-fronted Goose. The programme will contain the following:

1. Training in business development: During the first two years of the project (2021 and 2022) a cycle of seminars (4) will be organized in Aleksandroupolis (capital town of the Evros prefecture) in which the development of an ecotourism market will be analysed and promoted to selected tourism businesses who will apply following an open call. Participants will be trained by experts on (1.) the ecotourism opportunities of Evros Delta and significantly birdwatching tourism, (2.) the ecotourism globally as upcoming fast growing and profitable business, (3.) business plan development and (4.) legal framework for the operation of ecotourism business in Greece and/or the area. An ecotourism operator from Kerkini Lake (the most important site for the LWfG in Greece and an international bird watching destination) will participate to present a successful example of ecotourism development in Greece. An excursion to Kerkini Lake will be organized for the seminar participants, and meetings with local businesses will be held.

2. The production of an ecotourism guide for the Evros Delta: Using the LWfG as a birdwatching highlight species of international level, a bilingual (Greek & English) ecotourism guide will be published in 2,000 copies, distributed in selected outlets (e.g. Visitor Centre of the Evros Delta National Park Management Authority, local Tourism info centres and private tourism enterprises, international events etc.). The target audience of the guide will be the international as well as Greek travelers who choose ecotourism, as well as professionals involved with ecotourism and the tourism market. The guide will contain information regarding ecotourism and birdwatching tourism, hotspots and highlights, the international importance of the Evros Delta, and the LWfG. The guide will be produced within 2021 in order to be disseminated throughout the project duration.

3. Participation in international events: In 2021 and 2022 the project will participate in the international Birdfair in Rutland, UK, in order to promote the importance of the Evros Delta in LWfG conservation and to present the Evros Delta as an international birdwatching tourism destination. The Fair attracts more than 25,000 people each year, and it is the biggest event regarding ecotourism and birdwatching tourism globally. The ecotourism guide will be available to visitors who will have the opportunity to discuss alternative options in visiting the area.

4. Organised tours in Evros Delta: The HOS will organize one (1) 3-day and two (2) 1-day low cost-excursions in Evros Delta during January-February of (each) years 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024, when the LWfG are present in the area. Participation will be open to the public and advertised in international birdwatching forums. The excursions will kick-start ecotourism activities in the area and advertise the Evros Delta as an international eco-tourist attraction.

Evros Delta has the potential to be a worldwide birdwatching destination. Despite that fact, the promotion of the area in birdwatching companies though bird fairs and expos is very limited. There is a serious lack of expertise of local tourism professionals in attracting birdwatchers & ecotourists. Apart from the activities of the Evros Delta Management Authority that are small scaled, there is no ecotourism development plan in the area that would support the local community in benefit of the local biodiversity and limiting the illegal killing incidents at the area. There is no list of professional enterprises involved in ecotourism, no organised tours apart from 2 or 3 times per year by private Greek birdwatching companies.

Through the project, with the assistance of a high skilled birdwatching tourism expert a birdwatching development plan will be implemented in the area, in collaboration with local authorities and with the participation of all local enterprises. Evros Delta will be promoted at the British Birdwatching Fair and other European birdfairs through the HOS stand and well-focused material will be created to support local activities and enhance birdwatching tourism in local and national level.

HOS will take benefit of it's' stakeholder list on a national level, as well and members and supporters lists in order to organise birdwatching trips. In addition the BirdLife Partners Community will be used for the promotion of the area as a birdwatching destination in relation to a conservation project and cause (e.g. combat IKB). In the end of the project the local businesses will be equipped with materials, skills as well as contacts to better cater for the needs to international ecotourists and to be able to promote the area in international and national birdwatching fora.

Currently in the Evros Delta, nature related tourism is mainly limited to hunting during the winter months, as the area is one of most popular hunting areas of Greece and the most popular one for goose hunting. Through this action local stakeholders and businesses will be introduced to a revenue generating opportunity that does not threaten LWfG survival. The promotion of ecotourism in Evros Delta will contribute to the local economy and provide an incentive for LWfG conservation in the area. The Evros Delta is also visited by hunters from neighbouring countries (Turkey, Bulgaria). As a result, hunting provides substantial local revenue (accommodation, hunting gear, food, fuel etc.). Additionally, unlicensed hunting excursions are available illegally through the internet and are very popular. Illegal killing, as well as hunting is a direct threat to the LWfG, because (1.) they coincide with the time period where LWfG are usually present in the area, (2.) goose hunting takes place in very close vicinity to the LWfG feeding and roosting area and (3.) illegalities concerning most types of hunting violations are regularly taking place in Evros Delta.

Expected results:

4 eco-tourism business development seminars with a total of 100 participants

Eco-tourism development plan

At least 50 professionals trained in birdwatching tourism

2,000 copies of the Evros Delta Eco-tourism Guide produced and distributed

More than 5,000 people informed through the birdwatching guide dissemination

4 excursions (ca. 50 persons/excursion) and 8 daily trips to Evros Delta specifically tailored for LWfG birdwatching

At least 3,000 persons informed on LWfG conservation and the Evros Delta as an international eco-tourism destination through participation at BirdFair

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

HOS

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

HOS – 280 working days, 32400 €

MBEDSPA – 30 working days, 3900 €

Travel:

HOS – 2 persons travels to to Evros Delta from Athens. Total: 6 travels, 4800 €. 2 persons trips to BirdFair Rutland, UK from Athens. Total: 2 travels, 4000 €.

External assistance:

HOS **-** Eco-tourism expert services, 10000 €; graphic designer services for the eco-tourism guide, 2000 €.

Equipment:

HOS – 1 laptop computer, 800 €.

Other costs:

HOS – rent of bus for excursions (12), 6000 €; printing of Birdfair promotional banners (4), 400 €; printing of Ecotourism Guide (2000 copies), 3000 €; Birdfair stand rental, 1000 €; courier services for the UK BirdFair, 1500 €; compensation of the transports costs for seminar participants from Evros Delta to Kerkini Lake (15 participants), 3000 €; excursions material, 400 €; training seminar material, 500 €.

E4's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Training in business development material	12/2021
Ecotourism Guide	12/2021
Eco-tourism development plan	08/2021

E4's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Ecotourism material ready	06/2022
First training in business development organised	12/2021
Participation at the British Birdwatching Fair	08/2022

E. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)

ACTION E.5: Local networking with key stakeholders to disseminate and capitalise project results

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

E 5.1. Awareness raising activities targeting local stakeholders/general public in GR, LT, EE, HU.

GR: A mobile exhibition will travel along the project sites and consist of mobile banners, interactive installations and audiovisual material. The exhibition will be accompanied by parallel events. Focus will be given on the celebration of International Days (World Migratory Bird Day, Eurobirdwatch, World Wetland Day etc.)

2 Large scale murals will be created in public buildings at the strongholds of the LWfG in Greece with also a project information sign.

Communication materials to support the public awareness actions (2 special editions of the HOS magazine "Oionos", poster, pin budges, stickers and roll-up banners)

LWfG learning sessions for 3 target groups, educators, university students and children will be designed and implemented and will include the following:

- Educators' sessions aiming to support them in implementing environmental education projects on protected species conservation and providing educational tools.

- Children's session aiming to increase awareness on threatened species. An activity booklet will be created for the participants.

- Students' session aiming to increase knowledge on the LWfG and other Annex I species, the Bird and Habitat Directives, the Natura 2000 network & issues related to protected area management also highlighting career opportunities.

The Evros Delta MB will produce a leaflet and a video that will describe and follow the habitat restoration works that will take place in the framework of Action C1.

Expected results: Mobile exhibition events – 5000 people reached; 2 murals created in public buildings and schools targeting 200,000 people; 2 special editions of the HOS magazine (2,500 copies/issue); 4 signboards; Children activity book 2,000 copies, usb sticks 500 copies; 9 educational sessions implemented (300 participants); 10 environmental education events - 500 pupils.

LT: the LOD foresees a few practical conservation actions that need to be committed by the local and national stakeholders, therefore during the project 6 meetings with them (farmers, environmental authorities, local communities) are scheduled. These meetings will focus on different issues- enlargement of the Natura 2000 sites, possible schemes under the national Rural development programme, ecosystem services in the sites, management of sites etc. In total 120 participants are planned to attend these meetings.

As an effective dissemination measure, the LOD foresees production of five pinup calendars (300 units each) will focus on project topic and target stakeholders and local people. Wall calendar, basing on the experience from the previous LIFE projects, is an effective dissemination tool because the products are used on a daily basis during the whole project implementation period. Calendars will be published at the end of each year. Coloured, first-one with removable pages, other three with rolling pages with relevant text for each month, 300 units of each.

For engagement of the general public, the LOD is planning to organise 3 excursions to the project sites. This measure has been implemented by the LOD beforehand and proved to be very effective and popular among the growing society of the LOD FB followers. These actions will support overall project communication and will ensure project visibility. The media coverage in detail is described under the Action E1.

Next to the project sites, the LOD will install two signboards. Both signboards will demonstrate the LIFE & Natura 2000 logos and will include QR Codes linked at the project website.

EE: The main focus of the activities is on communication with local people, landowners, farmers and other target groups. At least 2 meetings are planned with the caretakers of the grasslands whose lands are used by the LWfG during the spring migration. The purpose of these meetings is to explain the importance of keeping and grazing animals for the conservation of geese and other bird species that use coastal meadows. This is a good opportunity to make local people aware of the importance of such work, to thank them for their work, and to encourage them to continue. With additional expert presentations, we introduce the relationship between land management and biodiversity, and explain what farmers can do to maintain and enhance biodiversity in their fields. We also draw attention to activities that, while potentially increasing economic benefits, have a devastating effect on biodiversity.

In the EOS newsletter Tiirutaja we will draw the attention to the results of LWfG monitoring every year. The progress, activities and results of the project are published on the EOS homepage, e-newsletter and facebook pages.

Partners in LT, GR, HU, FI and EE will install signboards (13) next to the project sites or visitors centres.

E.5.2. Environmental education in Hungary

Environmental Education (EE) is vital in passing on respect for nature amongst society, thus it is an essential part of the education of upcoming generations. To build up the fundamentals 3 age groups should be aimed, built on one another:

Children’s appreciation for nature develops at a young age, so it has to start at pre-school. At an early age, when children are more perceptive, EE has shown to be significantly more effective. LWfG will be an excellent subject of study for the kindergartens in the adjacent areas of the Hortobágy National Park.

At primary school the children instinctively have a holistic view of the environment. The program will communicate the significance of biodiversity, the problems and migration of LWfG through active investigation on the part of the students on a higher level than the pre-school tool.

During secondary school as the next step EE programme will be designed for the children, to solve current, more complex nature conservation problems, testing their analytical ability, problem resolution and participation in courses of action through the example of the LWfG.

Although the schoolchildren are not among the key stakeholder of the project, educating this generation (and teaching them ecological attitude) should be a very important long-term target. Nature conservation achievements can also impress children but it is more real to meet problems and solutions through an exact species. One of the HNPD’s main goal is to involve institutes (esp. schools) and create bonds with the stakeholders from the neighbouring areas (close to the LWfG staging sites). Inspirational presentations and games can have a huge impact not only on schoolchildren but indirectly on their parents by raising awareness. Adapting good examples from the successful environmental education program of the HOS could also be the key to success.

The education materials of the previous LIFE project (LIFE10 NAT/GR/000638) will be taken into consideration for the educational activities, as it was proved to be very effective.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

HNPD

LOD, HOS, EOS, HNPD - partners respectively will be responsible for implementation of actions in Lithuania, Greece, Estonia and Hungary

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

HNPD –260 working days,17400€

LOD –202 working days,36560€

EOS –20 working days,3200€

HOS –321 working days,39850€

MBEDSPA –60 working days,5920€

Travel:

HNPD –1 person travels to visiting schools to present education programme.Total:40 travels,1200€

LOD –5 persons travels for organisation and participation in the project meetings.Total:8 travels,1728€

EOS –1 person visits to local key stakeholders.Total:7 travels,1715€

HOS –"LWfG tour"fuel.Total:2500€. "LWfG tour"subsistence.Total:12600€.Mural inspection visits.Total: 400 €

External assistance:

HNPD **-**production and installation of the information boards(4),2500€; catering for trainings for teachers,1200 persons, 23820€.

LOD **-** catering(120persons), 3000€.

EOS **-**services for external speakers during seminar, 4000€

HOS **-**graphic designer, 2500€; illustrator Mobile Exhibition, 2000€; mural graffiti artist services,2500€; communication material graphic designer,3500€; Oionos LWfG special edition editor,1000€; environmental education expert,1000€; mural scaffolding rent,2000€; mobile exhibition light installation,1000€.

MBEDSPA **-**final meeting organisation,1500€; annual meetings (3) organisation,1500 €; restoration video production, 7000€

Equipment:

HNPD –DSLR digiscoping with accessories (1 set), 8731€; mobile outdoor exhibition module, 57031€

LOD –1multimedia projector, 2500€; 1 laser printer, 3800€

HOS –1projector, 800€

Consumables:

LOD –1 portable screen, 300€

HOS –mural spray paints,1500€; signboard material,1500€; 500USB sticks,1000€; 1screen for projector, 150€

Other costs:

HNPD – designing and printing education materials,13891€

LOD –bus rent for excursions(3), 3600 €; rent of the venue for meetings(6),1500€; food packages for excursion participants(120 persons),1680€; gadgets,8000€;coffee breaks (120 persons),1200€.

HOS – printing mobile exhibition,5000€; printing of communication material,5000€; printing children's activity book (2000 copies),2000€; conference fees,1500€

MBEDSPA - restoration leaflet production(2000 copies),1200€.

E5's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Video about restoration of areas in Evros delta	05/2024
1st edition of Oionos HOS magazine	12/2022
School based education materials in HU	07/2021
5 pin-up calendars in LT	08/2025
Leaflet on restoration activities, Greece	01/2024
Project Poster in Greece	12/2021
Children Activity Book	11/2021
13 Signboards in LT, GR, HU, EE, FI	12/2022

E5's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Mobile exhibition ready and first exhibit complete in Greece	11/2021
6 meetings with local and national stakeholders in Lithuania	06/2025
30 trainings for teachers organised in Hungary	08/2024
2 meetings with local and national stakeholders in Estonia	10/2024

F. Project management (obligatory)

ACTION F.1: Project management

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

Each project action will be under the responsibility of one beneficiary with participation of other beneficiaries, depending on the nature of the activity. The distribution of the roles, explaining the rationale of the partnership and project is reflected in the organogram, which is attached to the application. Each beneficiary responsible for the implementation of a certain action will be also responsible for obtaining the relevant permissions for operations in their country, as necessary. Procurement and subcontracting by all beneficiaries will be done following the public tendering procedures in line with national and EU legislation as well as UN rules and procedures in the case of AEWA, and will be implemented by the individual beneficiaries, as detailed in the project budget and application. Staff salary rates of all beneficiaries comply with the current level of remuneration of each partner organization, hence the different rates used for the different beneficiaries in this application.

F.1.1. Project management by Coordinating Beneficiary

The Coordinating Beneficiary (CB) LOD will be responsible for the overall management of the project, communication with the EASME and external monitoring team (reporting, answering queries, organising monitoring visits etc.), the coordination of activities, controlling of overall progress and quality, communication with Associated Beneficiaries (ABs), the distribution of funds for the Abs etc. The CB will be responsible for timely preparation of all project reports (mid-term, progress, final), consolidated financial reports, and payment requests. Due to the high number of project beneficiaries (9), complexity of actions/sub-actions, including numerous as well as large-scale concrete conservation activities, a project manager (PM) will be appointed on full-time basis. The PM has considerable experience in the management of projects (since 2000) funded by various national and international (including LIFE) sources. A project administrative and procurement expert (part time), with considerable LIFE experience and public tendering, will accompany & assist the PM in the project management & administration (documentation, public procurement, tendering, contracts with co-financers and associated beneficiaries, reporting to co-financers, communication etc.).

The PM will also participate in the direct implementation of most of the actions. The project accountant will devote his/her time to the project to coordinate the cash flows between partners, perform financial management of the LOD, assist ABs with financial issues, check quarterly financial reports of ABs and prepare financial reports for the EASME. Other staff will be part time employed for the implementation of different actions (senior conservation officer, biological expert, ornithologist, fieldworkers, GIS expert, communication expert etc.).

The LOD will sign partnership agreements with every AB at the beginning of the project. The agreements will clearly describe the tasks and activities that must be performed by the AB, define all financial arrangements, and be in line with the LIFE requirements. The LOD also will sign agreements with the organisations providing co-funding: Norwegian Environmental Agency (NEA) and Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania (co-financer of activities performed in Lithuania). Hortobagy National Park Administration shall be partly co-financed by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.

The CB will be the sole point of contact between the project and the EASME/external monitoring team. ABs will submit their activities and financial reports to the LOD on quarterly basis; LOD will disburse project funds to the ABs. The LOD will communicate with ABs to ensure timely and accurate implementation of actions, will monitor progress, control quality and risk management. Partners will communicate by e-mails, skype/phone and in meetings. During the kick-off meeting the beneficiaries will discuss each sub-action, its implementation process & timing, identify potential bottlenecks or problems, and possible solutions. In case of any

modifications to the project, the LOD will timely communicate and discuss it with the LIFE external monitoring team and/or EASME.

F.1.2. Project management by Associated Beneficiaries

At the beginning of the project, the Coordinating Beneficiary will sign partnership agreements with each Associated Beneficiary. ABs will report to the CB on the implementation of actions & activities under their responsibility and in which they participate and submit financial reports with copies of financial documents.

Each beneficiary will nominate a project manager/coordinator/project staff, who will be responsible for the administration of the role they are involved in. Each partner shall manage their project budget, supervise project partners' expenditures reports, and provide the PM with the baseline information for financial project reporting and KPI.

F.1.3. Organisation of the Project Steering Committee work

The CB will be responsible for the establishment of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) consisting of representatives of ABs. As the main co-financer of the project, the Norwegian Environment Agency as well as the Norwegian Ornithological Society, which is expected to support project implementation through additional activities, will also be invited to join the PSC. The PSC will meet once a year to follow-up the project's progress, dissemination activities, to discuss the project reports, including annual monitoring reports and any other issues related to the actions' implementation. During the project implementation time 5 PSC meetings are scheduled. All PSC meetings will be organized in different countries close to the project's sites. The rent of the premises for the PSC meetings will be outsourced and some budget is allocated for the travelling to the PSC meetings. However, to ensure proper information flow between the partners, at least once a quarter a skype conversation will be held.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

LOD

The LOD, as the Coordinating Beneficiary will be responsible for the overall project management, however the Associated Partners will monitor the progress of the actions, which they are responsible for.

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

LOD –1536 working days,262270€

AEWA – 20working days, 9200€

EOS – 361working days, 53120€

HNPD – 520working days, 40450€

HOS – 280working days, 40000€

MBEDSPA – 270working days, 27100€

MHPWF – 70working days, 18000€

UOULU –31working days,10700€

WWF – 43working days, 12176€

Travel:

LOD –2 persons,Kick-off meeting Inside EU.Total:2 travels,2400€; 2 persons, project management meetings(5) Inside EU.Total:10 travels,15000€; 3 persons,Project management meetings.Total:30 travels,6000€; Kick off meeting, accommodation,25 persons,3500€

AEWA –1 person travels to project coordination meetings(5)Inside EU.Total:5 travels,5000€

EOS -2 persons travels to project management meetings(5)Inside EU.Total:10 travels,15000 €.1 person project management meetings(4).Total:4 travels,600€

HNPD –3 persons travels to project meetings Inside EU.Total:12 travels,4200€.3 persons accommodation costs for project meetings.Total:12 travels,2760€.2 persons project management trips.Total:5 travels,1000€

HOS -3 persons travels to Evros Delta.Total:1200€.3 persons travels to project meetings(4) Inside EU.Total:4 travels,11520€

MBEDSPA –2 persons travels to project meetings Inside EU.Total:4 travels,7200€

MHPWF –1 person travels for project meetings(6)Inside EU.Total:6 travels,6600€

UOULU –2 persons, Kick of meeting Inside EU.Total:2 travels,1600€

WWF -travel costs of 1/2 persons from WWF to the project meetings Inside EU.Total:9 travels,9450€

External assistance:

LOD –catering (3 days, 25 persons),5250€

HNPD **-**catering (3 days, 50 persons),5100€

MBEDSPA –catering (2 days,30 persons),1200€

WWF **-**catering (2 days, 20 persons),2000€

Other costs:

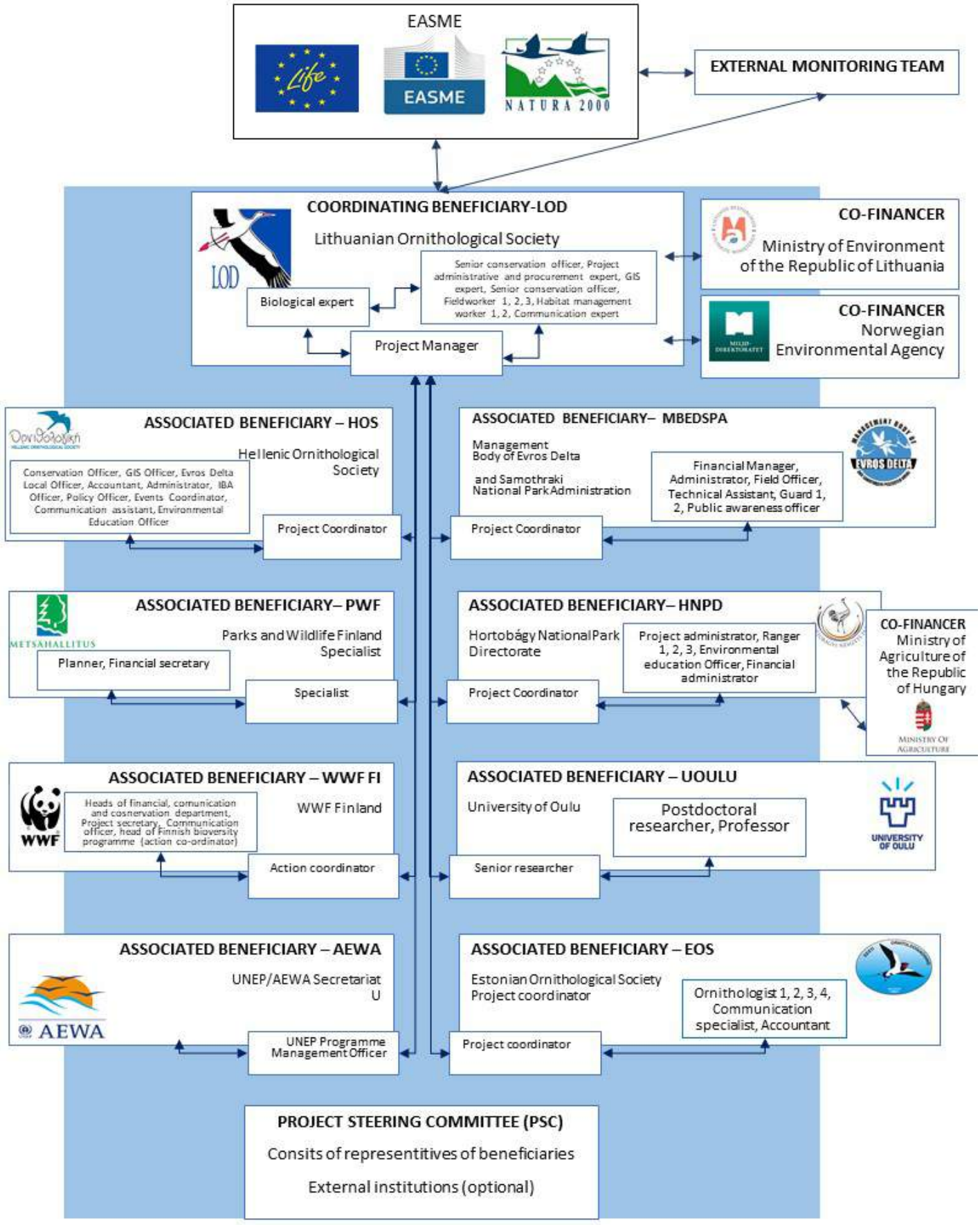
LOD –coffee breaks(25 persons),750 €; rent of the venue for kick-off meeting in LT,300 €

EOS –travel insurance,300€; car parking,200€

HNPD –rent of bus for annual project meeting,1191€; rent of venue for annual meeting in HNPD,615€

WWF –rent of conference room facilities for Steering Committee meeting,1000€; rent of bus for Steering Committee meeting,1000€

Name of the picture: Project organogram updated



F1's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
Final report	11/2025
8 partnership agreements signed between CB and ABs	12/2020
Mid-term report	11/2022

F1's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Establishment of the Project Team	12/2020
PSC established	01/2021
Five PSC meetings organised	08/2025

F. Project management (obligatory)

ACTION F.2: Supervision of the project implementation and continuation

Description and methods employed (what, how, where, when and why):

F.2.1. Project audit

The CB will hire an independent auditor as required by the LIFE rules. The international audit services will also include the audits of all partners' expenditures. The Coordinating beneficiary (LOD) will hire the audit company with partners (audit companies) in relevant countries, in this way the audits in GR, HU etc. will be performed by the local partners of the LT audit company. The audit will be organised in a way, that local audit companies will check eligibility of expenditures and the main audit company will provide consolidated audit report as it is requested by the LIFE rules. The auditor shall also check sources of project financing and that other EU funding has not used as co-financing. The work will be performed according to the Guidelines provided by the EASME. An interim project audit will be performed to ensure smooth implementation of the project and eligibility of the project expenditures. The final audit report will cover the entire project including the results of the interim project audit and will be submitted to EASME along with the final project report. The audit services will be outsourced following the public procurement procedures.

F.2.2. After-Life Conservation Plan

The project partners will produce an After-LIFE Plan as a separate chapter of the final report, produced in English. The document will be prepared in electronic format and distributed to the main stakeholders on international, as well as national level in the participating countries. It shall set out how the actions initiated by the project will be continued and developed after the end of the project, and how long- term management of the species habitats will be assured based on the project findings and knowledge. It will also set out how the dissemination and communication of the results will continue after the end of the project; will provide details about the actions to be carried out, and identify the responsible bodies, give indicative timelines and foresee financial resources to be used. This project deliverable will be submitted to EASME and published on the project's website.

Beneficiary responsible for implementation:

LOD

The LOD, as Coordinating Beneficiary will be responsible for organisation of the project audit. All beneficiaries will contribute to the elaboration of the After-Life plan.

Assumptions related to major costs of the action:

Personnel:

LOD –324 working days,56640€

AEWA – 10working days, 4600€

EOS – 8working days, 1120€

HNPD – 40working days, 3050€

HOS – 20working days, 2500€

MBEDSPA – 20working days, 2600€

MHPWF – 5working days, 1500€

UOULU –41working days,15100€

WWF – 7working days, 2499€

Travel:

LOD –5 persons, project supervision meetings.Total:25 travels,5400 €

UOULU – 1 person, project supervision meetings.Total: 1 travel, 800€

External assistance:

LOD – design of After-Life Conservation plan, 300 €; iliustrations for After-Life plan, 400 €; accommodation (10 persons),700 €; catering (1 Steering committee, 2 days, 25 persons), 3500 €; catering (1 monitoring visit, 20 persons), 800 €.

Other costs:

LOD – rent of bus for Steering committee meeting, 1300 €, rent of conference facilities for Steering Committee meeting, 400 €; rent of conference facilities for Monitoring visit, 400 €; Audit services, 20000 €; translation services, 2000 €;

F2's PROJECT DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

Deliverable name	Deadline
After-Life plan, as a part of project final report	11/2025
Final audit report	10/2025

F2's PROJECT MILESTONES

Milestone name	Deadline
Interim audit report conducted	10/2022

DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Deliverable	Number of the associated action	Deadline
8 partnership agreements signed between CB and ABs	F 1	31/12/2020
Unified methodology for field monitoring	D 1	28/02/2021
Project dissemination plan	E 1	31/03/2021
Water rights permit Plan prepared, Hungary	A 2	31/03/2021
Detailed environmental assessment prepared, Hungary	A 2	31/05/2021
School based education materials in HU	E 5	31/07/2021
Eco-tourism development plan	E 4	31/08/2021
Project notebook	E 1	31/08/2021
Technical Plan for implementation of practical measures, Lithuania	A 2	31/08/2021
Children Activity Book	E 5	30/11/2021
Drawn video clip	E 1	31/12/2021
Ecotourism Guide	E 4	31/12/2021
Project Poster in Greece	E 5	31/12/2021
Training in business development material	E 4	31/12/2021
Water rights implementation Plan prepared, Hungary	A 2	31/12/2021
Report on analysis of agricultural land use change and LWFG distribution in Estonia elaborated	A 4	28/02/2022
Mid-term report	F 1	30/11/2022
Updated Annex „Key project level indicators“ with project mid-term report	D 3	30/11/2022
13 Signboards in LT, GR, HU, EE, FI	E 5	31/12/2022
1st bi- annual field monitoring report	D 1	31/12/2022
1st edition of Oionos HOS magazine	E 5	31/12/2022
Habitat management plan, Greece	A 2	31/12/2022

Hydraulic simulation model, Greece	A 2	31/12/2022
Final assessment, including relevant guidance and recommendations for management of critical Lesser White-fronted Goose sites as adopted by the International Working Group completed for publication	A 1	31/03/2023
Manuscript for a publication in a high profile peer reviewed scientific journal, including description of the method to implement eDNA for waterfowl monitoring and description of LWfG breeding area	A 3	30/06/2023
Sales contracts for all land plots	B 1	30/06/2023
Three field reviews from potential sites in Lithuania (annualy)	A 4	31/07/2023
Report on the geese damage elaborated	A 4	31/08/2023
Photos and presentations from 2 climate change stakeholder workshops	E 2	31/12/2023
Leaflet on restoration activities, Greece	E 5	31/01/2024
Photos, lists of the participants and presentations from 2 meetings on elaboration NAP , Lithuania	A 5	31/03/2024
Seminars in Greece materials	E 3	31/03/2024
Video about restoration of areas in Evros delta	E 5	31/05/2024
Endorsed Species action plan for LWfG, Lithuania	A 5	30/06/2024
Recommendations on the “geese friendly” farming practices in the key staging areas	C 3	30/06/2024
Updated Species action plan for LWfG published, Hungary	A 5	30/06/2024
2nd bi-annual field monitoring report	D 1	31/07/2024
Photos from the managed areas in Lithuania	C 2	28/02/2025
Annual reports on monitoring project actions (4 times)	D 1	31/03/2025
Order of the minister on the expansion of the Senrusne and Sennemune Lakes SPA boundaries	C 3	31/03/2025
Photos from the managed areas in Greece	C 1	31/03/2025
Photos from the managed areas in Hungary	C 2	31/03/2025
Report on identification of breeding habitats and knowledge of factors important for breeding site selection based on eDNA and monitoring results, combined results of actions A3 and C4	C 4	31/03/2025

Report. LWfG species-specific measure (scheme) to implement in CAP, Estonia	C 3	31/03/2025
A final report (pdf) describing the target countries/sites and the results of the field work in Finland	E 3	30/06/2025
Final field monitoring report	D 1	30/06/2025
National report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Greece	D 2	30/06/2025
National report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Lithuania	D 2	30/06/2025
Photos and presentations of the project staff in 6 networking meetings	E 2	30/06/2025
Replicability and transferability plan	E 1	30/06/2025
Layman’s report	E 1	31/07/2025
1 publication in a peer reviewed journal regarding LWfG phenology and response to concrete conservation measures	D 1	31/08/2025
5 pin-up calendars in LT	E 5	31/08/2025
Assesment of the socio-economic benefits and enhanced ecosystem services in the project areas	D 2	31/08/2025
Final audit report	F 2	31/10/2025
After-Life plan, as a part of project final report	F 2	30/11/2025
Final report	F 1	30/11/2025

MILESTONES OF THE PROJECT

Name of the Milestone	Number of the associated action	Deadline
Monitoring team in Greece established	D 1	31/10/2020
Monitoring team in Hungary established	D 1	31/10/2020
Establishment of the Project Team	F 1	31/12/2020
Monitoring team in Lithuania established	D 1	31/01/2021
PSC established	F 1	31/01/2021
The website renewed and launched	E 1	28/02/2021

Monitoring team in Estonia established	D 1	31/03/2021
First meeting between AEWA Secretariat and external assistance partner to launch project	A 1	30/04/2021
Land owners identified	B 1	30/06/2021
Detailed environmental assessment – permit granted, Hungary	A 2	31/08/2021
Water rights permit granted, Hungary	A 2	31/08/2021
Overview of LWfG stopover sites habitat use in period 2008-2018 (A.4.1 Estonia)	A 4	30/09/2021
1st part of report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Greece elaborated	D 2	31/10/2021
1st part of report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Lithuania elaborated	D 2	31/10/2021
Mobile exhibition ready and first exhibit complete in Greece	E 5	30/11/2021
1st climate change stakeholder workshop	E 2	31/12/2021
All necessary permits obtained, Lithuania	A 2	31/12/2021
First draft of climate change vulnerability assessment prepared by external assistance partner any presented to the International Working Group	A 1	31/12/2021
First training in business development organised	E 4	31/12/2021
Woody and other vegetation cut in the area of 53.6 ha once, Lithuania	C 2	31/03/2022
Ecotourism material ready	E 4	30/06/2022
Second draft of climate change vulnerability assessment completed by external assistance partner	A 1	30/06/2022
Participation at the British Birdwatching Fair	E 4	31/08/2022
Management Plan, Phase I (description the current situation and the problem that needs to be solved), Greece	A 2	30/09/2022
Interim audit report conducted	F 2	31/10/2022
Update of the KPI database with Project LIFE performance indicators with Mid-term report	D 3	30/11/2022
Adoption of the assessment and management guidance by the AEWA International LWfG Working Group	A 1	31/12/2022
Final meeting, Greece	A 2	31/12/2022

Management Plan, Phase II (proposals, designs, EIA, permits) Greece	A 2	31/12/2022
Seasonally flooded meadows with single bushes cut twice in the area of 42,6 ha, Lithuania	C 2	28/02/2023
Annual inventory conducted (3 times), Lithuania (A.4.2)	A 4	30/06/2023
Data analysis and reporting finished	A 3	30/06/2023
Land purchase completed	B 1	30/06/2023
Mid -term report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Greece elaborated	D 2	31/07/2023
Mid -term report of project impact on ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions in Lithuania elaborated	D 2	31/07/2023
Two breeding area surveys completed	C 4	31/08/2023
2nd climate change stakeholder workshop	E 2	31/12/2023
Draft recommendations on the “geese friendly” farming practices discussed with the key stakeholders	C 3	31/12/2023
The elaborated NAP for LWfG submitted to the competent authorities, Lithuania	A 5	31/12/2023
Shrubbery of the bushes will be cut after the harvesting of the woody vegetation in the area of 53,6 ha, Lithuania	C 2	29/02/2024
Two meeting with local and national stakeholders on elaboration of NAP organised, Lithuania	A 5	31/03/2024
2 trainings for for potential monitoring and conservation volunteers in LT held	E 3	30/04/2024
Revised NAP for the Lesser White-fronted Goose adopted in Hungary	A 5	30/06/2024
Standart Data Form of Nemunas delta and Senrusne and Sennemune SPAs updated with information of new trigger species - LWfG, and submitted to the relevant authorities	C 3	30/06/2024
1 presentation made during regular BHDTF meetings	E 2	31/07/2024
30 trainings for teachers organised in Hungary	E 5	31/08/2024
2 meetings with local and national stakeholders in Estonia	E 5	31/10/2024
Draft LWfG species-specific measure (scheme) compiled for discussion with Ministry of Rural Affairs (Agri), Farmer’s Association and Ministry of Environment	C 3	31/10/2024
First floodings	C 1	31/10/2024

Official designation process of expansion of Senrusne and Sennemune SPA finished	C 3	31/12/2024
304 ha of roosting habitat restored, Hungary	C 2	31/03/2025
Final LWfG species-specific measure (scheme) compiled by EOS and proposed to be enforced by Ministry of Rural Affairs	C 3	31/03/2025
Final meeting	C 1	31/03/2025
1 presentation made during annual BirdLife International partners meetings	E 2	30/06/2025
6 meetings with LIFE projects or other projects on the project topics attended	E 2	30/06/2025
6 meetings with local and national stakeholders in Lithuania	E 5	30/06/2025
500 appearances on the media reached	E 1	31/08/2025
At least 3 new national/regional teams active at the end of the project in Finland	E 3	31/08/2025
Five PSC meetings organised	F 1	31/08/2025
Update of the KPI database with Project LIFE performance indicators with Final report	D 3	30/11/2025

ACTIVITY REPORTS FORESEEN

Please indicate the deadlines for the following reports:

• Progress Reports n°1, n°2 etc. (if any; to ensure that the delay between consecutive reports does not exceed 18 months)

• Mid term report payment request (for project longer than 24 months or with Eu contibution of more than EUR300,000)

• Final Report with payment request (to be delivered within 3 months after the end of the project)

Type of report	Deadline
Midterm report	30/11/2022
Final report	30/11/2025

TIMETABLE

Action		2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
Action numbe	Name of the action	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
A. Preparatory actions, elaboration of management plans and/or of action plans																									
A.1	Assessment of the climate change vulnerability of critical LWfG sites and development of guidance			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■											
A.2	Preparation of LWfG habitat management actions			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■												
A.3	Environmental DNA-mapping to locate potential new breeding sites				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
A.4	Field review of the species' current status and occurrence including local conservation challenges				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
A.5	Development and adoption of new/revised National Action Plans					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
B. Purchase/lease of land and/or compensation payments for use rights																									
B.1	Purchase of land at the Evros Delta in Greece				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
C. Conservation actions																									
C.1	Restoration of LWfG wintering site in Greece											■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
C.2	Restoration of LWfG staging sites					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
C.3	Establishment of legislative pre-conditions for the adequate protection of LWfG (Lithuania, Estonia)						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
C.4	Mapping and confirmation of new potential breeding areas in Fennoscandia										■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions (obligatory)																									
D.1	Project monitoring				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
D.2	Evaluation of the project ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
D.3	Monitoring of the LIFE key performance indicators					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
E. Public awareness and dissemination of results (obligatory)																									
E.1	Overall project communication			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
E.2	International networking with key stakeholders to disseminate project results				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
E.3	Establishment of new LWfG monitoring and conservation teams					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
E.4	Development of eco-tourism pilot-scheme in Greece					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
E.5	Local networking with key stakeholders to disseminate and capitalise				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	

	project results																								
F. Project management (obligatory)																									
F.1	Project management			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
F.2	Supervision of the project implementation and continuation					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	

LIFE19 NAT/LT/000898

FINANCIAL APPLICATION FORMS

Part F – financial information

Budget breakdown cost categories	Total cost in €	Eligible Cost in €	% of total eligible costs
1. Personnel	2,005,460	2,005,460	35.25%
2. Travel and subsistence	352,552	352,552	6.20%
3. External assistance	928,896	928,896	16.33%
4. Durable goods			
Infrastructure	741,812	741,812	13.04%
Equipment	343,257	343,257	6.03%
Prototype	0	0	0.00%
5. Land	673,590	673,590	11.84%
6. Consumables	71,760	71,760	1.26%
7. Other costs	243,985	243,985	4.29%
8. Overheads	328,136	328,136	5.77%
Total	5,689,448	5,689,448	100.00%

Contribution breakdown	In €	% of total	% of total eligible costs
EU contribution requested	4,263,543	74.94%	74.94%
Coordinating Beneficiary's contribution	7,500	0.13%	
Associated Beneficiaries' contribution	498,717	8.77%	
Co-financers contribution	919,688	16.16%	
Total	5,689,448	100.00%	

Cost category in Euro										
Project action	Personnel (Days)	Travel	External assistance	Infrastructure	Equipment	Prototype	Land	Consumables	Other	Total
A1 Assessment of the climate change vulnerability of critical LWfG sites and development of guidance	13,640 (45)	2,000	85,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,640
A2 Preparation of LWfG habitat management actions	105,740 (895)	4,556	213,495	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	333,791
A3 Environmental DNA-mapping to locate potential new breeding sites	78,320 (356)	3,820	45,000	0	0	0	0	8,184	0	135,324
A4 Field review of the species' current status and occurrence including local conservation challenges	54,380 (427)	9,660	44,000	0	4,800	0	0	3,000	0	115,840
A5 Development and adoption of new/revised National Action Plans	57,490 (386)	4,208	2,270	0	0	0	0	0	3,693	67,661
B1 Purchase of land at the Evros Delta in Greece	119,175 (950)	6,300	42,770	0	0	0	673,590	0	0	841,835
C1 Restoration of LWfG wintering site in Greece	135,345 (1,363)	7,800	70,700	480,000	101,500	0	0	15,500	0	810,845
C2 Restoration of LWfG staging sites	119,480 (1,074)	32,344	209,407	233,812	81,670	0	0	15,920	0	692,633
C3 Establishment of legislative pre-conditions for the adequate protection of LWfG (Lithuania, Estonia)	72,500 (383)	4,176	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	450	99,126
C4 Mapping and confirmation of new potential breeding areas in Fennoscandia	19,800 (90)	12,400	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	35,200
D1 Project monitoring	313,680 (2,770)	87,080	47,000	28,000	62,575	0	0	24,706	0	563,041
D2 Evaluation of the project ecosystem services and socio-economic conditions	21,300 (120)	2,744	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,044

D3 Monitoring of the LIFE key performance indicators	15,160 (75)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,160
E1 Overall project communication	62,300 (353)	350	27,540	0	0	0	0	0	28,500	118,690
E2 International networking with key stakeholders to disseminate project results	40,775 (205)	33,920	15,794	0	0	0	0	0	72,000	162,489
E3 Establishment of new LWfG monitoring and conservation teams	74,520 (410)	13,021	7,850	0	16,050	0	0	0	39,515	150,956
E4 Development of eco-tourism pilot-scheme in Greece	36,300 (310)	8,800	12,000	0	800	0	0	0	15,800	73,700
E5 Local networking with key stakeholders to disseminate and capitalise project results	102,930 (863)	20,143	58,820	0	72,862	0	0	4,450	44,571	303,776
F1 Project management	473,016 (3,131)	93,030	13,550	0	0	0	0	0	5,356	584,952
F2 Supervision of the project implementation and continuation	89,609 (475)	6,200	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	24,100	125,609
Overheads										328,136
Total	2,005,460 (14,681)	352,552	928,896	741,812	343,257	0	673,590	71,760	243,985	5,689,448

Costs per Beneficiary

Short name	Personnel (Days)	Travel	External assistance	Infrastructure	Equipment	Prototype	Land	Consumables	Other	Overheads	EU contrib.	Total eligible costs	% of total eligible costs
LOD	882,690 (5,568)	129,204	282,050	0	28,400	0	0	21,420	71,880	99,095	1,134,360	1,514,739	26.62%
AEWA	42,320 (92)	9,240	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	72,000	15,649	179,383	239,209	4.20%
EOS	113,600 (755)	48,505	19,100	0	7,300	0	0	2,000	500	13,370	153,261	204,375	3.59%
HNPD	150,000 (2,000)	41,440	79,886	233,812	167,707	0	0	16,406	28,490	50,241	575,294	767,982	13.50%
HOS	354,750 (2,925)	62,013	117,270	28,000	19,350	0	673,590	8,250	43,060	44,288	1,012,793	1,350,571	23.74%
MBEDSPA	264,915 (2,583)	20,660	270,900	480,000	108,500	0	0	15,500	1,200	81,317	932,120	1,242,992	21.85%
MHPWF	51,720 (216)	21,820	45,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	8,507	97,489	130,047	2.29%
UOULU	100,600 (402)	3,400	0	0	0	0	0	8,184	0	7,852	89,232	120,036	2.11%
WWF-Fin	44,865 (140)	16,270	14,690	0	9,000	0	0	0	26,855	7,817	89,611	119,497	2.10%
Total	2,005,460 (14,681)	352,552	928,896	741,812	343,257	0	673,590	71,760	243,985	328,136	4,263,543	5,689,448	100.00%
Share of total eligible costs	35.25%	6.20%	16.33%	13.04%	6.03%	0.00%	11.84%	1.26%	4.29%	5.77%	74.94%	100.00%	

Coordinating Beneficiary's contribution				
Country code	**Beneficiary short name**	**Total costs of the actions in € (including overheads)**	**Beneficiary's own contribution in €**	**Amount of EU contribution requested in €**
LT	LOD	1,514,739	7,500	1,134,360

Associated Beneficiaries' contribution				
Country code	**Beneficiary short name**	**Total costs of the actions in € (including overheads)**	**Associated beneficiary's own contribution in €**	**Amount of EU contribution requested in €**
DE	AEWA	239,209	43,166	179,383
EE	EOS	204,375	4,000	153,261
HU	HNPD	767,982	153,000	575,294
GR	HOS	1,350,571	32,794	1,012,793
GR	MBEDSPA	1,242,992	199,895	932,120
FI	MHPWF	130,047	32,558	97,489
FI	UOULU	120,036	30,804	89,232
FI	WWF-Fin	119,497	2,500	89,611
TOTAL Associated Beneficiaries		**4,174,709**	**498,717**	**3,129,183**

TOTAL All Beneficiaries	**5,689,448**	**506,217**	**4,263,543**

Co-financers contribution	
Co-financer's name	**Amount of co-financing in €**
MoAgr	39,688
MoE	120,000
NEA	760,000
TOTAL	**919,688**

Direct Personnel costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
LOD	A 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	8	1,600
LOD	A 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	12	2,040
LOD	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	32	6,400
LOD	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	36	6,120
LOD	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	12	2,280
LOD	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	36	7,920
LOD	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	GIS expert	135	14	1,890
LOD	A 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	GIS expert	135	16	2,160
LOD	A 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	22	4,400
LOD	A 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Fieldworker 3	90	86	7,740
LOD	A 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Fieldworker 2	90	86	7,740
LOD	A 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Fieldworker 1	90	86	7,740
LOD	A 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	70	11,900
LOD	A 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	40	8,800
LOD	A 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	18	3,420
LOD	A 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Ornithologist	110	4	440
LOD	A 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	54	9,180
LOD	A 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	18	3,420

Direct Personnel costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
LOD	A 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication expert	130	10	1,300
LOD	A 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	GIS expert	135	18	2,430
LOD	A 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	44	8,800
LOD	A 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	54	11,880
LOD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	GIS expert	135	48	6,480
LOD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	52	8,840
LOD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	54	10,260
LOD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	44	8,800
LOD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Habitat management worker 2	90	312	28,080
LOD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	52	11,440
LOD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Habitat management worker 1	90	312	28,080
LOD	C 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication expert	130	10	1,300
LOD	C 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	68	13,600
LOD	C 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	GIS expert	135	20	2,700
LOD	C 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	44	8,360
LOD	C 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	114	19,380
LOD	C 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	114	25,080
LOD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Fieldworker 4	90	100	9,000

Direct Personnel costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
LOD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	78	17,160
LOD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Fieldworker 3	90	100	9,000
LOD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	88	17,600
LOD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	122	20,740
LOD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	GIS expert	135	12	1,620
LOD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Fieldworker 1	90	100	9,000
LOD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Fieldworker 2	90	100	9,000
LOD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	42	7,980
LOD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication expert	130	20	2,600
LOD	D 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	50	8,500
LOD	D 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	10	2,200
LOD	D 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	40	8,000
LOD	D 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	14	2,380
LOD	D 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	8	1,760
LOD	D 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	46	9,200
LOD	E 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication expert	130	74	9,620
LOD	E 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	24	5,280
LOD	E 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	40	6,800

Direct Personnel costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
LOD	E 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	80	16,000
LOD	E 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	40	7,600
LOD	E 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	48	8,160
LOD	E 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	18	3,960
LOD	E 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	42	8,400
LOD	E 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication expert	130	20	2,600
LOD	E 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	12	2,280
LOD	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	20	3,800
LOD	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication expert	130	26	3,380
LOD	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	44	7,480
LOD	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	26	5,720
LOD	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	42	8,400
LOD	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	56	9,520
LOD	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	18	3,960
LOD	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	56	11,200
LOD	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication expert	130	30	3,900
LOD	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	42	7,980
LOD	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	200	38,000

Direct Personnel costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
LOD	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Financial Manager	155	954	147,870
LOD	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	382	76,400
LOD	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Financial Manager	155	120	18,600
LOD	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Biological expert	170	46	7,820
LOD	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication expert	130	22	2,860
LOD	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrative and procurement expert	190	32	6,080
LOD	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior conservation officer	220	24	5,280
LOD	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Manager	200	80	16,000
HOS	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	125	100	12,500
HOS	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	GIS Officer	125	22	2,750
HOS	B 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Administrator	150	100	15,000
HOS	B 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Evros Delta Local Officer	100	215	21,500
HOS	B 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	125	235	29,375
HOS	B 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Conservation Officer	100	100	10,000
HOS	B 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Accountant	150	215	32,250
HOS	C 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Conservation officer	100	50	5,000
HOS	C 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Evros Delta Local Officer	100	60	6,000
HOS	C 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	125	50	6,250

Direct Personnel costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
HOS	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	GIS officer	125	215	26,875
HOS	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Conservation Officer	100	330	33,000
HOS	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	125	150	18,750
HOS	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	IBA Officer	125	60	7,500
HOS	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Policy Officer	125	22	2,750
HOS	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	125	20	2,500
HOS	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Conservation Officer	100	80	8,000
HOS	E 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication officer	125	90	11,250
HOS	E 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Events Coordinator	110	90	9,900
HOS	E 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	125	50	6,250
HOS	E 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Evros Delta Local Officer	100	50	5,000
HOS	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	125	40	5,000
HOS	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Environmental Education Officer	125	100	12,500
HOS	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Evros Delta Local Officer	100	16	1,600
HOS	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication assistant	100	80	8,000
HOS	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication officer	150	85	12,750
HOS	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	125	80	10,000
HOS	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Accountant	150	100	15,000

Direct Personnel costs

			Calculation =>	A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
HOS	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrator	150	100	15,000
HOS	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	125	20	2,500
MHPWF	A 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Planner	220	36	7,920
MHPWF	C 4	Additional staff	Planner	220	90	19,800
MHPWF	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Specialist	300	5	1,500
MHPWF	D 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Specialist	300	5	1,500
MHPWF	E 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Specialist	300	5	1,500
MHPWF	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Specialist	300	40	12,000
MHPWF	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Financial secretary	200	30	6,000
MHPWF	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Specialist	300	5	1,500
MBEDSPA	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Financial Manager	105	90	9,450
MBEDSPA	A 2	Additional staff	Field Officer	105	320	33,600
MBEDSPA	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	130	90	11,700
MBEDSPA	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Administrator	75	90	6,750
MBEDSPA	B 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	130	85	11,050
MBEDSPA	C 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Guard 2	76	90	6,840
MBEDSPA	C 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Technical Assistant	82	120	9,840
MBEDSPA	C 1	Additional staff	Field officer	105	543	57,015
MBEDSPA	C 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Guard 1	80	90	7,200

Direct Personnel costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
MBEDSPA	C 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Financial Manager	105	120	12,600
MBEDSPA	C 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	130	120	15,600
MBEDSPA	C 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Administrator	75	120	9,000
MBEDSPA	D 1	Additional staff	Field Officer	105	295	30,975
MBEDSPA	D 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	130	20	2,600
MBEDSPA	E 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	130	5	650
MBEDSPA	E 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Field Officer	105	5	525
MBEDSPA	E 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	130	30	3,900
MBEDSPA	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Public awareness officer	83	40	3,320
MBEDSPA	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	130	20	2,600
MBEDSPA	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Administrator	75	100	7,500
MBEDSPA	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Financial Manager	105	100	10,500
MBEDSPA	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	130	70	9,100
MBEDSPA	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	130	20	2,600
AEWA	A 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	UNEP Programme Management Officer/Managing and implementing project on behalf of AEWA	460	20	9,200
AEWA	A 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	UNEP Programme Management Officer/Managing and implementing project on behalf of AEWA	460	4	1,840
AEWA	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	UNEP Programme Management Officer/Managing and implementing project on behalf of AEWA	460	8	3,680
AEWA	E 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	UNEP Programme Management Officer/Managing and implementing project on behalf of AEWA	460	5	2,300

Direct Personnel costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
AEWA	E 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	UNEP Programme Management Officer/Managing and implementing project on behalf of AEWA	460	25	11,500
AEWA	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	UNEP Programme Management Officer/Managing and implementing project on behalf of AEWA	460	20	9,200
AEWA	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	UNEP Programme Management Officer/Managing and implementing project on behalf of AEWA	460	10	4,600
WWF-Fin	E 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication officer	260	20	5,200
WWF-Fin	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Action coordinator 1	357	50	17,850
WWF-Fin	E 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Action coordinator 2	357	20	7,140
WWF-Fin	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project secretary	230	25	5,750
WWF-Fin	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Action coordinator 1	357	18	6,426
WWF-Fin	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Action coordinator 1	357	7	2,499
EOS	A 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	160	5	800
EOS	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	160	3	480
EOS	A 4	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	160	3	480
EOS	C 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	160	13	2,080
EOS	D 1	Additional staff	Ornithologist 3	160	65	10,400
EOS	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	160	15	2,400
EOS	D 1	Additional staff	Orntihologist 1	160	65	10,400
EOS	D 1	Additional staff	Orntihologist 4	160	65	10,400
EOS	D 1	Additional staff	Orntihologist 2	160	65	10,400
EOS	D 3	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	160	2	320

Direct Personnel costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
EOS	E 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	160	5	800
EOS	E 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Communication specialist	120	60	7,200
EOS	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	160	20	3,200
EOS	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	160	245	39,200
EOS	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Accountant	120	116	13,920
EOS	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	160	4	640
EOS	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Accountant	120	4	480
UOULU	A 3	Additional staff	Postdoctoral researcher	220	320	70,400
UOULU	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Professor	440	10	4,400
UOULU	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Professor	440	10	4,400
UOULU	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior Researcher	300	21	6,300
UOULU	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Senior Researcher	300	21	6,300
UOULU	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Professor	440	20	8,800
HNPD	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	110	10	1,100
HNPD	A 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrator	70	40	2,800
HNPD	A 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	110	140	15,400
HNPD	A 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrator	70	40	2,800
HNPD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Ranger 1	65	25	1,625

Direct Personnel costs

			Calculation =>	A	B	A x B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Type of contract	Category/Role in the project	Daily rate (rounded to the nearest	Number of person-days	Direct personnel costs (€)
HNPD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	110	100	11,000
HNPD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Ranger 2	65	50	3,250
HNPD	C 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Ranger 3	65	25	1,625
HNPD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Ranger 3	65	180	11,700
HNPD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Ranger 2	65	270	17,550
HNPD	D 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Ranger 1	65	270	17,550
HNPD	E 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrator	70	15	1,050
HNPD	E 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	110	15	1,650
HNPD	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrator	70	10	700
HNPD	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Environmental education Officer	65	240	15,600
HNPD	E 5	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	110	10	1,100
HNPD	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Financial adminstrator	65	110	7,150
HNPD	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project administrator	70	295	20,650
HNPD	F 1	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	110	115	12,650
HNPD	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Ranger 1	65	20	1,300
HNPD	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Project Coordinator	110	10	1,100
HNPD	F 2	Permanent staff or civil servant	Financial adminstrator	65	10	650
				TOTAL =>	14,681	2,005,460

Travel and subsistence costs

			Calculation =>	A	B	A X B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Destination	Explanations of assumptions	Travel and subsistence rate	Number of travels	Total travel and subsistence costs
LOD	A 2	National	2 persons, Visiting project sites, action planning, Šilutė dist., Pagėgiai, 500 km., 2 day trips, 8 travels, 8 overnights. TOTAL: 16 travel days, 4000 km, 8 overnights.	232	8	1,856
LOD	A 4	National	4 persons, Field review, Šilutė, Alytus dist., Pagėgiai, 400 km., 2 day trips, 60 travels, 30 overnights. TOTAL: 120 travel days, 24000 km, 30 overnights.	161	60	9,660
LOD	A 5	National	5 persons, Organisation and participation in the project meetings, Šilutė dist., 700 km., 2 day trips, 8 travels, 8 overnights. TOTAL: 16 travel days, 5600 km, 8 overnights.	276	8	2,208
LOD	C 2	National	2 persons, Working visits,fieldwork, Šilutė dist., Pagėgiai, 400 km., 2 day trips, 140 travels, 30 overnights. TOTAL: 280 travel days, 56000 km, 30 overnights.	146	140	20,440
LOD	C 2	National	4 persons, Action planning, visiting project sites, meetings with stakeholders, fieldwork, Šilutė dist., Pagėgiai, 700 km.,2 day trips,24 travels.TOTAL:48travel days,16800km,10overnights	246	24	5,904
LOD	C 3	National	1 person, Inspection of sites, meetings with stakeholders, Šilutė dist., Pagėgiai, 300 km., 1 day trips, 12 travels. TOTAL: 12 travel days, 3600 km.	98	12	1,176
LOD	C 3	National	3 persons, Action planning, inspection of sites, meetings with stakeholders, Šilutė dist., Pagėgiai, 700 km., 2 day trips, 10 travels, 5 overnights. TOTAL: 20 travel days, 7000 km, 5 overnights.	251	10	2,510
LOD	D 1	National	4 persons, Ex-ante, ex-post monitoring, Šilutė, Alytus dist., Pagėgiai, 500 km., 2 day trips, 100 travels, 40 overnights. TOTAL: 200 travel days, 50000 km, 40 overnights.	186	100	18,600
LOD	D 1	National	1 person, Project monitoring visits, Šilutė dist., Pagėgiai, 500 km., 1 day trips, 14 travels. TOTAL: 14 travel days, 7000 km.	158	14	2,212
LOD	D 1	National	2 persons, Project monitoring visits, Šilutė dist., Pagėgiai, 700 km., 2 day trips, 14 travels, 6 overnights. TOTAL: 28 travel days, 9800 km, 6 overnights.	247	14	3,458
LOD	D 2	National	1 person, Data collection for evaluation of the project ecosystem servises, Šilutė dist., Pagėgiai, 300 km., 1 day trips, 28 travels. TOTAL: 28 travel days, 8400 km.	98	28	2,744

Travel and subsistence costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A X B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Destination	Explanations of assumptions	Travel and subsistence rate	Number of travels	Total travel and subsistence costs
LOD	E 2	Inside EU	2 persons, Networking meetings 5 (Greece, Hungary, Finland, Belgium, ect.), 3 days trips, 2 overnights, 15 travel days for one person. TOTAL: 30 travel days, 20 overnights	1,500	10	15,000
LOD	E 2	Outside EU	2 persons, Networking meetings 2 (Greece, Hungary, Finland, Belgium, ect.), 4 days trips, 3 overnights, 8 travel days for one person. TOTAL: 16 travel days, 12 overnights	1,800	4	7,200
LOD	E 3	National	5 persons, Organisation and participation in the project trainings, Šilutė, Alytus dist., 700 km., 2 day trips, 8 travels, 8 overnights. TOTAL: 16 travel days, 5600 km, 8 overnights.	276	8	2,208
LOD	E 5	National	5 persons, Organisation and participation in the project meetings, Šilutė dist., 500 km., 2 day trips, 8 travels, 8 overnights. TOTAL: 16 travel days, 4000 km, 8 overnights.	216	8	1,728
LOD	F 1	National	3 persons, Project management meetings, Šilutė dist., Pagėgiai, Alytus dist., 500 km., 2 day trips, 30 travels, 20 overnights. TOTAL: 60 travel days, 15000 km, 20 overnights.	200	30	6,000
LOD	F 1	Inside EU	2 persons, Project management meetings 5 (Greece, Hungary, Finland, Estonia, Germany), 3 days trips, 2 overnights, 15 travel days for one person. TOTAL: 30 travel days, 20 overnights	1,500	10	15,000
LOD	F 1	Inside EU	2 persons, Kick-off meeting with the Contracting Authority representatives, 2 days trip, 2 overnights, 3 travel days for one person. TOTAL: 6 travel days, 2 overnights	1,200	2	2,400
LOD	F 1	National	Kick off meeting, accommodation (1 meeting, 25 persons*2 nigts))	3,500	1	3,500
LOD	F 2	National	5 persons, Project supervision meetings, Šilutė dist., Pagėgiai, Alytus dist., 500 km., 2 day trips, 25 travels, 25 overnights. TOTAL: 50 travel days, 12500 km, 25 overnights.	216	25	5,400
HOS	A 2	National	trips from Athens to Evros Delta to assist with the action implementation , 1 person (includes flight 180€, accomodation (2 nights 120€) & subsistence 100€)	500	4	2,000

Travel and subsistence costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A X B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Destination	Explanations of assumptions	Travel and subsistence rate	Number of travels	Total travel and subsistence costs
HOS	B 1	National	Local trips in Evros Delta/Aleksandroupoli - fuel cost (100km * 0,25€/km, 1 day, 1 person)	25	60	1,500
HOS	B 1	National	Trips to Evros Delta X 2 persons: 400€ (air travel & subsistence) x 2 (includes flight 300€, accomodation 2 nights 120€ & subsistence 80€)	400	12	4,800
HOS	C 1	National	Trips from Athens to Evros Delta to assist with the action implementation , 1 person (includes flight 180€, accomodation (2 nights 120€) & subsistence 100€)	500	8	4,000
HOS	D 1	National	Conservation Officer 30 trips to Kerkini Lake from Thessaloniki 360km for supervision of monitoring	90	30	2,700
HOS	D 1	National	Conservation Officer 30 trips to Evros Delta from Thessaloniki 800km for supervision of monitoring	200	30	6,000
HOS	E 3	National	Kerkini Lake seminar: 4 persons, 1400 km, 4 overnight stays	1,630	1	1,630
HOS	E 3	National	Support field teams in monitoring 1 person, 12 daily travels, total 2400km	50	12	600
HOS	E 3	National	Porto Lagos seminar: 4 persons, 1950 km, 4 overnight stays	1,763	1	1,763
HOS	E 4	National	Trips to Evros Delta from Athens 2 persons, 2 overnight stays, flight (180€/flight)	600	8	4,800
HOS	E 4	Inside EU	Trips to BirdFair Rutland, UK from Athens, 2 persons, 400€ flight/person, 4 overnight stays, 2 travel days	2,000	2	4,000
HOS	E 5	National	Mural inspection visits (200€*visit/site) Thessaloniki - Aleksandroupoli - Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki - Serres - Thessaloniki, ca. 1200km	200	2	400
HOS	E 5	National	"LWfG tour", 3 persons, 15 days/tour	3,150	4	12,600
HOS	E 5	National	"LWfG tour" Athens - Serres - Kerkini Lake - Ksanthi - Ismarida Lake - Aleksandroupolis - Athens fuel 2500 km/tour *0.25€/km *4 years	625	4	2,500
HOS	F 1	Inside EU	3 persons from Athens & 1 from Thessaloniki to project meetings in Lithuania, Finland, Hungary and Estonia (400€/flight/person), 4 overnight stays	2,880	4	11,520
HOS	F 1	National	3 persons from Athens & 1 from Thessaloniki to Evros Delta, 4 overnight stays, (180€/flight)	1,200	1	1,200

Travel and subsistence costs

			Calculation =>	A	B	A X B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Destination	Explanations of assumptions	Travel and subsistence rate	Number of travels	Total travel and subsistence costs
MHPWF	A 3	National	Travel and subsistence rate based on daily allowance & accomodation: 2 sampling trips consist each 2 person x 8 days of travel (5 days of collecting eDNA in the field, 2 person x 3 days)	705	4	2,820
MHPWF	C 4	National	Project sites (daily allowance,car rental,gasoline,accomodation_:2 persons,2000km,20 travel days, 20overnights.TOTAL: 4years two persons:8000km,80travel days,80 overnights	3,100	4	12,400
MHPWF	F 1	Inside EU	Travel and subsistence rate based on daily allowance & tickets for traveling & accomodation: 1 person x 6 project meetings in various countries x 4 days per meeting trip, 3 overnights	1,100	6	6,600
MBEDSPA	A 2	National	daily trips to Evros Delta to oversee the action implementation and provide assistance to the external assistant, 60 travel days x 35km x 0.15 €/km 2 persons, 2.100km in total	5	60	300
MBEDSPA	C 1	National	Trips to Evros Delta and close areas, 2 persons, 200 travels, 610 travel days, 24600 km	19	200	3,800
MBEDSPA	D 1	National	Field officer 240 X 60 KM trips inside Evros Delta, 1person, 240travel days, 14400km	9	240	2,160
MBEDSPA	E 2	Inside EU	Conference travel and participation X 2 persons air travel and subsistence, 3 overnights	1,800	4	7,200
MBEDSPA	F 1	Inside EU	2 persons travels to project meetings in Lithuania, Finland, Hungary and Estonia (400€/flight/person), 4 overnight stays	1,800	4	7,200
AEWA	A 1	Inside EU	Meetings with external assistance partners,1person,2travels,6 travel days, 4ovenights, 270€ night/2x170€ terminal costs/2x290€ flight/train tickets	1,000	2	2,000
AEWA	E 2	Inside EU	Travel of 1 person to 2 workshops organized by AEWA, 2 travels, 8 travel days, 6 overnights, 200€ night/2x170€ terminal costs/2x 350€ flight/train tickets	1,120	2	2,240
AEWA	F 1	Inside EU	Project coordination meetings, 1 person, 5 meetings, 20 travel days, 15 overnights,15 nights at 200€ night/5x 170€terminal costs/5x230€ flight/train tickets	1,000	5	5,000

Travel and subsistence costs

			Calculation =>	A	B	A X B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Destination	Explanations of assumptions	Travel and subsistence rate	Number of travels	Total travel and subsistence costs
WWF-Fin	E 3	National	Arranging the training workshop; 3 workshops; 1 WWF staff member travelling to the workshops as organiser + in one of the trainings,WWFcommunications officer taking part(media coverage of the training	1,705	4	6,820
WWF-Fin	F 1	Inside EU	Travel costs of one or two persons from WWF Finland to the project meetings in various countries, 6 meetings during the project, on average 1,5 persons per meeting	1,050	9	9,450
EOS	C 3	National	2 persons, Different ministries, 1 day trips, 7 travels, public transport, TOTAL: 14 travel days	35	14	490
EOS	D 1	National	4 persons, Project site LWfG monitoring visits, Hiiu and Lääne counties, 2200 km, 13 day trips, 12 overnights. 20 travels, 20 back and forth ferry trips. Total: 260 travel days,44000 km, 240overnights	1,430	20	28,600
EOS	D 1	National	1 person, Project site LWfG monitoring visits, Hiiu and Lääne counties, 800 km, 2 day trips, 5 travels, 5 back and forth ferry trips, 5 overnights. TOTAL: 10 travel days, 4000 km, 5 overnights.	350	5	1,750
EOS	E 1	National	Travel to Hiiumaa island for installation of the information board,1 travel, 2 days, 1 overnight. TOTAL: 2 travel days, 1 overnight	350	1	350
EOS	E 5	National	1 person, visits to local key stakeholders, Tallinn Town, Hiiu County, 650 km, 5 one day trips, 3 two days trips,7travels,3back and forth ferry trips,3overnights.TOTAL:11travel days,4550km,3overnight	245	7	1,715
EOS	F 1	Inside EU	2 persons, Project management meetings 5 (Greece, Hungary, Finland, Lithuania, Germany), 3 days trips, 2 overnights, 15 travel days for one person. TOTAL: 30 travel days, 20 overnights	1,500	10	15,000
EOS	F 1	National	1 person, Project management meetings 4 (Tallinn; Lääne County), 1 day trips, 500 km TOTAL: 4 travel days, 2000 km	150	4	600
UOULU	A 3	National	1 person, Demonstration of the collection of water samples for e-DNA, Oulu-Rovaniemi 250 km, 3 days trip, 1 overnights, 4 travel days. TOTAL: 6 travel days, 2 overnights, 1000 km	500	2	1,000
UOULU	F 1	Inside EU	2 personS, Kick of meeting, Oulu, 2 trips, 4 days trip, 2 overnights, 4 travel days. TOTAL: 4 travel days, 2 overnights	800	2	1,600

Travel and subsistence costs

Calculation =>				A	B	A X B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Destination	Explanations of assumptions	Travel and subsistence rate	Number of travels	Total travel and subsistence costs
UOULU	F 2	Inside EU	1 person, Project supervision meeting 1 travel, 4 days trip, 2 overnights, 4 travel days. TOTAL: 4 travel days, 2 overnights.	800	1	800
HNPD	A 2	National	Visiting project sites, consulting pleriminary tasks of planning and obtaining; NPD HQ/project sites; 2 persons, 1day trips, 10 travel days, 200 km/trip, 2000 km	40	10	400
HNPD	A 5	National	NPD HQ/different destinations; travelling to workshops, visiting competent authorities, ministries, stakeholders etc., 2 persons, 1day trips, 20 travel days, 500 km/trip, 10000 km	100	20	2,000
HNPD	C 2	National	Ranger 3., visiting Akadémia project site, 1day trips, 25 travel days, 150 km/trip, 3750 km	30	25	750
HNPD	C 2	National	Ranger 1., visiting Bivalyos project site, 1day trips, 25 travel days, 150 km/trip, 3750 km	30	25	750
HNPD	C 2	National	Ranger 2., visiting Szálka-ér and Fecske-rét project sites, 1day trips, 50 travel days, 150 km/trip, 7500 km	30	50	1,500
HNPD	C 2	National	visiting project sites, NPD HQ/project sites, 1 person, 1day trips, 100 travel days, 150 km/trip, 15000 km	30	100	3,000
HNPD	D 1	National	Ranger 3., monitoring at key sites, different destinations inside HNP, 1day trips, 180 travel days, 150 Km/trip, 27000 km	30	180	5,400
HNPD	D 1	National	Ranger 1., monitoring at key sites, different destinations inside HNP, 1day trips, 270 travel days, 150 Km/trip, 40500 km	30	270	8,100
HNPD	D 1	National	Ranger 2., monitoring at key sites, different destinations inside HNP, 1day trips, 270 travel days, 150 Km/trip, 40500 km	30	270	8,100
HNPD	E 2	National	Travel cost of visiting Hungarian LIFE projects (networking), 3days visits, 2 persons, 3 visits, 6 travel days, 600 km/visit, 1800 km	60	6	360
HNPD	E 2	Inside EU	Travel and accommodation costs of visiting foreign LIFE projects (networking), 3days visits, 2 persons, 2 nights/visit, 3 visits, 12 overnights	160	12	1,920

Travel and subsistence costs

			Calculation =>	A	B	A X B
Beneficiary short name	Action number	Destination	Explanations of assumptions	Travel and subsistence rate	Number of travels	Total travel and subsistence costs
HNPD	E 5	National	Environmental education Officer, Visiting schools to present and implement environmental education programme, different destinations inside HNP, 1day trips, 40 travel days, 150km/trip, 6000 k	30	40	1,200
HNPD	F 1	Inside EU	Travel costs of annual project meetings; different destinations inside EU; 5days trips, 4 meetings, 3 persons, 8 travel days, 350€/person/meetin	350	12	4,200
HNPD	F 1	National	Overall project management trips, different destinations inside Hungary, 2 persons, 1day trips, 1000 km/year, 5 years, 20 travel days, 5000 km	50	20	1,000
HNPD	F 1	Inside EU	Accommodation costs of annual project meetings; different destinations inside EU; 5days trips, 4 meetings, 3 persons, 4 nights/meetings, 230€/person/meeting	230	12	2,760
					Total	352,552

External assistance costs

Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)
LOD	A 4	Multiple offers	Elaboration of study of geese damage to crops and meadows	36,000
LOD	A 5	Direct treaty	Catering (2 meetings, 40 persons)	1,000
LOD	C 2	Open tendering	Cutting and removal of woody and grass vegetation 33,4 ha wet meadows (Leite meadows)	122,000
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	Production and installation of the temporary information stand, 1 unit	500
LOD	C 2	Open tendering	Cutting and removal of woody vegetation (Sausgalviai) 3,4 ha	8,000
LOD	C 2	Open tendering	Cutting and removal of woody vegetation (Senrusnė) in an area of 44,5 ha	43,000
LOD	C 2	Open tendering	Cutting and removal of woody vegetation (Šyšgiriai) 5,7 ha	20,000
LOD	C 3	Multiple offers	Territorial planning expert services	16,000
LOD	C 3	Direct treaty	Purchase of register data	400
LOD	E 1	Direct treaty	Creation of banner, 1 banner	300
LOD	E 1	Direct treaty	Creation of project logo, design	2,500
LOD	E 1	Direct treaty	Creation of video clip, 1 unit	4,000
LOD	E 1	Direct treaty	Illustrations for layman report	800
LOD	E 1	Direct treaty	Production and installation of the information boards (2 units)	5,000
LOD	E 1	Direct treaty	Graphic designer services	3,000
LOD	E 3	Direct treaty	Catering (2 trainings, 2 days, 40 persons)	2,800
LOD	E 3	Direct treaty	Accommodation (2 trainings, 40 persons)	2,800
LOD	E 5	Direct treaty	Alimentation (6 meetings, 120 persons)	3,000
LOD	F 1	Direct treaty	Catering (3 days, 25 persons)	5,250
LOD	F 2	Direct treaty	Design of After-Life Conservation plan	300
LOD	F 2	Direct treaty	Catering (1 monitoring visit, 20 persons)	800
LOD	F 2	Direct treaty	Catering (1 Steering committee, 2 days, 25 persons)	3,500
LOD	F 2	Direct treaty	Accommodation (10 persons)	700
LOD	F 2	Direct treaty	Illustrations for After-Life plan	400
HOS	B 1	Direct treaty	Property registry (91 owners/contracts)	13,650

External assistance costs

Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)
HOS	B 1	Multiple offers	Notary (91 owners/contracts)	27,300
HOS	B 1	Direct treaty	Land registry (91 owners/contracts)	1,820
HOS	D 1	Direct treaty	Designs and licencing of the observation tower at Evros Delta	5,000
HOS	D 1	Direct treaty	Stability assessment of the observation tower at Evros Delta	2,000
HOS	D 1	Multiple offers	Monitoring LWfG at Kerkini Lake services (1 unit / contract)	35,000
HOS	D 1	Direct treaty	Contruction of the observation tower at Evros Delta	5,000
HOS	E 4	Multiple offers	Graphic designer services for the peparation of the eco-tourism guide (1 unit)	2,000
HOS	E 4	Direct treaty	Eco-tourism expert services (2 experts, for birdwatching tourism business plan, training seminar material preparation, 5 birdwatching trips, collaboration with 3 birdwatching agencies)	10,000
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Communication material graphic designer services (2 units, 7 comms material & EE material deliverables)	3,500
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Rent of mural scaffolding (1 unit)	2,000
HOS	E 5	Direct treaty	Mural graffiti artist services (1 unit, 2 murals)	2,500
HOS	E 5	Direct treaty	Oionos LWfG special edition editor services (1 unit, 2 magazine issues)	1,000
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Graphic designer services for the preparation of a mobile exhibition (1 unit, 20 banners)	2,500
HOS	E 5	Direct treaty	Illustrator services for the preparation of a mobile exhibition (1 unit, 20 illustrations)	2,000
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Mobile exhibition light instalation	1,000
HOS	E 5	Direct treaty	Environmental Education expert services (1 unit)	1,000
MHPWF	A 3	Public procurement	Helicopter costs for collecting eDNA samples in Finnish Lapland for 10 days during 2 years	45,000
MBEDSPA	A 2	Public procurement	Organisation of 2 stakeholder meetings	3,000
MBEDSPA	A 2	Public procurement	Scientific Coordination (1 unit, the external contractor that will elaborate the management plan)	21,000
MBEDSPA	A 2	Public procurement	Hydraulic simulation of the area to be restored (1 unit, the external contractor that will elaborate the management plan)	40,000
MBEDSPA	A 2	Public procurement	Vegetation management plan, 1 unit	20,000
MBEDSPA	A 2	Public procurement	Environmental licensing, 1 unit	18,000
MBEDSPA	A 2	Public procurement	Geotechnical study, 1 unit	25,000

External assistance costs

Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)
MBEDSPA	A 2	Public procurement	Hydraulic study, 1 unit	56,000
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Vegetation specialist (technical assistance for seeding) services (1unit,vegetation specialist will consult during all the implementation of the activities(floodings,seedings,etc) about their success)	60,700
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Technical ecologist services (1 unit, technical ecologist will be a consultant that will make sure that ecological needs of the restoration activities will be met)	10,000
MBEDSPA	D 2	Public procurement	Evaluation of implementing C actions with practical habitat management(activities that will be implemented for the restoration of the purchased land will be evaluated for their,ecosystem services,etc)	6,000
MBEDSPA	E 5	Public procurement	Final meeting organisation (1 meeting)	1,500
MBEDSPA	E 5	Public procurement	Annual meetings organisation (3 meetings)	1,500
MBEDSPA	E 5	Public procurement	Restoration video production (about 30 min. duration, 50 copies)	7,000
MBEDSPA	F 1	Public procurement	Alimentation (1 meeting, 4 days, 30 persons)	1,200
AEWA	A 1	Public procurement	Carrying out climate change vulnerability assessment	85,000
AEWA	E 2	Public procurement	2 external experts invited to participate in and facilitate sessions related to the climate change vulnerability assessment at each of the two international workshops organized by AEWA Secretariatt	15,000
WWF-Fin	E 1	Multiple offers	Web developments and hosting services, publishing rights of photos/video (5 years)	10,440
WWF-Fin	E 3	Multiple offers	Interpreter for the workshops, 3 days per workshop, 4 workshops	2,250
WWF-Fin	F 1	Multiple offers	Alimentation (Steering Committee, 2 days, 20 persons)	2,000
EOS	A 4	Direct treaty	Analysis and comparison of the landcover data of LWfG stopover sites	8,000
EOS	C 3	Direct treaty	Elaboration of the species-specific LWfG environmental measure for the CAP of the landcover data of LWfG stopover sites	5,600
EOS	E 1	Multiple offers	Production and installation of the information board (1 unit)	1,500
EOS	E 5	Direct treaty	Services for external speakers during seminar (2 expert presentations on habitats restoration and management issues)	4,000
HNPD	A 2	Public procurement	Water rights permit, Planning/hydraulic engineering	6,945
HNPD	A 2	Public procurement	Preliminary environmental study for the prorposed activities	5,953
HNPD	A 2	Public procurement	Exemption of munition from the areas (2 project sites, 82 ha (affected by water management actions): Lake Bivalyos project site (52,4 ha) and Lake Akadémia project site (29,6 ha)	3,969
HNPD	A 2	Public procurement	Water rights implementation, Planning/hydraulic engineering	4,630

External assistance costs

Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)
HNPD	A 2	Public procurement	Public procurement advisor (for purchasing cars and for water management infrastructure procurement procedures)	3,045
HNPD	A 2	Public procurement	Archaeological expert services	1,984
HNPD	A 2	Public procurement	Soil recover from high military pollution (humus must be removed and after cleaning process it will be recovered,2 project sites,82ha:Lake Bivalyos (52,4 ha) and Lake Akadémia (29,6 ha)	3,969
HNPD	A 5	Public procurement	Catering for wokshops participants, 1 day workshops, 3 workshops, 30 participants/workshop	1,270
HNPD	C 2	Public procurement	Vegetation management (Szálka-ér, Görbehát, stem-crushing), 20 ha/year, 2 years	3,016
HNPD	C 2	Public procurement	Vegetation management (Akadémia, stem-crushing), 7 ha	528
HNPD	C 2	Public procurement	Vegetation management (Bivalyos), 34 ha forest stem-crushing	5,953
HNPD	C 2	Public procurement	Vegetation management (Bivalyos), 17 ha cutting reed and bulrush	1,282
HNPD	C 2	Public procurement	Vegetation management (Fecske-rét, stem-crushing), 34 ha/year, 2 years	5,128
HNPD	E 2	Public procurement	Catering for hosting networing in HNPD, 1day events, 20 participants/event, 2 events	794
HNPD	E 5	Public procurement	Catering for trainings for teachers, 1day trainings, 40 participants/training, 10 trainings/year, 3 years	23,820
HNPD	E 5	Public procurement	Production and instalation of the information boards (4 units)	2,500
HNPD	F 1	Public procurement	Catering for annual project meeting in HNPD participants, 1 meeting, 50 persons, 3 days/meeting, 34€/day/person	5,100
			TOTAL =>	928,896

Durable goods: Infrastructure costs

Beneficiary short name	Action numbe	Procedure	Description	Actual cost (€)	Depreciation (eligible cost)
HOS	D 1	Multiple offers	Observation tower at Evros Delta	28,000	28,000
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	External contactor for the water management of the purchased land(sluices2units,110000 Eur;culvert 1200m,120000 Eur;sealing of a canal,1100m,220000Eur;ground formation works,appr.15ha,30000Eur)	480,000	480,000
HNPD	C 2	Public procurement	Technical supervisor (water management in Bivalyos and Akadémia project sites)	2,315	2,315
HNPD	C 2	Public procurement	Water management in Akadémia project site (filling in banks and ditches)	80,089	80,089
HNPD	C 2	Public procurement	Water management in Bivalyos project site (Filling in banks and ditches, Demolishing old structures, Heightening dikes, Strengthening dikes, Building new lock)	151,408	151,408
			TOTAL =>	741,812	741,812

Durable goods: equipment costs

Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Actual cost (€)	Depreciation (eligible cost)
LOD	A 4	Direct treaty	GPS receiver (1 unit)	2,300	2,300
LOD	A 4	Direct treaty	Laptop computer (1 unit)	2,500	2,500
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	Brush cutters (2 units)	3,000	3,000
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	Chainsaw (1 unit)	1,200	1,200
LOD	D 1	Direct treaty	Spotting scope with tripod and head for tripod (2 units)	7,000	7,000
LOD	D 1	Direct treaty	Laptop computer (1 unit)	2,500	2,500
LOD	D 1	Direct treaty	Binoculars (2 unit)	3,000	3,000
LOD	D 1	Direct treaty	Monitor for laptop computer (1 unit)	600	600
LOD	E 5	Direct treaty	Multimedia projector (1 unit)	2,500	2,500
LOD	E 5	Direct treaty	Colour laser printer (1 unit)	3,800	3,800
HOS	D 1	Multiple offers	Range-finder binoculars (1 unit)	3,500	3,500
HOS	D 1	Multiple offers	Personal computer (1 unit)	1,200	1,200
HOS	D 1	Multiple offers	Telescope (1 unit)	4,500	4,500
HOS	D 1	Multiple offers	GPS Tablet (1 unit)	500	500
HOS	D 1	Multiple offers	Laptop computer (1 unit)	1,000	1,000
HOS	E 3	Multiple offers	Binoculars (6 units)	1,800	1,800
HOS	E 3	Multiple offers	Tablets with GPS (3 units)	750	750
HOS	E 3	Multiple offers	Telescopes (3 units)	4,500	4,500
HOS	E 4	Multiple offers	Laptop computer (1 unit)	800	800
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Projector (1 unit)	800	800
MHPWF	C 4	Public procurement	Optics for field survey	3,000	3,000
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Cultivator	3,500	3,500
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Pump and pipes	60,000	60,000
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Destroyer	2,000	2,000
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Plough	12,000	12,000

Durable goods: equipment costs

Beneficiary short name	Action number	Procedure	Description	Actual cost (€)	Depreciation (eligible cost)
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Personal computer	1,000	1,000
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Seeding machine	23,000	23,000
MBEDSPA	D 1	Public procurement	Telescope (1 unit)	4,500	4,500
MBEDSPA	D 1	Public procurement	Binoculars (1 unit)	2,500	2,500
WWF-Fin	E 3	Multiple offers	High quality telescope & tripod for eac new field team (3 units)	9,000	9,000
EOS	D 1	Multiple offers	Videohead for spotting scope (1 unit)	500	500
EOS	D 1	Multiple offers	GPS receivers (2 units)	1,300	1,300
EOS	D 1	Multiple offers	Spotting scope with tripod (1 unit)	3,000	3,000
EOS	D 1	Multiple offers	Binoculars (1 unit)	2,500	2,500
HNPD	C 2	Public procurement	Mobile electric fence system for project areas (Nyírő-lapos), 10 ha	4,445	4,445
HNPD	C 2	Public procurement	Purchasing of 4x4 car, pick up (2 pcs.)	73,025	73,025
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Mobile blinds (camouflage), 6 sets	1,125	1,125
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	External hard drives (4 units)	670	670
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Laptops with accessories (2 sets)	2,441	2,441
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Binoculars (1 unit)	1,250	1,250
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Tablets (2 units)	500	500
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Camera (1 unit)	814	814
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Cameras with accesories (1 camera, 2 lenses, 2 teleconverter lenses, 1 flashlite, 2 sets of additional batteries and memory cards)	7,672	7,672
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Trailer (1 unit)	1,405	1,405
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Wildlife camera with accessories (2 sets)	431	431
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Drone with accessories (1 set)	2,302	2,302
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Telescopes with tripods (2 sets)	1,927	1,927
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Mobile hides (3 units)	3,938	3,938
HNPD	E 5	Public procurement	DSLR digiscoping with accessories (1 set)	8,731	8,731
HNPD	E 5	Public procurement	Mobile outdoor exhibition module (with roll ups, 3d puzzles, IT tools, other education tools, interactive content production), 1 set	57,031	57,031

TOTAL =>	343,257	343,257

Land purchase or long-term lease of land / use rights

				Calculation =>	A	B	C	(A x B) + C
Beneficiary short name	**Action number**	**land purchase / long-term lease / one-off compensation**	**Description**	**Estimated cost per hectare (rounded to the nearest**	**Area (hectares)**	**Associated charges (€)**	**Expected cost (€)**
HOS	B 1	Land purchase	Purchase of 66 Ha inside the Evros Delta	9,900	66.00	20,190	673,590
					TOTAL =>	20,190	673,590

Consumables

Beneficiary short name	Action numbe	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)
LOD	A 4	Direct treaty	Hard disc (1 unit)	200
LOD	A 4	Direct treaty	Computer software	1,500
LOD	A 4	Direct treaty	GPS licence, maps	1,000
LOD	A 4	Direct treaty	Computer accessories (keyboard, mouse, backpack)	300
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	Personel protective accessories (special clothes, boots, etc.)	2,400
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	Axes (2 units)	300
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	Raker (1 unit)	80
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	ArcGis licences (4 years)	3,000
LOD	C 2	Multiple offers	Fuel, oil (for fieldwork, app. 4000 l fuel, 100 l oil)	8,000
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	Brush cutters accessories (belts,protective boots, helmet, etc.)	1,200
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	Spare parts for chainsaw	240
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	Pitchfork (1 unit)	100
LOD	C 2	Direct treaty	Spare parts for brush cutters	600
LOD	D 1	Direct treaty	Docking station (1 unit)	200
LOD	D 1	Direct treaty	Computer accessories (keyboard, mouse, backpack)	300
LOD	D 1	Direct treaty	Hard disc (1 unit)	200
LOD	D 1	Direct treaty	Computer software	1,500
LOD	E 5	Direct treaty	Portable screen for multimedia projector (1 unit)	300
HOS	D 1	Direct treaty	Field work consumables (outdoor clothing, tally counters, powerbank, clipboards, cables etc.)	1,000
HOS	D 1	Direct treaty	Drone consumables (2 batteries and software)	1,500
HOS	D 1	Multiple offers	Software for PC for data processing	1,600
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	500 USB sticks	1,000
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Screen for multimedia projector (1 unit)	150
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Mural spray paints	1,500
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Signboard material (4 signboards, wood and metal frames, info panel material)	1,500

Consumables

Beneficiary short name	Action numbe	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Fuel for ploughing and seeding for 3 years (appr. 300 working hours)	6,000
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Seeds (appr. 1000 kg)	5,000
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Fieldwork clothes and footware 5 sets (safety boots, waterproof jackets, waterproof trouses)	2,500
MBEDSPA	C 1	Public procurement	Maintenance of tractor for fieldwork (oil, small spare parts)	2,000
EOS	D 1	Direct treaty	Special rainproof field work clothes (4 sets)	2,000
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	Buffer ATL (200 ml) 200 ml Tissue Lysis Buffer for 1000 preps; laboratory analysis (6 units)	600
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	Sterile petri-dishes (1000); ; laboratory analysis	100
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit (Qiagen), 50 preps; extracting DNA (6 sets)	1,320
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	Moldable silicone ; collecting water samples (6 sets)	60
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	Sterivex-GP Pressure Filter Unit 0.22 µm Male Luer-Lok (15 pc.); collecting water samples (20 sets)	3,200
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	50 ml syringes with luer-lok tip Soft-Ject (50 pc.); collecting water samples (6 sets)	300
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	Pipette tips; laboratory analysis (6 units)	360
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	QIAGEN Proteinase K (2 ml); laboratory analysis (6 sets)	600
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	Parafilm ; laboratory analysis (2 units)	60
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	3ml syringes with luer-lok tip Soft-Ject (100 pc.); collecting water samples (6 sets)	60
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	Buffer AL (216 ml) 216 ml Lysis Buffer; laboratory analysis (6 units)	1,194
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	Sterile single-use scalpels (10 pc.); laboratory analysis (30 sets)	150
UOULU	A 3	Public procurement	Cole-Parmer Animal Free Male Luer Lock Plug (25 pc.); collecting water samples (12 sets)	180
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	340 m long boardwalk	15,938
HNPD	D 1	Public procurement	Boots (3 sets)	468
			TOTAL =>	71,760

Other costs

Beneficiary short name	Action numbe	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)
LOD	A 5	Direct treaty	Rent of the venue for meetings with local stakeholders (2 meetings)	500
LOD	A 5	Direct treaty	Coffee breaks during the meetings (2 meetings, 40 persons)	400
LOD	C 3	Direct treaty	Rent of the venue for public hearing (1 day)	250
LOD	C 3	Direct treaty	Coffee breaks (20 persons)	200
LOD	E 1	Direct treaty	English proofreading and translation services	2,500
LOD	E 1	Direct treaty	Notebook about project (500 units)	4,000
LOD	E 1	Multiple offers	Laymans report layout and printing services (LT-200 units, EN-2300 units)	10,000
LOD	E 1	Multiple offers	Preparation and printing of pinup calendar (with removable pages) (300 units/year, 5 years)	12,000
LOD	E 3	Direct treaty	Coffee breaks during the trainings (2 trainings, 40 persons)	400
LOD	E 3	Direct treaty	Rent of the venue for trainings (2 trainings)	500
LOD	E 5	Direct treaty	Coffee breaks during the meetings (6 meetings, 120 persons)	1,200
LOD	E 5	Direct treaty	Bus rent for excursions (3 excursions)	3,600
LOD	E 5	Direct treaty	Gadgets for participants of the events, trainings, seminars, excursions (T-shirts, ecological bags, cups, pens, drink bottles, ect.)	8,000
LOD	E 5	Direct treaty	Rent of the venue for meetings (6 meetings)	1,500
LOD	E 5	Direct treaty	Food packages for excursion participants (3 excursions, 120 participants)	1,680
LOD	F 1	Direct treaty	Rent of the venue for kick-off meeting in Lithuania, 1 meeting	300
LOD	F 1	Direct treaty	Coffee breaks during the kick-off meeting (1 meeting, 25 persons)	750
LOD	F 2	Direct treaty	Rent of bus for Steering committee meeting, 1 meeting	1,300
LOD	F 2	Direct treaty	Rent of conference facilities for Steering committee meeting, 1 meeting	400
LOD	F 2	Direct treaty	Rent of conference facilities for Monitoring visit, 1 visit	400
LOD	F 2	Direct treaty	Translation services	2,000
LOD	F 2	Multiple offers	Audit services	20,000
HOS	E 3	Direct treaty	Seminar material (2 seminars, 60 participants each seminar)	2,000
HOS	E 3	Direct treaty	Caretaker outfit (project branded fleece) (30 units)	900

Other costs

Beneficiary short name	Action numbe	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)
HOS	E 3	Direct treaty	Compensation for travel and subsistence costs for caretakers, 2 local monitoring trips/year, 4 years, 2 persons.	2,880
HOS	E 3	Direct treaty	Compensation for travel and subsistence costs for seminar participants, 120 persons	7,980
HOS	E 4	Direct treaty	Excursion material	400
HOS	E 4	Multiple offers	Printing of Ecotourism Guide (2000 units)	3,000
HOS	E 4	Direct treaty	Compensation of the transports costs for seminar participants from Evros Delta to Kerkini Lake for 15 participants	3,000
HOS	E 4	Multiple offers	Bus rent for excursions (12 excursions)	6,000
HOS	E 4	Multiple offers	Printing of Birdfair promotional banners (4 units)	400
HOS	E 4	Direct treaty	Training Seminar material (handouts, usb sticks etc. for 100 seminar participants)	500
HOS	E 4	Direct treaty	Birdfair stand rental	1,000
HOS	E 4	Direct treaty	Courier services for the UK BirdFair	1,500
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Mobile exhibition printing services (20 units)	5,000
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Printing of communication material (special edition HOS magazine, 2500 copies, 2 editions, total: 5000 units; posters, 2000 copies; stickers, 3000 units)	5,000
HOS	E 5	Direct treaty	Conference fees	1,500
HOS	E 5	Multiple offers	Printing children's activity book, 2000 copies	2,000
MBEDSPA	E 5	Public procurement	Preparation and printing of leaflet (7000 units: 5000 units in Greek, 2000 units in English)	1,200
AEWA	E 2	UN travel rules	Compensation for travel and subsistence costs of 60 participants to 2 international workshops.30 persons,2 workshops with 4 travel days and 3 overnights/workshop for 1 person.	72,000
WWF-Fin	E 3	Multiple offers	Field transportation (rent of minibus for ca 10 people) during the workshops, 3 field days per workshop, 3 workshops	1,200
WWF-Fin	E 3	Direct treaty	Compensation for travel and subsistence costs for trainings (3) participants	5,115
WWF-Fin	E 3	Multiple offers	Rent of meeting room, 3 workshops, 3 days per workshop	900
WWF-Fin	E 3	Direct treaty	Compensation for travel and subsistence costs for field team members, 3 teams, 9 seasons	9,000
WWF-Fin	E 3	Direct treaty	Compensation for travel and subsistence costs for trainings (3) participants, 18 persons	8,640
WWF-Fin	F 1	Multiple offers	Rent of bus for Steering Committee meeting, 1 meeting	1,000
WWF-Fin	F 1	Multiple offers	Rent of conference room facilities for Steering Committee meeting, 1 meeting	1,000

Other costs

Beneficiary short name	Action numbe	Procedure	Description	Costs (€)
EOS	F 1	Multiple offers	Travel insurance for internationl travels	300
EOS	F 1	Direct treaty	Car parking in the airport	200
HNPD	A 2	Public procurement	Administrative fees for water rights permit	6,250
HNPD	A 2	Public procurement	Public procurement administration fees: fees of publishing public procurement procedures on the website of Public Procurement Authority	3,750
HNPD	A 5	Public procurement	Publishing 500 copies of revised NAPs	2,793
HNPD	E 5	Public procurement	Designing and printing education materials, 5000 pieces of 30-pages education book; 2000 pieces of LWfG posters in A2 size, 3000 pieces of 20-pages colour book	13,891
HNPD	F 1	Public procurement	Rent of bus for annual project meeting in HNPD, 1 meeting	1,191
HNPD	F 1	Public procurement	Rent of venue for annual meeting in HNPD (1 meeting, 50 persons)	615
			TOTAL =>	243,985

Overheads

Beneficiary short name	Total direct costs of the project in €	Overhead amount (€)
HOS	632,693	44,288
MHPWF	121,540	8,507
MBEDSPA	1,161,675	81,317
AEWA	223,560	15,649
WWF-Fin	111,680	7,817
EOS	191,005	13,370
UOULU	112,184	7,852
HNPD	717,741	50,241
LOD	1,415,644	99,095
	4,687,722	328,136

Proposal attachments

Attachment title	Attachment type	Included? Yes	No
Declaration of support from CMS secretariat	declaration of support (other than form A8)		
Declaration of support from Kerkini lake NPMA	declaration of support (other than form A8)		
Declaration of support from CAFF Secretariat	declaration of support (other than form A8)		
Declaration of support from Decentralised region of Macedonia and Thrace(Forest Directorate)	declaration of support (other than form A8)		
Declaration of support from LIFE IP 4 Natura project	declaration of support (other than form A8)		
Declaration of support from NOF	declaration of support (other than form A8)		
Declaration of support from Birdlife Europe	declaration of support (other than form A8)		
Declaration of support from water company, Greece	declaration of support (other than form A8)		
Declaration of support from East Macedonia and Thrace	declaration of support (other than form A8)		
Declaration of support from BSPB	declaration of support (other than form A8)		
Coordinating Beneficiary annual accounts (profit and loss account, balance sheet) 2018	beneficiary annual accounts (profit and loss account, balance sheet)		
Independent audit report for 2018 (English)	independent audit report		
Independent audit report for 2018 (Lithuanian)	independent audit report		
Simplified financial statement (Excel file)	simplified financial statement (Excel file)		
Public body declaration MHPWF	public body declaration		
Public body declaration Oulu University	public body declaration		
Public body declaration HNPD	public body declaration		
Public body declaration AEWA	public body declaration		
Public body declaration MBEDSPA (Evros)	public body declaration		
Fair market value document from Evros delta from the notary	other document		
Sale declaration from owners in Evros Delta	other document		
Annex 1 Experience of CB and ABs in LIFE projects	other document		
Project performance indicators	project performance indicators		