



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

*and*

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

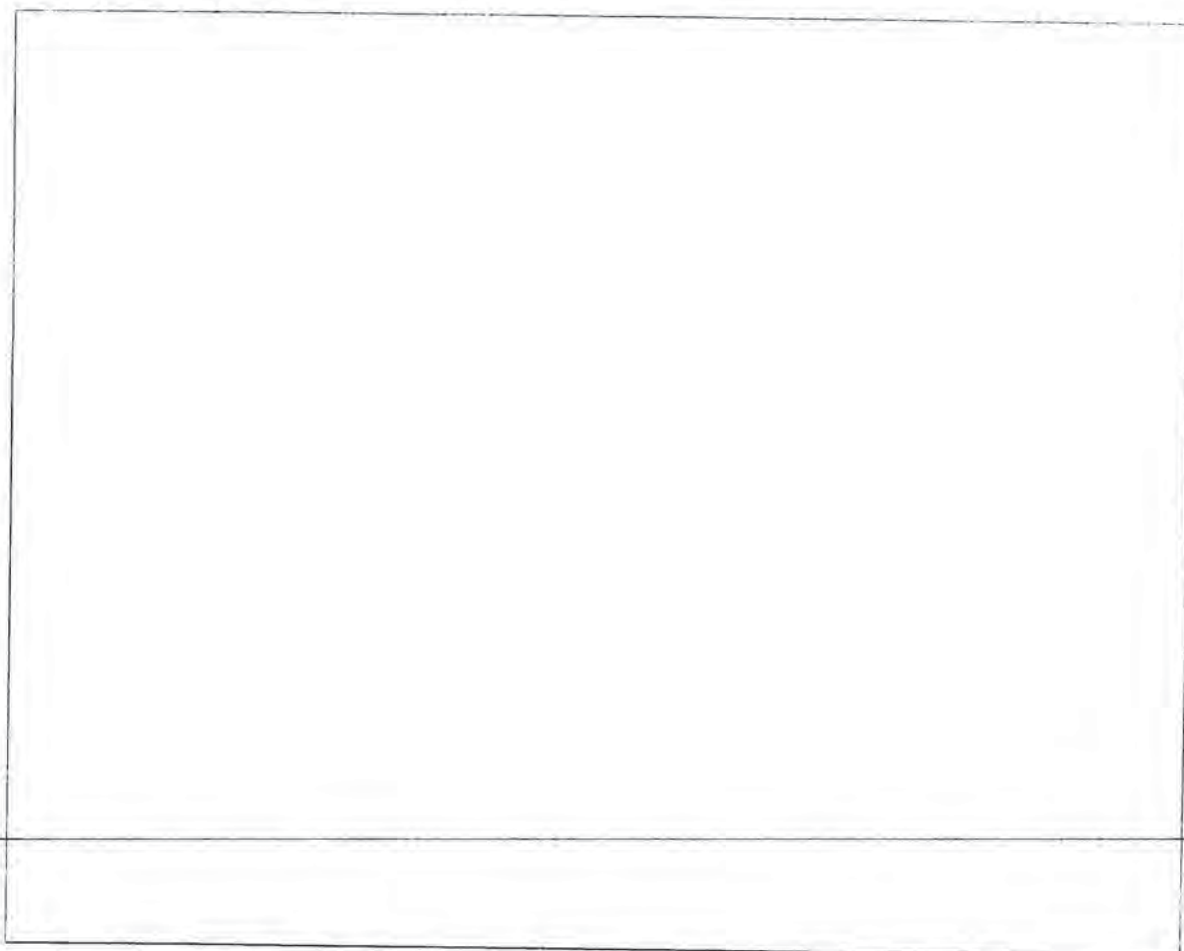
**FORMAT FOR  
A PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK (PAF)  
FOR NATURA 2000**

**For the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2014-2020**

*(Final Version 11 May 2012)*

**A. Introductory overview of Natura 2000 network for territory**

**A.1 Short introduction to the habitat types of Annex I and species of Annex II of the Habitats Directive and Annex I and migratory bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated**



**A.2 Number and area of Natura 2000 sites**

Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)	<i>108 (Number) and 3637 km<sup>2</sup> (Area)</i>
Reference to Commission Decisions on SCIs	<i>Link to Decisions at <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hub/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hub/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm</a></i>
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	<i>Number and Area</i>
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	<i>31 (Number) and 2206 km<sup>2</sup> (Area)</i>
Total Natura 2000 terrestrial area	<i>102 sites</i>
Total Natura 2000 marine area	<i>6 sites</i>

### A.3 Principali usi del suolo e categorie ecosistemiche per i siti Natura 20000

% area	HABITAT_CLASS DESCRIPTION
<1	zone umide salmastre
<1	stagni, paludi e zone umide basse
<1	praterie umide o mesofile
<1	coste sabbiose
<1	estuari, zone umide di marea, lagune
<1	altre praterie
2	colture cerealicole estensive
2	boschi di conifere
2	monocolture forestali artificiali (pioppeti, specie alloctine, ecc.)
2	altri terreni arabili
3	boschi sempreverdi
3	altri (inclusi urbani, cave, aree industriali ecc.)
4	corpi d'acqua interni (laghi e fiumi)
5	aree marine
5	aree non forestate coltivate con piantagioni arboree
6	ambienti rupestri, sabbiosi o ghiacciai
7	arbusteti
15	boschi misti
20	boschi di latifoglie decidue
22	steppe e aree aride

## B. Status of the Habitats and Species

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

#### B.1.a Habitat and species of Habitats Directive

	HABITATS					SPECIES				
	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA
Biogeographic region A	10%	50%	30%	10%			20%	60%	20%	
Biogeographic region B										
.....										
Member State or Region										

FV – Favourable; U1 – Unfavourable inadequate; U2 – Unfavourable bad; XX - Unknown; NA – Not reported

Region / Conclusion	HABITATS					SPECIES				
	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA	FV	U1	U2	XX	NA
Range	10%	50%	30%	10%					100%	
Area / Population	10%	50%	30%	10%					100%	
Structure / Habitat				100%					100%	
Future Prospects	10%	50%	30%	10%					100%	

#### B.1.b Bird species of Birds Directive

In Campania nidificano 150 specie di uccelli, delle quali, 86 (=57,3%) sono incluse nella lista rossa regionale, 40 specie sono nelle categorie CR, TR e V. Gli habitat più frequentati da queste specie sono: zone umide (30% delle specie) boschi (30%) arbustetio mediterranei e praterie (25%) rocce (12%) praterie montane (8%)



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

zone umide - cattivo stato di conservazione, tuttavia la maggior parte dei territori sono ora inclusi in aree protette.

habitat costieri sabbiosi - cattivo stato di conservazione, seriamente minacciati. Molte aree relitte sono incluse in aree protette.

habitat costieri rocciosi - buono stato

agroecosistemi - la superficie di territorio si sta riducendo seriamente e trasformando in zone urbanizzate, commerciali e industriali.

macchia mediterranea - minacciata.

praterie montane - minacciate. La maggior parte sono incluse in aree protette.

Pesci - seriamente minacciati. È significativa la trasformazione degli habitat e la introduzione di specie alloctone a fini alienotici.

Anfibi - minacciati per modifiche dell'habitat.

Rettili - minacciati per modifiche dell'habitat.

Uccelli - molte specie sono incluse nelle categorie minacciate delle red list.

Mammiferi - minacciate dalla modifica degli habitat

Lepidoptera - minacciate dalla modifica degli habitat

Coleoptera delle aree boschive - minacciate da alcuni tipi di gestione forestale.

altri invertebrati. sconosciuto.

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

Category of pressure / threat	HABITATS		SPECIES	
	Actual pressures	Future threats	Actual pressures	Future threats
Agriculture, Forestry				
Fishing, hunting and collecting				
Mining and extraction of materials				
Urbanisation, industrialisation and similar activities				
Transportation and communication				
Leisure and tourism (other than above)				
Pollution and other human impacts/activities				
Human induced changes in wetlands and marine environments				
Natural processes (biotic and abiotic)				

## **C. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURA 2000 SITES**

### **C.1 Relevant legal provisions**

La legge sui siti Natura 2000 è all'esame del Consiglio Regionale.

Sono state emanate misure minime di protezione dei siti.

Molti siti sono inclusi in aree protette nazionali o regionali.

é stata istituito presso il Settore Ecologia un tavolo di lavoro a cui partecipano esperti di Università e ONG per assistere gli uffici alla gestione della rete.

Sono stati avviati accordi con altre amministrazioni competenti per preparare piani di gestione.

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

Progress in establishing conservation objectives	
% of siti con piani di gestione completati	33
% of sites with plans in preparation	0
% of sites senza piani	67
Link to web sites with plans & any guidelines	

<p>More background information on plans and comment on other instruments/approaches for management planning.</p> <p>information on and plans for particular sectors (e.g. forestry etc.)</p>	
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### **C.3 Relevant government and non-governmental plans**

Piano Territoriale Regionale

Piani Territoriali di Coordinamento Provinciali

Piani dei Parchi Nazionali del Vesuvio e del Cilento, Vallo di Diano e Alburni

Piano del Parco Regionale del Taburno

Piani delle Autorità di Bacino

Regional monitoring plan for conservation status of Nature 2000 Network



## D CURRENT EXPERIENCE WITH USE OF EU FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### D1 European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Provide a summary of allocations under relevant provisions of rural development fund for Natura 2000 management, (as well as other relevant national/regional financing)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
EAFRD	213 Natura 2000 payments	
	224 Forest Natura 2000 payments	
	214 agri-environment	
	225 forest-environment measures	
Other relevant (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory		
Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:		
Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:		

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

### D.2 European Fisheries Fund (EFF)

Provide a summary of allocations under Axis 1-4 of EFF used for Natura 2000 management, (as well as other relevant national/regional funding)

Fund	Provision	Level of Use*
EFF	Axis 1	
	Axis 2	
	Axis 3	
	Axis 4	
Other (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory		
Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:		

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

costi in milioni di euro (=mln)

\* basato sui costi dei piani di gestione in altre regioni italiane

ottenuto classificando i siti in base alla loro superficie (meno 100 ha, meno 1.000 ha, meno 10.000ha, meno 50.000 ha, più 50.0000 ha)

costi comprensivi monitoraggio di base dello stato di conservazione di habitat e specie

Categorisation	Types of Activities	Further description	Financial needs
Classificazione	Tipi di attività	ulteriore descrizione	esigenze finanziarie
Piani di gestione	Preparazione e/o revisione dei piani di gestione	Elaborazione e / o aggiornamento dei piani di gestione e di azione, uso del suolo piani, azioni preparatorie, ecc.	10 Miln * 20
Gestione degli habitat in corso e monitoraggio	Conservazione misure di gestione-mantenimento e miglioramento degli habitat in stato di conservazione favorevole	Include lavori di ripristino, la gestione degli habitat specifici, la preparazione di piani di gestione	3 Mln
	Conservazione misure di gestione-mantenimento e il miglioramento delle specie in uno stato favorevole di conservazione	Include lavori di ripristino, passaggi della fauna selvatica, piani di gestione specifici per alcune specie	2 Mln
	Gestione delle misure di conservazione a difesa da specie invasive, aliene o domestiche (IAS)	Include lavori di ripristino, le infrastrutture, piani di gestione di particolari specie	1 mln 3 mln



Categorisation	Types of Activities	Further description	Financial needs
	Implementazione dei sistemi di gestione e gli accordi con i proprietari e gestori di terreni o corpi d'acqua per il rispetto di prescrizioni	<p>Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Misure agro-ambientali, ad esempio metodi di allevamento sostenibili, ripristino degli habitat sui terreni agricoli, allevamento di bestiame, conservazione dei prati, ecc</li> <li>Misure indirizzate agli habitat forestali: ad esempio, la creazione di zone di non sfruttate, mantenimento di legno morto, il controllo o l'eradicazione delle specie esotiche invasive, attività di riforestazione, gestione di specifiche tipologie di vegetazione, eccetera</li> <li>misure indirizzate agli ambienti acquatici: ad esempio gestione degli habitat nelle aree sottoposte ad acquacoltura, ecc (si riferisce alla acquacoltura piuttosto che la pesca).</li> </ul>	0.2 3 Mln
	Gestione del rischio (prevenzione incendi e di controllo, ecc inondazioni)	Include la preparazione di piani di sorveglianza e di controllo, di sviluppo delle relative infrastrutture, e l'acquisizione di attrezzature.	0.3 mln 1 Mln già <b>agricoltura</b>
	Comunicazione di informazioni e materiale pubblicitario	Comprende la creazione di reti di comunicazione, la produzione di newsletter e materiali di sensibilizzazione e di informazione, messa a punto e la manutenzione delle pagine Internet, ecc	0.3 0.5 Mln
	Formazione e istruzione	Compreso produzione di manuali, seminari, workshop, materiale di comunicazione	0.2 0.5 Mln
costi di investimento	Acquisto di terreni, comprese le compensazioni per i diritti di sviluppo	Acquisto di terreni al servizio della tutela ambientale e della gestione schemi.	0.5 2 mln



**F STRATEGIC CONSERVATION PRIORITIES FOR NATURA 2000 FOR THE TERRITORY FOR PERIOD 2014-2020**

**F.1 sintesi delle priorità di conservazione per habitat e specie prioritari con riferimento alla strategia EU 2020 biodiversity e per il buon funzionamento della rete Natura 2000 (SACs + SPAs)**

**Marine**

- Praterie di Posidonia - preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie aliene, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione

**Zone umide**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie aliene, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale
- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie aliene, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, piani antincendio
- preparazione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, informazione, piani antincendio
- revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie aliene, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione

**praterie montane**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

**Foreste**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, gestione dei rischi

**Pesci**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

**Amfibi**

- Bombina pahirypus=variegata - preparazione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

**Reptiles**

- Testudo graeca, Emys orbicularis, Elaphe quatuorlineata preparazione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie aliene, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

**Mammals**

- Chiropters - preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale
- Canis lupus - preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie domestiche, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale
- Lutra lutra - preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

**Invertebrati**

- Lepidoptera - preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale
- Coleoptera degli habitat forestali - preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale



- Other invertebrates - preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione
- Piante
- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, gestione rischi

**F.2 sintesi delle priorità di conservazione per altri habitat e specie con riferimento alla strategia EU 2020 biodiversity e per il buon funzionamento della rete Natura 2000 (SACs + SPAs))**

**Marini**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie aliene, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione

**Zone umide**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie aliene, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale habitat costieri sabbiosi

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie aliene, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, piani antincendio habitat costieri rocciosi

- preparazione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, informazione, piani antincendio agroecosistemi

- revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie aliene, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione

**praterie montane**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

**Foreste**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, gestione dei rischi

**Pesci**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale measure in relazione a specie aliene

**Amfibi**

- preparazione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

**Reptiles**

- preparazione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, misure in relazione a specie aliene, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

**Mammals**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

**Invertebrati**

- Lepidoptera - preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

- Coleoptera degli habitat forestali - preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, misure di conservazione, prescrizioni di gestione, informazione, infrastrutture per la gestione ambientale

- Other invertebrates - preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione

**Piante**

- preparazione o revisione di piani di gestione, gestione rischi

**F.3 sintesi delle priorità di conservazione in relazione agli investimenti in Natura 2000 relazionati al turismo a all'economia verde, alla mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici, ai servizi ecosistemici, alla ricerca, all'educazione, alla formazione, ecc.**

Marini

- prescrizioni, formazione, infrastrutture per la fruibilità

Zone umide

- prescrizioni, formazione, infrastrutture per la fruibilità, acquisizione di terreni

habitat costieri sabbiosi

- prescrizioni, formazione, infrastrutture per la fruibilità

habitat costieri rocciosi

- infrastrutture per la fruibilità

praterie montane

- prescrizioni, infrastrutture per la fruibilità

Foreste

- prescrizioni, formazione, infrastrutture per la fruibilità

Pesci

- prescrizioni, formazione

Amfibi

- prescrizioni, informazione

Reptiles

- prescrizioni

Mammals

- prescrizioni, formazione, informazione

Invertebrati

- prescrizioni, informazione

Piante

- prescrizioni, informazione



## G Descrizione delle misure chiave per raggiungere le priorità

### G.1.a General Priority Measures for Natura 2000

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*
Preparazione di piani di gestione	Elaborazione di piani di gestione, piani di azione, piani d'uso, inclusa la conoscenza dello stato di conservazione di habitat e specie.	marine, wetlands, coastal, agriculture, mountain grassland, forests, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, plants	EAFRD, LEADER, ERDF, LIFE
Revisione di piani di gestione	Aggiornamento di piani di gestione, piani di azione, piani d'uso, inclusa la conoscenza dello stato di conservazione di habitat e specie.	marine, wetlands, coastal, agriculture, mountain grassland, forests, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, plants	EAFRD, LEADER, ERDF, LIFE
Misure di conservazione	Restauro e ruqualificazione degli habitat, mantenimento di passaggi per la fauna, gestione di specifici habitat o specie	marine, wetlands, coastal, agriculture, mountain grassland, forests, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates	EAFRD, LEADER, ERDF, LIFE
misure in relazione a specie invasive, aliene o domestiche	management of specific species, planning, monitoring	marine, wetlands, coastal, forests, fish, reptiles	ERDF, LIFE



management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water for following certain prescriptions	misure agri-forestali e ambientali	marine, wetlands, coastal, agriculture, mountain grassland, forests, fish, amphibians, birds, invertebrates, plants	EAFRD, LEADER, LIFE
gestione dei rischi	preparazione di piani di controllo degli incendi, sviluppo di infrastrutture rilevanti e acquisizione di strumenti	coastal, forests, plants	ERDF, LIFE
Fornitura di materiale informativo	Realizzazione di reti di comunicazione, produzione di newsletter e materiali vari informativi, pagine internet, ecc.	marine, wetlands, coastal, agriculture, mountain grassland, forests, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, plants	EAFRD, LEADER, LIFE
formazione ed educazione	produzione di manuali, seminari, laboratori, ecc.	marine, wetlands, coastal, agriculture, mountain grassland, forests, fish, mammals, invertebrates	EAFRD, LEADER, ERDF, LIFE
acquisizione di terreni	acquisto	wetlands, forests	LIFE
infrastrutture richieste per la gestione e conservazione	creazione di infrastrutture specifiche per la gestione dell'ambiente	wetlands, mountain grassland, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals	EAFRD, LEADER, ERDF, LIFE
infrastrutture per la fruibilità	creazione di infrastrutture per l'uso pubblico finalizzato alla protezione dell'ambiente e la gestione (centri visita, ecc.)	marine, wetlands, coastal	EAFRD, LEADER, ERDF, LIFE

\*Funding sources: EAFRD, ERDF, EFF, ESI, LIFE, National public, Private sources

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

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*

\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

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

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*

\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

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

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*


*\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources*



**G.2 Other priority measures**

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

Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*

\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources

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

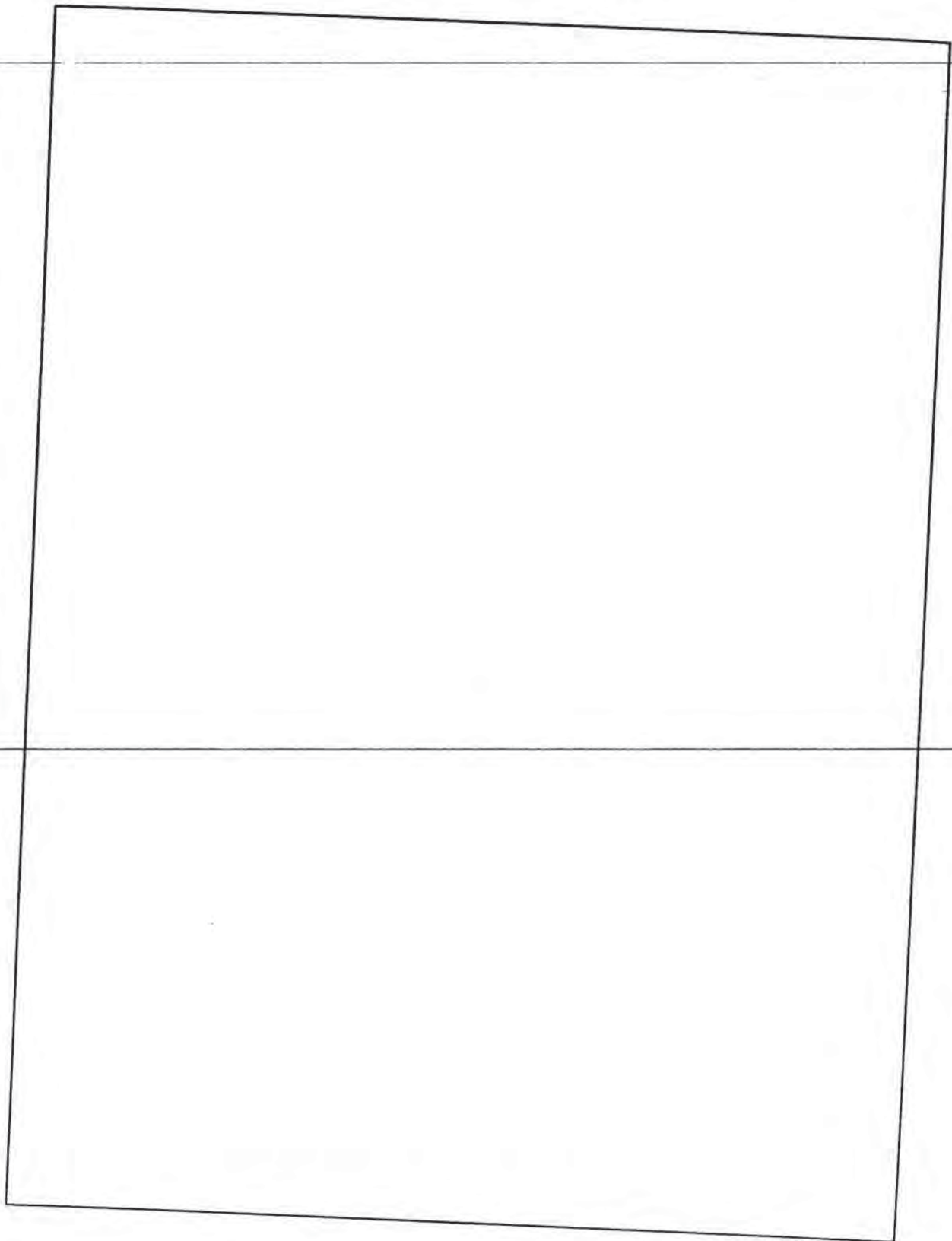
Type of activity	Description of measure	Target species/habitats/sites	Potential Financing sources*

\*Funding sources: EAFRD; ERDF, EFF; ESF, LIFE, National public, Private sources





**Section H: Monitoring, evaluation and updating of PAFs**



**DRAFT FORMAT FOR A PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK (PAF)  
FOR NATURA 2000**

**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

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## Introduction

The establishment of Natura 2000 is now at an advanced stage and the upcoming period will be critical to making the network fully operational through the effective management and restoration of the sites. While the main responsibility for financing Natura 2000 lies with the Member States Article 8 of the Habitats Directive explicitly recognises the need for EU support for management of the sites, through co-financing by Community financial instruments. Article 8 does not specify the types of EU funding which could be used for co-financing. The current approach, set out in a 2004 Commission Communication on financing Natura 2000 for the 2007-2013 financing period<sup>1</sup>, is to integrate the financing of Natura 2000 into the funding streams of different EU policy sectors. The opportunity to finance Natura 2000 has been specified in the financial regulations of the main policy sectors. The Commission has provided guidance, an IT-tool, and training for each Member State to support the use of this integration approach<sup>2</sup>. Despite important progress it appears that the EU co-financing opportunities for Natura 2000 are not been fully utilised<sup>3</sup>.

The Commission's Communication on 'A budget for Europe 2020'<sup>4</sup> has set out the framework for future EU financing under the new financial multiannual financial framework, firmly focusing on the delivery of the EU 2020 strategy. In the environment policy fiche attached to the budget communication<sup>5</sup> it is recognised that the effective management and restoration of Natura 2000 sites is central to attainment of the EU 2020 biodiversity target and that a strengthened integrated approach using the various EU sectoral funds, ensuring their consistency with the priorities of Natura 2000 action frameworks, together with an enhanced LIFE Biodiversity strand, will provide a strong basis for the new Natura 2000 financing strategy.

The Commission staff working paper of 12 December 2012 provides an overview of relevant provisions for EU co-financing of Natura 2000 in the Commission proposals for the next multi-annual financial framework, underlines the benefits to be gained from effective management of these areas and explains how prioritised action frameworks (PAFs) can serve as strategic planning tools to strengthen the integration of Natura 2000 financing into the use of relevant EU financial instruments for the next programming period<sup>6</sup>.

Article 8 of the Habitats Directive already foresees the need to develop "a prioritized action framework", to be taken when sites are designated as SACs. This would only be possible on the basis of Member States establishing National and/or regional Natura 2000 prioritised action frameworks (PAFs) for the next financing period. Such an approach will provide a clearer framework to set out objectives and priorities, describe the Natura 2000 measures to be financed, identify the potential contribution of each EU fund to the national/regional Natura 2000

1 COM(2004) 431 final.

2 [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000\\_financing\\_index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000_financing_index_en.htm)

3 A summary of the current integration approach is given in the Commission brochure on 'Investing in Natura 2000 for nature and people' [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info\\_pubs/docs/brochures\\_investing\\_natura2000\\_natura2000\\_natura2000\\_brochure.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info_pubs/docs/brochures_investing_natura2000_natura2000_natura2000_brochure.pdf)

4 COM(2011) 867 final

5 COM(2011) 500 final, page 40

6 SEC(2011) 1573 final



network for the next Financial Perspective and set out the prioritised actions to be taken, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the measures supported.

PAFs are intended as planning tools aimed at identifying key priorities and providing an integrated overview of how to achieve them having regard to different financing instruments. Member States will still need to specify their financing needs for Natura 2000 under the relevant plans or programmes. To maximise their influence and the prospect of the uptake under the integration approach such action frameworks will need to be established in advance of the finalisation of the agreement of key programmes for agriculture, fisheries and regional development for the next funding period. The objective is to ensure strategic focus on the most important priorities, as well as complementarity and consistency between the information contained in the prioritised action frameworks and the relevant programmes?

Article 8 of the Directive indicates that PAFs should be prepared at national level. However, Member State may decide to provide a more refined framework at regional level<sup>7</sup>. As regards the marine environment the PAFs also relate to the offshore marine environment where Member States are exercising sovereign rights.

## **A. INTRODUCTORY OVERVIEW OF NATURA 2000 NETWORK FOR THE TERRITORY**

The aim is to set the context in relation to the species and habitats that are the focus of action, the number and area of Natura 2000 sites for the territory and details of main ecosystem types involved.

### **A.1 Short introduction to the habitat types of Annex I and species of Annex II of the Habitats Directive and Annex I and migratory bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated**

The aim is to provide a summary overview of the species and habitat types, indicating in particular the situation regarding priority habitat types and species, and if possible providing an assessment of the importance of the territory for particular species and habitat types.

Potential Sources of information: Article 17 HD summary reports; 2010 BAP national summary reports; National web sites; Important Bird Areas 2000 publication or national IBAs

### **A.2 Number and area of Natura 2000 sites**

The aim is to provide summary statistics for the Natura 2000 network for both the terrestrial and marine environments<sup>8</sup>. This should be complemented in an Annex to the document (or a

<sup>7</sup> In deciding on an appropriate territorial level Member States should have regard to available biological and financial data that is necessary for the evaluation.

<sup>8</sup> In accordance with the guidelines for reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive marine sites are defined as any of those which include an area of sea. The Marine area of sites is the area being below the coastline. The definition of the coastline used to define the marine boundary should follow international or national legislation. This approach is the same as adopted for the revised Standard Data Forms (SDFs) for individual Natura 2000 sites. Thus, a site located at the coastline and stretching out into the sea should be counted as a marine site<sup>8</sup>, although it might include a terrestrial component.



link to a web site) with the most up to date list of SCIs (indicating sites hosting priority habitat types/species), those SCIs already designated SACs, as well as an up to date list of SPAs.

One or more overview maps should also be provided. These can be extracted from the Natura 2000 map viewer (<http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#>), which also provides a link to the standard data form for each Natura 2000 site. Other national GIS data systems may be used as well. Other relevant information, such as the range in the surface areas of the sites, may be provided where this is considered relevant.

*Potential Sources of information:* Statistics on the number and area of SCIs and SPAs are available from the Natura barometer. Member States will need to indicate to what extent the SCIs have formally been designated as SACs. The overall area for Natura 2000 terrestrial and marine sites can be derived from spatial data in the Natura 2000 database.

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

The aim is to provide an overview for the territory concerned of the main CORINE land cover categories for the Natura 2000 sites (based on spatial boundaries of the sites). This will give an indication of the relative importance of major ecosystem types (e.g. forests, grasslands, marine, wetlands etc) within the Natura 2000 network.

*Potential Sources of information:* Biodiversity Data Centre of the EEA

## **B STATUS OF THE HABITATS AND SPECIES**

The aim is to summarise the most up to date information on the conservation status of species and habitat types covered by Natura 2000 under both the Habitats and Birds Directive and to present summary information on the main pressures and threats they are facing

### **B.1 Latest assessment of conservation status of species and habitat types for territory**

#### ***B.1.a Habitat types and species of Habitats Directive***

The objective is to provide the most up to date knowledge on the conservation status of the Annex I habitats and Annex II species. This should be presented for each biogeographical region covered by the Region concerned. This should also be complemented by the summary assessment of the parameters for favourable conservation status

*Sources of information:* This will largely be based on data extracted from the Habitats Directive Article 17 assessment<sup>9</sup>

#### ***B.1.b Annex I and migratory Bird Species***

For bird species there is as yet no published EU<sup>9</sup> assessment on the status and trends of Annex I and migratory bird species (for which SPAs are classified)<sup>9</sup>. Notwithstanding, it is necessary

<sup>9</sup> The Article 17 Habitats Directive conservation status assessment has been carried out for EU-28 and does not cover Bulgaria and Romania, for which other relevant sources of information will need to be used. The summary data is also provided at national level and for regional PMs there will be a need for further analysis.



to have data for birds as a basis for priority setting in relation to management and restoration of Natura 2000 sites.

*Potential sources of information: the summary of the 2004 Birds in Europe assessment for the country; national red lists results or other national assessments; the 2010 BAP country profile*

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

The situation in relation to ecosystem types (eg forests, peatlands, grasslands etc.) should be presented and interpreted.

*Potential sources of information: The main source of information will be the summary results of the Article 17 assessment. This is also summarised in the 2010 BAP country profile (sections A1.1 & A1.3). More detailed summaries are available for agriculture and forest related habitats (2010 BAP profiles Objective 2) and for marine related habitats (2010 BAP profiles Section 3.1). Any relevant information and studies by Member States for habitats of birds should also be summarised*

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

Available information on key pressures and threats to be addressed should be presented, especially relevant to the management and restoration of the Natura 2000 sites.

*Potential source of information: Article 17 summary reports for species and habitats of Habitats Directive. Information on bird habitats should also be presented where relevant*

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

### **C.1 Relevant legal provisions**

Present a short summary of the regulatory, administrative and contractual approach for the management of the Natura 2000 sites. Indicate the competent authorities for the management of the sites and indicate any procedural provisions and co-operation between the public authorities as well as between them and private bodies, technical and scientific institutions, and if applicable with other regions and trans-border co-operation for implementation of management measures (max. 1-2 page).

*Potential source of information: National/regional web sites and relevant policy documents*

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

The aim is to provide an update on progress and perspectives in relation to the establishment of conservation objectives and measures for species and habitats and especially in putting in place management plans and/or equivalent instruments for Natura 2000<sup>11</sup>. Where information is available on the management systems applying to different categories of sites, this should be given.

<sup>10</sup> An assessment on population status and trends for bird species covered by the Birds Directive is under preparation in the context of reporting under Article 12 of this Directive.

<sup>11</sup> Whereas management plans are not a legal obligation under the Habitats Directive they are widely recognised to be a valuable tool in helping define and achieve the necessary conservation measures.



While it is acknowledged that management plans are not a requirement under the Directive, this information is of special interest in order to understand the instruments the Member States use to manage their network and also to find more specific information if required.

In the context of Article 17 reporting under the Habitats Directive information is requested on the overall number of comprehensive management plans and the percentage of the network area covered by the comprehensive management plans plus the number of comprehensive management plans in preparation. Although the SDF will include information on management plans (with "yes/no/in preparation" information), it is important to inform the general public on the overall number of comprehensive management plans. In order to put this number into context, a new field "% of the network area covered by plans" is included.

In this context management plans are considered as operational instruments that set practical measures to achieve the conservation objectives for the sites in the network. For reporting purposes under Article 17, only comprehensive management plans covering an entire Natura 2000 site (or sites) and fulfilling the following minimum requirements should be reported:

A comprehensive management plan should:

- indicate the habitat types and/or species and their localities for which conservation measures are planned;
- identify the actual status of the habitat types and species and the desired status which should be reached through the conservation measures;
- define clear and achievable conservation objectives and
- identify the necessary measures together with the means and a time schedule which can contribute to meeting those objectives.

*Potential sources of information:* National/regional web sites; 2010 BAP country profiles (see section A.1.1.1); "Fact Sheet on Member State Natura 2000 Management Plans" in framework of Management Group on Natura 2000; Information being compiled on management plans in context of reporting under Article 17 Habitats Directive.

### **C.3 Relevant government and non-governmental plans**

Any particular initiatives for the conservation and recovery of individual habitat types or species or groups of them or for strengthening the coherence of the Natura 2000 network should be noted (e.g. a national plan for recovery of peatlands or forests). This may also relate to relevant measures under other plans in fulfilment of other EU legislation (e.g. Nitrates Directive, Water Framework Directive, Marine Strategy Directive etc.)

*Potential sources of information:* National/regional web sites of competent authorities



## **D CURRENT EXPERIENCE WITH USE OF EU FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The aim is to get an overview of the significance / relative importance of different EU financial instruments for investments in Natura 2000 over the current EU financing period (2007-2013), the kind of uses being made of them as well as any problems encountered in using these funds. Background information on each of the relevant sectoral funds and the opportunities they provide for EU co-financing of Natura 2000 is available in the 'Financing Natura 2000 guidance handbook'.<sup>12</sup> Presentations on the relevance of each of the key sectoral funds were also made at the conference on financing Natura 2000, held in Brussels in July 2010<sup>13</sup>.

### **D1 European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)**

Provide a summary of allocations under Axis 2 of Rural Development Programmes, as well as other national/regional financing. The aim is to provide an indication of the current approach to use of the funds for the territory, including the main categories being applied (e.g. whether category 213 Natura 2000 type payments or category 214 agri-environment payments etc apply). There is an opportunity to indicate other relevant categories. Where estimates are available they should be provided. Otherwise, indicate as VS (Very significant); MU (Moderate Use); MI (Minor use); NU (No use).

Please also provide an additional narrative summary of relevant details, including an indication of the key Natura 2000 conservation measures being pursued. Also indicate important lessons learnt in relation to the use of these funds, obstacles encountered that may need to be overcome to improve uptake of funding of future.

*Potential source of information:* Section A.2.1 of 2010 BAP country profile provides details on the allocation of funds to main categories of RDP. Information has also been compiled as part of the Commission study on Financing of Natura 2000. Member States may also have access to national/regional databases. In relation to the conservation measures being used the key source should be the rural development plans for the territory concerned.

### **D.2 European Fisheries Fund (EFF)**

Provide a summary of allocations under Axis 1-4 of EFF used for Natura 2000 management. Due to fact that coding system for EFF funds does not provide breakdown for Natura 2000 the information is likely to be limited. In this context please indicate in narrative text any projects where EFF funds have been allocated/used please. If EFF funds are available and not utilised, where possible, please indicated an obstacles encountered.

*Potential source of information:* Section 3.2.1 of 2010 BAP country profile. Information compiled as part of the Commission study on Financing of Natura 2000.

<sup>12</sup> Available in 22 languages at [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/financing\\_index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/financing_index_en.htm)

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.ecologic-events.de/natura2000/downloads.htm>



### **D.3 Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund**

Provide a summary of allocations under the relevant categories of structural funding (51, 55 and 56) as well as the use of INTERREG for Natura 2000 management. Also indicate to what extent the European Social Fund may have been applied.

*Potential source of information:* Section B.1.1.4 of 2010 BAP country profile. Information has also been compiled as part of the Commission study on Financing of Natura 2000. Member States may also have access to national/regional databases. In relation to the conservation measures being used the key source should be the regional development plans for the territory concerned.

### **D.4 LIFE+**

Provide a summary of allocations under LIFE+ for Natura 2000 management and indicate the main type of conservation measures being undertaken by the fund as well as key lessons learnt

*Potential source of information:* Section B.1.1 of 2010 BAP country profile. LIFE+ database.<sup>14</sup> Information has also been compiled as part of the Commission study on Financing of Natura 2000

### **D.5 Other funding sources**

Indicate any other important sources of funding relevant to the management of Natura 2000, particularly EU related funding, such as the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for Research. Also indicate any significant public/private partnership financing schemes or innovative financing initiatives. Summarise the key conservation measures being undertaken and lessons learnt.

Also indicate in this section whether there has been any 'programmatic' approach towards the national/regional funding of Natura 2000.

*Potential source of information:* National reports and web sites. Examples of innovative financing relevant to Natura 2000 are available in the Commission contracts<sup>15</sup>.

14 The Life project database summarises all relevant projects <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm> Reviews of LIFE funded projects for several key ecosystems are available at <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/themes/nature.htm>

15 For examples see study on "Innovative use of EU funds to finance management measures and activities in Natura 2000 sites" at [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/financing/docs/innovative\\_use\\_eu\\_funds.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/financing/docs/innovative_use_eu_funds.pdf)



## E CURRENT ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL NEEDS FOR MANAGEMENT OF NATURA 2000 FOR THE TERRITORY

The aim is to summarise the results of the 2008 questionnaire, which was designed to obtain an estimate of the financial resources required to complete and effectively manage Natura 2000 at land and sea. The aim was to have estimates consistent with managing all sites so as to ensure they make their contribution to the overall favourable conservation status of the network as defined in Articles 1e and 1i of the Habitats Directive<sup>16</sup>. This related to the implementation of the management measures foreseen in the Directives, in particular in relation to Article 6 of the Habitats and Article 4 of the Birds Directive.

Individual Member States' cost estimates should relate to all sites<sup>17</sup> for which they have responsibility. Estimates should relate to what is still required and not to what is currently spent, or what has already been spent. The aim was to present an estimate of future costs. However, the Commission did also encourage those countries who have annual estimates of actual expenditure to provide them as additional information.

Financing needs are based on activities relating to the management requirements at Natura 2000 sites or to network costs. To establish consistency and compatibility across Natura 2000 sites, some form of uniform system of reporting on costs was clearly required. The key reference used in this questionnaire was Annex III of the Commission Communication on Financing Natura 2000 (2004), which established a preliminary list of necessary measures and activities for the establishment and management of the Natura 2000 network. The Communication classification has subsequently been articulated in the Financing Natura 2000 Guidance Handbook<sup>18</sup>. As noted, this is generally consistent with the earlier classifications. It was not based on the nature of the costs incurred, like labour, fuel or utility charges but on the type of the activities to be financed. The main categories of costs for the 2008 questionnaire were

EC 2008	Type of cost
Finalisation of sites	One-off
Investment costs	One-off
Management planning	One-off
Management planning	Recurrent
Habitat management and monitoring	Recurrent

Where Member States have more updated and reliable estimates of costs these can be provided for the territory.

*Potential sources of information: National responses to 2008 questionnaire or more updated estimates of costs that have been prepared for the territory*

16 Favourable conservation status does not appear in the Birds Directive but it can be seen as a tool for determining the ecological requirements of the various bird species under Article 2 and the EC has argued that the obligation extends to the Birds Directive in its own guidance on hunting under the Birds Directive

17 Note that site-specific cost estimates are not needed – only the national aggregates across sites should be reported – see further below and the questionnaire

18 [http://ec.europa.eu/Publications/financing\\_natura\\_library/1\\_contract\\_management\\_handbook\\_update/vm-detailed&doc\\_title=table\\_3\\_page\\_10](http://ec.europa.eu/Publications/financing_natura_library/1_contract_management_handbook_update/vm-detailed&doc_title=table_3_page_10)



## **F STRATEGIC CONSERVATION PRIORITIES FOR NATURA 2000 FOR THE TERRITORY FOR PERIOD 2014-2020**

Outline the strategic priorities for the next period and how this is expected to improve conservation status of Natura 2000 habitat types and species over the next financing period (2014 to 2020). Particular attention needs to be paid to strategy for improving the conservation status for priority habitat types and species. However, the strategy should not be limited to this and should also consider more widely how to secure improvements in conservation of other Natura 2000 habitats and species under both Birds and Habitats Directive (linked to nature sub-target). It can also take an ecosystem perspective (e.g. agricultural, forest, wetland, marine, etc). Whereas the primary focus should be on the sites there may also be justification for measures aimed at the overall coherence of the network, including those directly linked to implementation of Article 10 of the Directive.

There will be a need to incorporate into strategy and priorities a clear link to benefits from financial investments in Natura 2000 and ecosystem services, especially in relation to climate change and mitigation, and also to socio-economic benefits. The information may be organised under three main headings, the first two focusing in particular on the conservation priorities to be achieved for priority habitat types and species as well as other habitat types and species, the third on links to wider policy objectives and the benefits of investments in Natura 2000. It is for the Member States indicate their priorities in light of the above considerations, and having full regard to their state of development in establishing and implementing Natura 2000.

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

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

In line with Article 8 of the Habitats Directive the PAF should recognise the particular importance of priority habitats and species listed under this Directive. However, full consideration needs to be given to other species and habitats, especially those for which the Member States/Regions has a particular responsibility for their conservation within the EU. It is for the Member State to identify the habitat types and species most in need and for which Natura 2000 investments are required.

In establishing priorities the results of the Article 17 assessments under the Habitats Directive need to be fully considered. Together with information on the status of birds this forms the baseline for assessing progress towards attainment of the nature target of the EU 2020 biodiversity strategy. The priorities should reflect the objective of achieving a significant and measurable improvement in the status of species and habitats by 2020.



### Target 1 of EU Biodiversity Strategy<sup>19</sup>

To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU nature legislation and achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status so that, by 2020, compared to current assessments: (i) 100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show an improved conservation status; and (ii) 50% more species assessments under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status.

Priority setting should also have regard to the functioning and coherence of the network, including ecological connectivity of Natura 2000 or wider measures supporting the sites as part of green infrastructure.

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

In order to secure adequate financing for Natura 2000 there needs to be increased focus on its contribution to the attainment of Europe 2020 objectives<sup>20</sup>. Optimising the benefits provided by investing in Natura 2000 needs to be more clearly reflected in the priority setting.

In addition to protecting nature's intrinsic value investing in Natura 2000 provides multiple benefits to society and the economy, at the local, regional, national and EU level. The most relevant socio-economic benefits include the role of Natura 2000 in regulating climate<sup>21</sup> (e.g. mitigating climate change - including services directly relevant to climate change mitigation and adaptation such as flood conveyance of wetlands, natural coastal protection of dune systems, carbon sequestration of peatlands and the ability of forested mountain areas to prevent erosion and landslides), maintaining water flow and quality, safeguarding natural pollinators, preserving landscape and amenity values, and supporting tourism and recreation.

Several studies have already been undertaken for the Commission to evaluate the benefits of Natura 2000<sup>22</sup>. Three further studies evaluating overall benefits of Natura 2000, the benefits linked directly to delivery of conservation measures at the sites and the tourism, recreational and employment benefits of investing in Natura 2000, will be finalised before the end of 2011.

<sup>19</sup> COM (2011) 540 final

<sup>20</sup> Europe 2020 is the EU's growth strategy for the coming decade aimed at a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy. These three mutually reinforcing priorities should help the EU and the Member States deliver high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion.

The EU has set five ambitious objectives - on employment, innovation, education, social inclusion and climate energy - to be reached by 2020. Each Member State has adopted its own national targets in each of these areas. Concrete actions at EU and national levels underpin the strategy (see [http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm))

<sup>21</sup> The Commission has developed guidelines on Climate change and Natura 2000 which are available at [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management\\_guidance\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management_guidance_en.htm)

<sup>22</sup> The results of Commission funded studies on the benefits of Natura 2000 are available on the web site of DG ENV at [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/financing\\_index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/financing_index_en.htm)

Therefore in establishing priorities for financial investments in Natura 2000 full consideration needs to be given to

- Multiple ecosystem benefits that can be derived from such investments
- the potential link between financial investments in Natura 2000 and climate change<sup>23</sup> It is for Member States to identify particular Natura 2000 habitat types (e.g. peatlands, river floodplains, forests, coastal habitats) for which investments can also provide climate change benefits.
- the link between Natura 2000 investments, tourism and jobs and opportunities for research, education, training, awareness and promotion of co-operation (including cross-border) linked to Natura 2000 management

<sup>23</sup> Commission guidelines on Natura 2000 and climate change are in preparation



## **G DESCRIPTION OF KEY MEASURES TO ACHIEVE PRIORITIES**

The essential measures to give effect to priorities need to be identified by the Member State. A typology of 25 Natura 2000 management activities that may be eligible for EU co-financing has been developed (see Annex). This may be broadly defined as one-off investment costs and recurring management costs. Eligibility of different activities will vary under different EU funds.

It is proposed that this is best approached on an ecosystem perspective. Where possible, measures should be linked to each habitat type and species prioritised in the strategy. This can be further strengthened if linked to different Natura 2000 sites. The measures should also have full regard to ongoing work on setting conservation objectives and on the development of management plans or equivalent instruments for the sites (section C.2). They should also have full regard to the obstacles and lessons learnt from use of EU funds under the current financing period (section D).

The Natura 2000 Financing Natura 2000 guidance handbook and IT-tool already provide an indication of the type of conservation measures that may be applicable under current different sectoral funds, including potential examples and it is recommended that these are availed of, while noting that the future regulations may not contain each of the same provisions.

For each major heading and using the attached Annex provide for each major category the following breakdown

- An outline of the type of activity
- Description of the measures to be undertaken
- An indication of the target species/habitats/sites
- An indication of potential financing sources

Where estimated costs exist for different priority measures (in accordance with information provided under section E) they can be indicated, although this may not be possible in relation to certain measures.

The following sections are indicative and can be adapted in relation to the priorities identified and indicated in Section F for the territory concerned. There may also be an overlap between measures indicated for one section and another (e.g. measures for restoration of peatlands can be indicated under wetlands and climate change mitigation/adaptation).

In relation to level of detail to be provided the aim should be to provide a level of specification in relation to conservation measures that can be readily translated into national and/or regional programmes.

### **G.1 General Priority Measures for Natura 2000**

Indicate the general priority measures that are not linked to particular ecosystem or land category types. This can also include measures linked to good functioning of the network. This should relate to one off investments as well as recurring costs.



### **G.1.a Priority Measures for Natura 2000 agricultural and forest habitats and species**

Indicate the main agriculture and forestry related measures to give effect to priorities. This should relate to one off investments as well as recurring costs. Of particular interest here are measures linked to Rural Development Policy under the CAP. However, other financial instruments may also be relevant.

### **G.1.b Priority Measures for Natura 2000 marine and coastal habitats and species**

This should include consideration of marine management measures that are linked to fisheries. This should relate to one off investments as well as recurring costs. If possible also have regard to the potential for complementarity with measures taken under the Marine Strategy Directive

### **G.1.c Priority Measures for Natura 2000 wetlands habitats and species, including peatlands.**

This may include measures linked to aquaculture in freshwaters. This should relate to one off investments as well as recurring costs. Also have regard to actions being taken under EU water legislation, especially the Water Framework Directive

## **G.2 Other priority measures**

As some EU co-financing opportunities for Natura 2000 may be linked to the attainment of other EU objectives (e.g. in relation to socio-economic development, climate change adaptation and mitigation, employment) it will be necessary to identify measures that provide such multiple benefits. The following sections are indicative and can be adapted in relation to the situation pertaining to the territory concerned.

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

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

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

Indicate priority measures that provide multiple ecosystem benefits<sup>24</sup> and that contribute to 'Green Infrastructure'. These may be one off investments or recurring management.

They may be climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, including in relation to carbon sequestration and water quality and quantity management measures.

Measures that contribute to the sustainable development of the territory and for which Natura 2000 sites provide benefits to the local population should be considered. This includes measures for tourism and promotion of local businesses. Measures may include investments in visi-

<sup>24</sup> Information from the 3 Commission studies on benefits of Natura 2000 will be made available in 2011



for infrastructure and nature interpretation, measures that promote Natura 2000 related entrepreneurial opportunities.<sup>25</sup>

There will also be a need to consider and trial innovative financing measures for Natura 2000, especially in relation to private financing. This may include tourism and entrepreneurial activities directly linked to and benefitting from the Natura 2000 areas but also in relation to the multiple benefits provided by investments in management and restoration of Natura 2000 sites (e.g. in relation to water quality management objectives).

### **Section G.3. Summary Table for of measures per species and habitat type**

This summary table allows crosschecking from the point of view of species and habitats, to see how pressures and threats to each species/habitat are addressed in the given region/Member State. This summary table should list for each feature (species or habitat) the planned priority measures to be financed from EU funding (e.g. agri-environmental payment for late mowing, forest-environmental payment for retaining dead wood in the forest). This could serve for crosschecking which features are planned to be covered with one or more planned measures from EU financing/co-financing. This will allow for an overview of the priority measures planned for each feature having regard to the conservation status of the given feature and whether they represent a proper response to the main pressures and threats. Also, this allows a comparison between different regions/Member States to see, feature by feature, how pressures and threats are addressed within the range of the feature.

### **Section H: Monitoring, evaluation and updating of PAFs**

Different elements for evaluation of the priorities and measures to be undertaken in accordance with the prioritised action framework already exist.

As regards the main expected outcome of improved conservation status of species and habitats the Article 17 evaluation and reporting system of the Habitats Directive is the key mechanism, and reporting will be foreseen for 2013/2014 and 2020/2021. A system for reporting on the population status and trends of birds under the Birds Directive is under development with the aim of being in place by 2014. These reporting systems will also provide the principal basis for evaluating progress in meeting the 2020 nature target of the EU biodiversity strategy.

Member States should also be in a position to evaluate progress through review of the implementation of management plans and equivalent instruments. Progress in the establishment of these management tools will also be an important indicator.

Each of the EU sectoral funds (EARDF, ERDF etc) has their own monitoring and evaluation systems and it is not proposed to duplicate these. However, in designing projects under these funds and under any future LIFE instrument the indicators of success should be defined in relation to the objectives of these projects. There should also be full regard to determining the allocation and uptake of funds for Natura 2000 under the different sectoral funds.

<sup>25</sup> An example of the types of investment considered for the Slovenian Natura 2000 programme for the period 2007-2013 is given in Annex 1.6 to the 'Natura 2000 site management programme 2007-2013 operational programme'



There should be a provision for updating of the PAFs in light of improved knowledge on the measures to be taken (e.g. as result of LIFE projects including work on the development of 'integrated projects', or the outcome of biogeographical seminars on management of Natura 200) and also having regard to developments in programming under key EU policy sectors (e.g. CAP, CFP). Progress in implementation of the PAFs shall also be considered in the context of future reviews of implementation of the EU Biodiversity strategy.

## ANNEX

### Natura 2000 management Activities which may be eligible for EU co-financing<sup>26</sup>

Categorisation	No.	Types of Activities	Further description
<b>Establishment of Natura 2000 sites</b>	1	Administration of the site selection process	Funding for authorities carrying out the selection process.
	2	Scientific studies/inventories for the identification of sites – surveys, inventories, mapping, condition assessment	Scientific studies, research personnel, workshops and meetings, creation of databases etc.
	3	Preparation of initial information and publicity material	Including handbooks, seminars, workshops, communication materials for training and capacity building.
	4	Pilot projects	Initial 'trial' projects at sites.
<b>Management planning</b>	5	Preparation of management plans, strategies and schemes (including scientific studies and investigations needed for planning and implementation based on solid knowledge)	Elaboration and/or update of management and action plans, land use plans etc.
	6	Establishment of management bodies	Start-up funding, feasibility studies, management plans etc.
	7	Consultation – public meetings, liaison with landowners	Including costs incurred for the organization of meetings and workshops, publication of consultation outcomes, financial support of stakeholders, etc. Can include networking activities (travel, meetings and workshops).
	8	Review of management plans, strategies and schemes	Review and updating of management plans and strategies.
	9	Running costs of management bodies (maintenance of buildings and equipment)	Including: running costs incurred to meet depreciation of infrastructure, consumables, travel expenses, rents and leases etc.
	10	Maintenance of facilities for public access and use of the sites, interpretation, observatories and kiosks etc.	Including costs related to guides, maps, related personnel.
	11	Staff (conservation/project officers, wardens/rangers, workers)	Ongoing staff costs.
<b>Ongoing habitat management and monitoring</b>	12	Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of habitats' favourable conservation status	Including restoration work, provision of wildlife passages, management of specific habitats, and preparation of management plans.
	13	Conservation management measures – maintenance and improvement of species' favourable conservation status	Including restoration work, provision of wildlife passages, management of specific species (flora and fauna) and plans.
	14	Conservation management measures in relation to invasive alien species (IAS)	Including restoration work, infrastructure, management of specific species, and preparation of management plans.

<sup>26</sup> P. 33, Financing Natura 2000, Guidance Handbook, revised version May 2007  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/financing/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/financing/index_en.htm)



Category	No.	Types of Activities	Further description
Ongoing habitat management and monitoring	15	Implementation of management schemes and agreements with owners and managers of land or water to follow particular prescriptions.	Includes:  <i>Agric-environmental measures</i> , e.g. wildlife-friendly production methods, habitat restoration on agricultural land, extensive livestock breeding, conservation of meadows, etc  <i>Forest-environmental measures</i> , e.g. creation of exploitation-free zones, retention of dead wood, control or eradication of invasive alien species, afforestation or reforestation activities, management of specific vegetation, etc.  <i>Aqua-environmental measures</i> , e.g. habitat maintenance in aquaculture zones etc. (relates to aquaculture rather than fishing).
	16	Provision of services: compensation for rights foregone and loss of income and developing acceptability 'liaison' with neighbors	Costs of compensation, e.g. to farmers, foresters or other land owners or users for income foregone as a result of management prescriptions needed for Natura 2000.
	17	Monitoring and surveying	Refers mainly to one-off costs related to monitoring and surveying activities, e.g. development of monitoring plans, methods and equipment and training of personnel.
	18	Risk management (fire prevention and control, flooding etc)	Includes the preparation of wardening and fire-control plans, development of relevant infrastructure, and equipment purchase.
	19	Site surveillance	Includes on-going surveillance, wardening and patrolling activities. Can include personnel costs, consumables, travel, etc in order to implement surveillance and guarding activities, including surveillance to control harmful recreational or economic activities and protect against wildfires.
	20	Provision of information and publicity material	Includes establishing communication networks, producing newsletters and awareness-raising and information materials, setting-up and maintaining internet pages, etc.
Investment costs	21	Training and education	Including production of handbooks, seminars, workshops and communication materials.
	22	Facilities to encourage visitor use and appreciation of Natura 2000 sites	
	23	Land purchase, including compensation for development rights	Land purchase to achieve environmental protection and management schemes.
Investment costs	24	Infrastructure needed for habitat or species restoration	Includes an array of measures for the creation of specific infrastructure for the management of the environment, e.g. for water management in peat bogs and mines. Can include equipment acquisition (for equipment relevant to the running of protection and management institutions such as office and IT equipment, monitoring materials, boats, diving equipment, cameras, etc.)

Categorisation	No.	Types of Activities	Further description
	25	Infrastructure for public access, interpretation, observatories and kiosks, etc	<p>Infrastructure for public use that is conducive to environmental protection and management (e.g. infrastructure to increase the amenity value of sites such as signage, trails, observation platforms and visitor centres).</p> <p>Can include equipment acquisition (for equipment relevant to the running of protection and management institutions such as office and IT equipment, monitoring materials, boats, diving equipment, cameras, etc.)</p>