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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE  
AND NATURAL HABITATS

**Standing Committee**

39<sup>th</sup> meeting  
Strasbourg, 3-6 December 2019

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**Specific Sites - Files open**

**Akamas Peninsula  
(Cyprus)**

**- REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT -**

*Document prepared by  
Ministry of agriculture, rural development and environment of Cyprus*

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## SCOPE

The purpose of this Report is to give as much information as possible to the Standing Committee on the progress made in implementing Recommendation No.191 (2016), as an update of the information included in the October 2018 Government Report and the update provided at the 38<sup>th</sup> SC meeting.

## RECOMMENDATION No. 191 (2016)

The 14 points included in the Recommendation are quoted and the actions taken towards their implementation is stated in this section.

**Point 1:** *«Declare the whole of the Akamas peninsula a national park, a biosphere reserve or a protected area with comparable international protected status, including in the protected area the Natura 2000 area “Periochi Polis-Gialia” (CY 4000001), aiming to facilitate a coordinated management of sea-turtle nesting beaches in NW Cyprus, and to ensure that the Akamas Peninsula, as a whole, including a terrestrial and a marine part, be managed in a sustainable, integrated way;»:*

The state forest area of the Akamas peninsula (consisting of almost 80% of the Natura 2000 area), along with most of the state land, has been declared as a National Forest Park. Additionally, an action plan with measures for the protection of the whole Natura 2000 site is currently being implemented.

The same consistent and coordinated conservation measures are being implemented in all nesting beaches of Akamas Peninsula and Polis-Gialia. Through the activities of the yearly Marine Turtle Conservation Program, it is ensured that there is a coordinated management and protection of the sea-turtle nesting beaches around Cyprus. See also comments made for points 5 & 8 of the Recommendation below.

The declaration of the state forest land as a National Forest Park, is considered as an adequate mean to facilitate the protection of the whole peninsula.

The Republic considers that the current protection regime is adequate for the Natura 2000 site “Periochi Polis-Gialia”.

**UPDATE:** A sustainable development plan for the National Forest Park has been prepared and its implementation has commenced via the preparation of various studies. The Plan will be assessed for its ecological impacts (within the framework of Article 6.3 of Habitats Directive), taking into account all infrastructures that will need to be established as well as the visitation rates from the operation of the National Park. At the moment public tendering is underway, for different aspects of the project, ensuring that any construction will not commence before environmental approval of the project. One tender aims to provide an architectural design of the infrastructure at the five entrance nodes to the park (i.e. info kiosks, refreshment stands). Another tender includes the improvement of the road network by documenting all access roads and assessing their necessity and use. The third tendering procedure aims for the preparation of a study to estimate the current number of visitors to the National Forest Park in order to establish a baseline that can be used to compare with future numbers and how they will increase/decrease in order to be able to control the number of people that enter the National Forest Park at any given time.

**Point 2:** *«Achieve the objective above by protecting adequately the area without undermining the existing good conservation status of the habitats and species of the designated Natura 2000 area*

*“Chersonisos Akamas” and by ensuring a harmonious coexistence with the neighbouring communities;»*

A Local Development Plan covering the whole of the peninsula is under formulation, to establish distinct development zones and ensure the harmonious coexistence of nature and communities.

**UPDATE:** The LDP is under preparation. The SC will be informed on the progress.

**Point 3:** *«Establish an entity, with scientific staff and wardens, which would be responsible for the sustainable management of the protected area and the neighbouring communities, facilitating an effective implementation of protection measures;»*

At this point no such entity will be established, since the management and protection of Akamas is under the consistent and coordinated efforts of the Department of Environment, Department of Forests, Department of Fisheries and Marine Research and the Game and Fauna Service.

The departments involved in the management of the area have qualified staff to perform these duties and responsibilities and thus a separate entity is neither needed nor will it provide any added value to the protection regime. Also, with the operation of the National Forest Park additional personnel will be assigned to the area.

**UPDATE:** When the National Forest Park is fully established and operational the SC will be informed and given relevant data on the management and protection regime.

**Point 4:** *«Ensure that the protected area, through appropriate management measures, remains one of the most significant marine turtles nesting sites in Cyprus and continues to show positive trends;»*

**&**

**Point 8:** *«Continue and strengthen the integrated and coordinated management of the nesting sites, though the Turtle Conservation Project which is implemented in the areas of the Republic of Cyprus under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, and especially in the areas of Akamas Peninsula and “Periochi Polis-Gialia”, so as to maintain positive trends;»*

Cyprus acknowledges the importance of the conservation and management activities for the marine turtles in the protected areas and of course the Marine Turtle Conservation Project, which has been ongoing since 1978, will continue to be implemented. It is noted that project aims at: (i) protecting and managing turtle nesting beaches, (ii) protecting eggs and hatchlings from predation - and human activities, (iii) protecting adult turtles, (iv) monitoring the turtle population and nesting activity in Cyprus and (v) raising public awareness in turtle conservation. It is noted that the Marine Turtle Conservation Program in Cyprus is recognized as one of the best programs in the Mediterranean. In fact, it was chosen amongst the best protection programs in the European Union and was on the Natura 2015 Award Finalists list.

The above monitoring/conservation program and the management of the protected area are funded by the national budget of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR). In addition to the yearly budget, for the 2017 – 2018 nesting periods an additional funding is being used through the European structural and investment funds. During this period, additional parameters will be monitored (i.e. beach temperature profiles, sex ratio, predation, hatching success etc) in order to increase our knowledge and better understand the nesting trends.

Additionally, as part of its research and conservation activities the DFMR, has been engaged as a beneficiary in the LIFE project titled “Collective actions for improving the conservation status of the EU sea turtle population” (LIFE15 NAT/HR/000997 – LIFE EUROTURTLES). It is a collaborative project that involves nine partners from six EU countries aimed at improving the conservation status of loggerhead and green turtles in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Sea.

In Cyprus, the project focuses on the Polis-Gialia Natura 2000 site (CY4000001), since it is a very important nesting habitat for *Caretta caretta* and its marine area provides an important feeding ground for *Chelonia mydas* and to a lesser degree to *C. caretta*. Some actions of the project will also be carried out at Lara - Toxeftra, within the Chersonisos Akama Natura 2000 site (CY4000010), since it is the most important nesting site and it is included in the catalogue of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI).

#### Legal Framework for the Protection of Marine Turtles in Cyprus:

Sea turtles in Cyprus are protected since 1971 by the Fisheries Law (CAP. 135) and Regulations 1990 (Reg. No. 273/90). In addition, they are included in Annex II of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and the Mediterranean Biological Diversity of the Barcelona Convention, which Cyprus has ratified by Law No. 20 (III) / 2001. Furthermore, marine turtles are protected through the European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). In fact, marine turtles are priority species and in order to preserve them, it is necessary to designate Special Areas of Conservation. This Directive has been transposed into national law in 2003 by the Law on the Protection and Management of Nature and Wildlife (153(I)/2003). It is noted that under this legislation, the Natura 2000 Network has been established in Cyprus.

In addition to the above national, regional and E.U. legislation, there are a number of other provisions within the Fisheries legislation that are indirectly related to the protection of the marine turtles, such as prohibitions on the use of explosives, measures for the management of fishery resources, limitations on fishing effort, seasonal restrictions on nets with depth adjustment of more than 5 meters, closed periods for trawling, etc.

**The Republic considers that this part of the Recommendation is fully implemented.**

**Point 5:** *«Maintain and, where appropriate, improve the nature protection-oriented provisions of the existing and future development plans, especially in the areas adjacent to Lara and Toxeftra beaches where building is to be avoided, so as to prevent negative impacts on nesting sites from tourist and/or housing developments;»*

As was previously reported, relevant EU legislation, as well as national legislation ensures that all projects and/or plans proposed in these areas are duly assessed and accordingly permitted (or not). Authorization of roads, buildings and other facilities has been closely monitored and has been restricted in the areas of Lara and Toxeftra.

The map attached as Annex I, shows the two beaches in red, and in blue the areas with tourist and housing zones in the area of Akamas. As can be deduced, most of the coastline is characterized by protection zones with minimum or no development allowed and development is encouraged in and around the villages of Akamas.

Ensuring protection of nesting beaches is an on-going priority for the Republic.

**The Republic considers that this part of the Recommendation is implemented.**

**Point 6:** *«Promptly commence the implementation of the protection measures of the newly formulated management plan through appropriate and adequate funding, as to preserve the good conservation status of the habitats and species of the Natura 2000 area, as well as to maintain the strict protection provided, so far, in the areas of Lara and Toxeftra;»*

The Cyprus Council of Ministers approved on 11.1.2016 (decision no: 80.041) a set of measures for the protection and promotion of the Akamas peninsula, which were derived from the newly formulated management plan. The EU Operational Programme Competitiveness and Sustainable Development 2014-2020 for Cyprus includes as priority areas the protection and promotion of Natura 2000 areas, eligible for co-funding from the European Regional Development Fund. Towards this direction, an action plan for the Akamas Peninsula has been developed as a Project by the Department of Environment as the beneficiary, to be implemented along with other competent authorities (Department of Forests, Department of Fisheries and Marine Research, Game and Fauna Service). The estimated budget of the Akamas Project is 2 million euros and actions are already being implemented. The Project includes actions for monitoring the good conservation status of the habitats and species of the site (e.g. monitoring populations of important species of plants, amphibians, reptiles, chiropterans, mammals, sea turtles, fish, seals, birds and arthropods), for management (e.g. visitation monitoring and for proposals for the development of the Akamas National Park) for maintaining protection of the area (e.g. restricting illegal access to the sea and forest, establishment of water storage tanks for fire protection, waste management, trails maintenance) and for the promotion of the Natura 2000 site (organization of events, website development, documentary for the area, photo contests, establishment of a visitation centre etc).

Specifically for Lara and Toxeftra and nesting beaches:

As mentioned above, the DFMR's national budget ensures the continuation of the marine turtle conservation program every year. In addition to this, funding from the European structural and investment funds is being used for the periods 2017-2018. Furthermore, through the LIFE EUROTURTLES project the DFMR has gained an additional funding mechanism for implementing actions towards the protection and conservation of the marine turtles up until August 2021.

The area of "Lara – Toxeftra" is protected through Regulations of the Fisheries Law which were amended in 1989 (Fisheries Law, Cap 135, 1989 Regulations), specifically to ensure the protection of marine turtle nesting. The regulations prohibit, from the 1st of June up to the 30th of September, camping, the use of umbrellas and sunbeds, the presence of people in the area at night, the use of vehicles on the beaches, entering and anchoring of boats and fishing (except with rod and line). Moreover, a new Ministerial Order (K.Δ.Π. 234/2018) was put into effect in 2018 for extending the prohibition of entering and anchoring of leisure boats in the months of May and October of each year. The Foreshore Protection Law was also amended at the same time, to stop local authorities from granting leases (permits) for the use of the foreshore for umbrellas, sunbeds etc. on a commercial scale, declaring the area as Ecologically Important. The DFMR through intensive patrolling during the nesting season is trying to effectively ensure the implementation of the law and regulations.

The "Lara – Toxeftra" protected area was included in 2013 in the List of SPAMIs (Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance) within the framework of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and the Mediterranean Biological Diversity of the Barcelona Convention.

**The Republic considers that this part of the Recommendation is implemented.**

**Point 7:** «Continue to manage access of people and vehicles to the beaches of Lara and Toxeftra, avoiding in particular the disturbance caused by tourism;»

Monitoring of the area is consistent and continuous.

Additionally, within the design and operation of the National Forest Park, further measures regarding the access of vehicles in the area of the park, including the areas adjacent or leading to Lara and Toxeftra beaches will be implemented. The SC will be informed as soon as the plans have been finalized and operational.

**The Republic considers that this part of the Recommendation is fully implemented.**

**Point 9:** «Close down illegal restaurants in the neighborhood of the beaches of Lara and Toxeftra (including Aspros river restaurant);»

Although, there are still some illegal establishments within the designated Natura 2000 area of Akamas, the issue is expected to be resolved within the new management regime as well as through the new local plan which is under formulation.

The issue is being monitored. The offenders have been prosecuted and the issue is now in the courts.

**UPDATE:** The issue is in the courts. The SC will be informed on the outcome when available.

**Point 10:** «Continue to offer protection to the seagrass communities in the Akamas and Limni areas on which *Chelonia mydas* feeds;»

The marine areas of Akamas and “Polis-Gialia” are included in the Natura 2000 network up to the 50 m isobaths. The priority habitat 1120\* (Posidonia beds) and habitat 1110 (Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time – including the presence of the marine Angiosperm *Cymodocea nodosa*) are present in those areas and measures for their protection apply under the European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

Seagrasses and more specifically the Posidonia meadows are protected around the island from trawling (it is prohibited to trawl in depths less than 50 m), while, in general, protected measures are undertaken through Environmental Impact Assessment studies for any activity that might have an impact on Posidonia.

Towards achievement of good knowledge of *Posidonia oceanica* distribution along Cyprus waters, a mapping has been accomplished in all 6 marine N2000 sites, as well as in the wider area of Limassol Bay. A new mapping of Posidonia is expected to launch in October 2019 to cover the remaining coastal areas of Cyprus. Mapping of Posidonia is considered as an excellent management tool for the overall protection of the habitat.

In addition, based on the monitoring program implemented under the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) for the 4 Biological Quality Elements (BQEs), including the BQE - Angiosperms (*Posidonia oceanica*), the ecological status of Akamas is classified as high.

**The Republic considers that this part of the Recommendation is fully implemented.**

**Point 11:** «Ensure, by an appropriate assessment that the golf project will not affect the Natura 2000 site “Periochi Polis-Gialia” and especially the exceptional nesting beach of Limni; in this context, avoid

*housing and establish a zero-lighting zone in an area of at least 200 meters south of the boundaries of the Natura 2000 site;»*

Regarding the golf project on SCI «Periochi Polis-Gialia-CY4000001», and particularly on Limni beach, the Republic re-assessed the project, under the scope of the appropriate assessment (AA) provisions of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), by evaluating detailed data and information provided by the project's consultants, local experts brought in by the Environmental Authority (EA), experts from NGOs and last, but not least, the expertise of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research.

During the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and AA procedures, all elements, factors and parameters have been examined thoroughly, including all cumulative effects of the various elements of the project, taking into consideration simultaneously all developments in the area east and west of the project, as well as the zoning provisions of the area. The cumulative effects examined included direct lighting, sky-glow, noise, the existing conditions on and around the nesting beach (Limni), visitation factors, etc.

The above mentioned independent assessment produced the Environmental Opinion (EO), which contains strict conditions and prerequisites as to the proper implementation of the project and the enforceability of these conditions to ensure protection of the Natura 2000 site.

Although the nearest housing units are at a distance of approx. 200 meters from the nesting beach, a green zone of 20 meters width is required to be created at the edge of each plot, to ensure that there will be no effects from direct lighting. Also, the hotel will be low-height, built at a distance of approx. 280 meters from the nesting beach, with again no direct lighting to the beach.

The EO is an integral part of the authorization of the project issued by the Development Authority and as such will be legally binding for the project's beneficiary.

The new masterplan permits have been issued with more strict measures and concrete restrictions regarding lighting and access to the beach.

**The Republic considers that this part of the Recommendation is fully implemented.**

**Point 12:** *«Take appropriate measures to avoid light pollution impacts on the beach from the planned road that will be connecting the golf development with the existing coastal road and protect the beaches from light pollution in the entire coastal length of the Natura 2000 site;»*

A thick barrier, in the form of a planted fence will ensure that no direct lighting will reach the nesting beach from the road connecting the golf development with the existing coastal road. This condition has been included in the EO.

With regards to the protection of the nesting beaches of the entire coastal length of the Natura 2000 site «Periochi Polis-Gialia-CY4000001» from light pollution, this will be regulated via the Ministerial Decree for the Protection and Management of the area, in which specific restrictions will be set regarding this matter. The Decree is expected to enter into force by the end of this year.

Additionally, as part of the EU infringement case, the authorities reviewed newly submitted studies and data regarding the light pollution and visitation of the nesting beach, as per the recommendations of the

Commission. The issued masterplan permits contain strict lighting restrictions and rules regarding the visitation and access to the nesting beach.

**The Republic considers that this part of the Recommendation is fully implemented.**

**UPDATE:** With regards to the Ministerial Decree, there have been delays from extrinsic factors. The legal procedures for the Decree will commence in September 2019. At this point we cannot give an estimate on the issuance of the Decree due to the complicated procedures set by law regarding public consultation.

**Point 13:** *«Revisit the local development plan of the Polis Gialia so as to ensure, through Strategic Environmental Assessment, that it will not affect the integrity of the nesting habitats of marine turtles;»*

The last local development plan for Chrysochou Bay (including the area of Polis-Gialia) has been in place since 2015. Any future amendments will be assessed according to national and EU legislation.

No final decision has been reached for this issue yet. The competent authorities are reviewing the options and the SC will be kept informed.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESEARCH  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT  
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